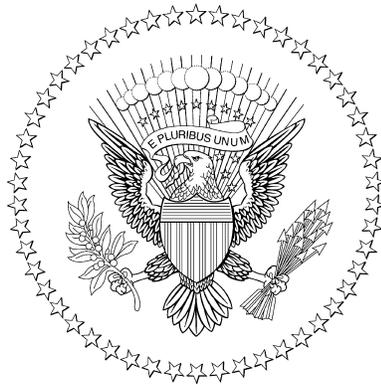


PUBLIC PAPERS OF THE PRESIDENTS
OF THE
UNITED STATES

PUBLIC PAPERS OF THE PRESIDENTS
OF THE
UNITED STATES

George Bush



1991

(IN TWO BOOKS)

BOOK I—JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1991

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Foreword

On January 16, 1991, the United States and its coalition partners launched Operation Desert Storm. At midnight on February 27, the guns fell silent; Iraq's unlawful occupation of Kuwait was ended. This was a victory for every country in the coalition and for the United Nations. This Nation fought with honor and valor. We owe our heartfelt appreciation to our sons and daughters in our Armed Forces who achieved such a quick and decisive outcome.

Before launching the operation, the United States explored every avenue for a principled peace. The United Nations, with the full support of the United States, had tried to apply peaceful pressure to force Iraq out of Kuwait and had given Iraq until January 15 to comply with its resolutions. Secretary of State Baker travelled to Geneva to meet with Iraqi Foreign Minister Aziz on January 9 to convince him of the seriousness of our will. Despite all our efforts, Saddam Hussein chose to ignore the UN's deadline to withdraw from Kuwait. We had no choice but to use military force, and, as a result, Kuwait is once again free.

In its wake, the Gulf War also opened an historic opportunity to settle the Arab-Israeli dispute. To move this process forward, Secretary Baker made numerous trips through the region, to see whether the United States could act as a catalyst for peace. We made great progress toward our goal of convening a Middle East peace conference. At the same time, to address another serious problem in the region—the proliferation of destabilizing conventional arms and weapons of mass destruction together with the means to deliver them—I proposed a Middle East arms control initiative.

The Persian Gulf and Middle East were not, however, the sole focus of attention during this time. Economics and trade remained important issues. To aid our goal of a successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round, the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative, and the North American Free Trade Agreement, I asked Congress to extend my “fast track” negotiating authority. I also signed a transboundary clean-air agreement with Canada, added additional measures to our trade enhancement initiatives for central and eastern Europe, and extended Most Favored Nation trading status to the People's Republic of China for another year. On February 4, I proposed that agreement be reached on a global climate change convention by June 1992.

U.S. relations with the Soviet Union were, as always, of central importance. The successful international effort to oust Saddam Hussein from Kuwait would have been immeasurably more difficult without the cooperation of the USSR. Nevertheless, we did not let this deter us from protesting the excessive use of Soviet force in the Baltic Republics. At the same time, to help alleviate a serious food shortage confronting the people of the Soviet Union, I sent a mission there to examine and report back to me on the food distribution system. In light of their recommendations, I extended additional credit guarantees to the Soviet Union. I also waived the Jackson-Vanik Amendment because of the USSR's greatly improved record in emigration.

To maintain our competitiveness internationally, we must invest wisely in America's future—by promoting excellence in American education. My national education strategy, "America 2000," will help us achieve by the year 2000 the six national education goals which the Governors and I announced in 1990. America 2000 calls for a nationwide effort involving every sector of our society and all Americans. It is intended to stimulate reform and restructuring of our education system in ways that enhance local control and innovation, while at the same time encouraging parental involvement and choice and improving student achievement levels.

In my State of the Union Address, I proposed an aggressive program of new prevention initiatives to promote a healthier America, including Healthy Start for infants. The Administration offered proposals for medical malpractice reform, and my Budget also increased support for Federal biomedical research. A strong Federally assisted highway system is critical to our economy, and my Surface Transportation Assistance Act is intended to achieve this important goal. Our National Energy Strategy will strengthen America's future by increasing energy efficiency, expanding the Nation's fuel and technology choices, and developing all of America's energy resources in an environmentally sound fashion. Additionally, cost-effective environmental initiatives for implementing the Clean Air Act, revising our wetlands policy, and seeking ways to reduce air toxic emissions will ensure a safer environment for all Americans.

A sound, internationally competitive banking system is also critical to our economic vitality and the financial well-being of our citizens. This Spring, I proposed comprehensive financial sector reforms that would modernize our outdated banking laws in order to make our banking system stronger and safer. This legislation offers a carefully balanced, integrated approach to increased competitiveness, a sound deposit insurance system that safeguards the deposits of all Americans, and a national regulatory structure that is both stronger and streamlined.

In my State of the Union Address, I emphasized the need to "put more power and opportunity in the hands of the individual." I retransmitted a crime bill, the Comprehensive Violent Crime Control Act of 1991, to the Congress. We could create thousands of new jobs for individuals in our cities by encouraging expanded investment through urban enterprise zones. We also asked the Congress to help us expand opportunities for greater tenant ownership of public housing and tenant management in dozens of American communities. And if we want to expand opportunities for individuals, we need to make sure that barriers to such opportunities are eliminated. That is why we are vigorously enforcing the civil rights laws that enhance individual opportunity.

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Preface

This book contains the papers and speeches of the 41st President of the United States that were issued by the Office of the Press Secretary during the period January 1–June 30, 1991. The material has been compiled and published by the Office of the Federal Register, National Archives and Records Administration.

The material is presented in chronological order, and the dates shown in the headings are the dates of the documents or events. In instances when the release date differs from the date of the document itself, that fact is shown in the textnote. Every effort has been made to ensure accuracy: Remarks are checked against a tape recording, and signed documents are checked against the original. Textnotes and cross references have been provided by the editors for purposes of identification or clarity. Speeches were delivered in Washington, DC, unless indicated. The times noted are local times. All materials that are printed full-text in the book have been indexed in the subject and name indexes, and listed in the document categories list.

The Public Papers of the Presidents series was begun in 1957 in response to a recommendation of the National Historical Publications Commission. An extensive compilation of messages and papers of the Presidents covering the period 1789 to 1897 was assembled by James D. Richardson and published under congressional authority between 1896 and 1899. Since then, various private compilations have been issued, but there was no uniform publication comparable to the Congressional Record or the United States Supreme Court Reports. Many Presidential papers could be found only in the form of mimeographed White House releases or as reported in the press. The Commission therefore recommended the establishment of an official series in which Presidential writings, addresses, and remarks of a public nature could be made available.

The Commission's recommendation was incorporated in regulations of the Administrative Committee of the Federal Register, issued under section 6 of the Federal Register Act (44 U.S.C. 1506), which may be found in title 1, part 10, of the Code of Federal Regulations.

A companion publication to the Public Papers series, the Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents, was begun in 1965 to provide a broader range of Presidential materials on a more timely basis to meet the needs of the contemporary reader. Beginning with the administration of Jimmy Carter, the Public Papers series expanded its coverage to include all material as printed in the Weekly Compilation. That coverage provides a listing of the President's daily schedule and meetings, when announced, and other items of general interest issued by the Office of the Press Secretary. Also included are lists of the President's nominations submitted to the Senate, materials released by the Office of the Press Secretary that are not printed full-text in the book, acts approved by the President, and proclamations and Executive orders. This information appears in the appendixes at the end of the book.

Volumes covering the administrations of Presidents Hoover, Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson, Nixon, Ford, Carter, and Reagan are also available.

The Public Papers of the Presidents publication program is under the direction of Gwen H. Estep. The Chief Editor of this book was Karen Howard Ashlin, assisted by Sheli Fleming.

White House liaison was provided by Marlin Fitzwater, Assistant to the President and Press Secretary. The frontispiece and photographs used in the portfolio were supplied by the White House Photo Office. The typography and design of the book were developed by the Government Printing Office under the direction of Robert W. Houk, Public Printer.

Martha L. Girard
Director of the Federal Register

Don W. Wilson
Archivist of the United States

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Secretary of Agriculture	Clayton Yeutter
	Edward R. Madigan
	(sworn in March 8)
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Secretary of Energy	James D. Watkins
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Secretary of Veterans Affairs	Edward J. Derwinski
Director of the Office of Management and Budget	Richard G. Darman
United States Trade Representative	Carla Anderson Hills

Administration of George Bush

1991

New Year's Message to the People of the Soviet Union

January 1, 1991

It's a great pleasure to wish President and Mrs. Gorbachev and all the peoples of the Soviet Union a happy and healthy New Year. In your country and in mine, the start of a New Year is a good time to reflect on the many achievements of the past and to look ahead with hope.

This year our two countries, as well as those around the world, have much to be grateful for—first and foremost, the improved and strengthened relations between the United States and the Soviet Union. Our countries have made great progress, particularly in important political and arms control areas. And we've taken a common approach to a new challenge in the name of stability and peace. I applaud—the world applauds—the decisive action of the Soviet Union in strongly opposing Saddam Hussein's brutal aggression in the Gulf.

But just as important as these new areas of cooperation between our two nations are the increased contacts between the Americans and Soviet peoples. Tens of thousands of Soviets have had contact with Americans now, and the numbers are growing. Barbara and I are thrilled to see our two peoples meeting and getting to know one another

as friendly neighbors.

On this New Year's Day, as you celebrate with your friends and family, I also want to applaud the Soviet Union for the important steps you've taken in building a new society, for the determination with which you are pressing forward with difficult political and economic reforms. It's an arduous journey, but one well worth making, for it is a path that leads to a brighter future for your nation.

The American people look with hope to the year ahead. Our two nations have set out on a new course, making a better life for both our peoples and a better world of peace and understanding. On behalf of the American people, I wish President Gorbachev and all the wonderful people of the Soviet Union a happy, prosperous New Year.

Note: This message was recorded on December 19, 1990, in Room 459 of the Old Executive Office Building. It was televised in the Soviet Union on January 1. In his message, President Bush referred to President Saddam Hussein of Iraq. A tape was not available for verification of the content of this message.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on the Deployment of North Atlantic Treaty Organization Forces to Turkey

January 2, 1991

NATO decided today, at a meeting of its Defense Planning Committee, to deploy the air component of the Allied Command Europe Mobile Force to Turkey. Turkey asked the alliance for this help in order to deter the threat posed by Iraq and demonstrate NATO's solidarity with Turkey in this crisis. The NATO unit that will go to

Turkey includes squadrons of aircraft from Germany, Italy, and Belgium. This alliance move is significant in three respects: First, the Allied Command Europe Mobile Force has never before been deployed in a crisis to defend an ally. Second, the decision demonstrates the alliance's support for the coalition effort and Turkey's part in it against

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Saddam Hussein. Third, the deployment confirms the importance and effectiveness of the alliance in the post-cold-war era.

Note: This statement referred to President Saddam Hussein of Iraq.

Appointment of Katherine L. Super as Deputy Assistant to the President for Appointments and Scheduling

January 2, 1991

The President today announced that he has appointed Katherine L. Super as Deputy Assistant to the President for Appointments and Scheduling at the White House. This appointment was effective December 21, 1990. She would succeed Joseph W. Hagin.

Since 1989 Ms. Super has served as Deputy Director of Presidential Appointments and Scheduling at the White House. Prior to this, Ms. Super served as a program and policy analyst at the U.S. Information Agency, 1983–1989, and as a special assistant in the Office of the Director, 1982–1983. In addition, Ms. Super served as Executive Assistant to the Chief of Staff at the White House, 1982; Acting Chairman and Executive Assistant at the Council on Environmental Quality, 1981; special assistant to the Acting Administrator and Director of the Office of Public Affairs at the Environmental Protection Agency, 1981. In 1980, Ms. Super served as national director of

scheduling for the Bush family, Reagan-Bush '80; as staff director for the Bush family at the Bush for President Committee, 1979–1980; and as assistant director of surrogate scheduling for the President Ford Re-election Committee, 1975–1976. In addition, Ms. Super served at the Republican National Committee in several capacities from 1971 to 1975: administrative assistant to the cochairman, administrative assistant to the chairman, assistant to the chairman, and director of the White House liaison office. Ms. Super also served as a member of the board and vice president of the National League of Families of American Prisoners and Missing in Southeast Asia, 1970–1971.

Ms. Super graduated from Marymount University (B.B.A., 1988). She was born June 1, 1945, in South Pasadena, CA. She is married, has two children, and resides in Great Falls, VA.

Notice of the Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to Libya

January 2, 1991

On January 7, 1986, by Executive Order No. 12543, President Reagan declared a national emergency to deal with the unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States constituted by the actions and policies of the Government of Libya. On January 8, 1986, by Executive Order No. 12544, the President took additional measures to block Libyan assets in the United States.

The President transmitted a notice continuing this emergency to the Congress and the *Federal Register* in 1986, 1987, 1988, and 1989. Because the Government of Libya has continued its actions and policies in support of international terrorism, the national emergency declared on January 7, 1986, and the measures adopted on January 7 and January 8, 1986, to deal with that emergency, must continue in effect beyond January

7, 1991. Therefore, in accordance with section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)), I am continuing the national emergency with respect to Libya. This notice shall be published in the *Federal Register* and transmitted to the Congress.

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,
January 2, 1991.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register,
9:27 a.m., January 3, 1991]

Note: The notice was printed in the "Federal Register" of January 4.

Letter to Congressional Leaders on the Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to Libya

January 2, 1991

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the *Federal Register* and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice, stating that the Libyan emergency is to continue in effect beyond January 7, 1991, to the *Federal Register* for publication.

The crisis between the United States and Libya that led to the declaration on January 7, 1986, of a national emergency has not been resolved. The Government of Libya continues to use and support international

terrorism, in violation of international law and minimum standards of human behavior. Such Libyan actions and policies pose a continuing unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and vital foreign policy interests of the United States. For these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to maintain in force the broad authorities necessary to apply economic pressure to the Government of Libya to reduce its ability to support international terrorism.

Sincerely,

GEORGE BUSH

Note: Identical letters were sent to Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Dan Quayle, President of the Senate.

Statement on a Proposed Meeting Between Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz of Iraq and Secretary of State James A. Baker III

January 3, 1991

More than 1 month ago, on November 30, I proposed that Iraqi Foreign Minister 'Aziz travel to Washington to meet with me late in the week of December 10, to be followed shortly thereafter by a trip to Baghdad by Secretary of State James Baker. I did so "to go the extra mile for peace" and to demonstrate our commitment to all aspects of U.N. Security Council Resolution

678, including its "pause for goodwill," designed to give Iraq one final opportunity to withdraw unconditionally from Kuwait on or before January 15.

While I offered 15 days during which Secretary Baker was prepared to travel to Baghdad, including Christmas, Saddam Hussein showed himself to be more interested in manipulating my offer to his advantage

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than in a serious response. He was not too busy to see on short notice a wide range of individuals, including Kurt Waldheim, Willy Brandt, Muhammad Ali, Ted Heath, John Connally, and Ramsey Clark, but he was too busy to find even a few hours to meet with the Secretary of State of the United States. Today marks the last of the 15 dates we suggested, and that effort is therefore at an end.

Secretary Baker is departing on January 6 for several days of close consultations with coalition partners as the UNSC date of January 15 approaches. While I am not prepared to repeat my previous offer, rejected by Saddam Hussein, I am ready to make one last attempt to go the extra mile for peace. I have therefore offered through CDA Joe Wilson in Baghdad to have Secretary Baker meet with Iraqi Foreign Minister 'Aziz in Switzerland during the period January 7-9, while he is traveling on his

consultations.

This offer is being made subject to the same conditions as my previous attempt: no negotiations, no compromises, no attempts at face-saving, and no rewards for aggression. What there will be if Iraq accepts this offer is simply and importantly an opportunity to resolve this crisis peacefully.

Note: This statement referred to President Saddam Hussein of Iraq; President Kurt Waldheim of Austria; Willy Brandt, former Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany; Muhammad Ali, former world heavy-weight boxing champion; Edward Heath, former Prime Minister of the United Kingdom; John B. Connally, former Secretary of the Treasury; Ramsey Clark, former Attorney General; and Joseph C. Wilson IV, Charge d'Affaires at the U.S. Embassy in Baghdad, Iraq.

Nomination of Arthur J. Hill To Be an Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development

January 3, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate Arthur J. Hill, of Florida, to be an Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development. He will serve as Federal Housing Commissioner. He would succeed Austin Fitts.

Since 1989 Mr. Hill has served as President of the Government National Mortgage Association at the Department of Housing and Urban Development in Washington, DC. Prior to this, Mr. Hill served as chairman, president, chief executive officer, and director of the Peoples National Bank of Commerce in Miami, FL, 1984-1989. He served as vice president and regional manager for corporate lending at the Amerifirst

Federal Savings and Loan Association in Miami, FL, 1983-1984. In addition, Mr. Hill served with the Southeast Bank, N.A., in Miami, FL, in several capacities: vice president of the corporate lending division, 1979-1983; assistant vice president and money market department head, 1975-1979; and in the management training program, 1974-1975.

Mr. Hill graduated from Florida Memorial College (B.S., 1971) and the University of Florida (M.A., 1973). He was born July 4, 1948, in Jacksonville, FL, and currently resides in Chevy Chase, MD.

Nomination of James F. Hoobler To Be Inspector General of the Small Business Administration

January 3, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate James F. Hoobler, of New York, to be Inspector General of the Small Business Administration. He would succeed Charles R. Gillum.

From 1986 to 1990, Dr. Hoobler served as Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for International Narcotics Matters at the Department of State. Prior to this, he served as senior executive for the President's Management Improvement Program at the Office of Management and Budget, 1983–1986; associate deputy administrator for planning and finance at the Veterans Administration, 1981–1983; and as the deputy

chief financial officer for resource management at the Department of Energy, 1980–1981. In addition, Dr. Hoobler served as director of the program review and budget staff at the Department of Justice, 1973–1980. Dr. Hoobler was a senior program analyst in the Office of the Director at the Central Intelligence Agency.

Dr. Hoobler graduated from Kent State University (B.S., 1963) and the University of Maryland (M.A., 1967; Ph.D., 1980). He was born August 2, 1938, in Rochester, NY. He served in the U.S. Army, 1958–1961. Dr. Hoobler is married and resides in Rockville, MD.

Letter to Congressional Leaders Transmitting the 1990 Population and Apportionment Statistics

January 3, 1991

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)

Pursuant to title 2, United States Code, section 2a(a), I am transmitting the statement showing the apportionment population for each State as of April 1, 1990, and the number of Representatives to which each State would be entitled.

The population counts set forth herein are subject to possible correction for undercount or overcount. The Department

of Commerce is considering whether to correct these counts and will publish corrected counts, if any, not later than July 15, 1991.

Sincerely,

GEORGE BUSH

Note: Identical letters were sent to Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Dan Quayle, President of the Senate.

Statement on the House of Representatives Action on the Federal Budget Agreement

January 3, 1991

I am deeply disappointed by and disturbed about the vote taken in the House of Representatives this afternoon which is designed to undo the pay-as-you-go enforcement mechanism just legislated in the recently enacted budget agreement. The vote occurred along strictly partisan lines.

While the Democrats in the House tried to dress up their action, the inescapable point is that their purpose is to break the agreement that was negotiated and passed into law.

Changing the House rules with a purely

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party-line vote is neither fair nor right. That they have sought to break the budget agreement in what is virtually their first act of the 102d Congress puts in serious doubt whatever they might say or promise the American people on other significant issues in the upcoming session.

The provision the House Democrats would undo today is a key to enforcing the controls on Federal spending contained in

the agreement, and uncontrolled spending simply creates excuses for their raising taxes.

This matter is so fundamental to public confidence in the budget agreement and in the Government itself that I must state again, unequivocally, that I will veto *any* bill that contains the language specified in the rule passed by the House Democrats this afternoon.

Message to the Congress Transmitting the Canada-United States Fishing Agreement

January 4, 1991

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976, as amended (Public Law 94-265; 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*), I transmit herewith an Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of Canada on Fisheries Enforcement, signed at Ottawa on September 26, 1990. Under the Agreement, the United States and Canada agree to take measures to ensure that their nationals and vessels do not

violate the fisheries laws of the other party. This Agreement will improve enforcement of U.S. fisheries laws in the U.S. exclusive economic zone and will reduce risks to human life and safety caused by fisheries enforcement incidents on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,
January 4, 1991.

Remarks on the United States Discussions With Iraq and a Question-and-Answer Session With Reporters

January 4, 1991

The President. Let me just make a brief statement and take a couple of questions; then I've got to be on my way.

But as you all know, Iraq has accepted my initiative for a meeting between Secretary Baker and Foreign Minister 'Aziz. The meeting will take place on Wednesday, January 9th, in Geneva. And this is a useful step.

I hope that Iraq's acceptance of the meeting indicates a growing awareness of the seriousness of the situation and a willingness to heed the international community's will as expressed in 12 United Nations Security Council resolutions. There can be no com-

promise or negotiating on the objectives contained in those U.N. resolutions. And so, it is now for Saddam Hussein to respond to the international community's plea for reason.

I took this initiative yesterday with the view of going the extra mile to achieve a peaceful solution to the current crisis in the Gulf. Secretary Baker's mission to Geneva is to convey to Iraq the gravity of the situation and the determination of the international community to overcome Iraq's aggression against Kuwait. Iraq knows what is necessary: the complete and unconditional and immediate withdrawal of all Iraqi

forces from all of Kuwait, and the restoration of the legitimate government of Kuwait.

And now let me just take a couple of questions, and I'll be on my way. Helen [Helen Thomas, United Press International]?

Persian Gulf Crisis

Q. Mr. President, do you back up Baker's statement that there would be no retaliation against Iraq if it complies with the resolutions?

The President. I think it's been made clear to Iraq, not only by Secretary Baker but by others, that if they totally comply they will not be attacked. And as I have said, when they totally withdraw there still remains some problems to be solved, but they will not be under attack.

Q. Mr. President, what is in the letter you are sending to Saddam Hussein? And are you willing to have Secretary Baker go on to Baghdad if that proves an option?

The President. Well, the answer to your question is that letter has not been finalized yet. I'm working on it. I have a copy I'm carrying with me now. I want to talk to the Secretary of State some more about it. And the second part of the question is no.

Q. Why not, sir?

Q. Mr. President, you said you wanted Secretary of State Baker to speak eye to eye with Saddam Hussein. And he was willing to meet you on the 12th. You're willing to talk on the 9th. Why not wait 3 days and have that direct meeting?

The President. Because we have exhausted that option. We put forward 15 different dates. And I believe that the message that both Secretary Baker and I want to convey can be done in this matter.

Q. You said you wanted him speaking directly and not to his intermediaries so he would know you were serious.

The President. That was rejected by the Iraqi President, and so we're going to try it this way. And I hope that it will have the same result.

Q. Does 3 days mean that much, Mr. President?

The President. I hope this will have the same result.

Yes?

Q. Mr. President, in diplomacy, as you so well know, it is often the art of give and take. The Iraqis are already saying that they will talk about getting out of Kuwait, but they want to also talk in Geneva about the Palestinian problem, about Israel's occupation of the West Bank. How are you instructing Secretary Baker to handle that portion—

The President. I don't need to instruct him because he and I are in total sync on this, and so are the rest of the alliance. There will be no linkage on these two questions.

Q. If I may follow up, Mr. President: Quite apart from linkage—whether it's called linkage or not—the Iraqis want to pursue these discussions. Is there room for some discussion on these other issues?

The President. There will be no linkage on these other issues. We can't tell anybody what he can bring up at a discussion, but there will be no linkage.

Q. Mr. President, what do you make of today's French proposal in which, outside of linkage, the French are saying that they think a deal is possible if you tell the Iraqis that sometime down the road you'll discuss the Middle East? How do you react to that?

The President. I haven't seen the French proposal, so I wouldn't care to comment on it.

Q. Do you think that undercuts what you're trying to say here?

The President. No, I think Francois Mitterrand, if it has anything to do with him, has been a steadfast coalition partner. And I would want to know exactly what his feelings are on this before I commented.

Q. Mr. President, there have been several suggestions, including one by Mr. Mitterrand, that perhaps there's room for one more Security Council meeting before there is any military force used. Will you tell Perez de Cuellar that you would approve of anything like that, or do you think at this point the United Nations sanctions ought to stand with no clarification?

The President. I don't think any further U.N. action is required. I would be interested if the Secretary-General feels to the contrary. I again wouldn't comment on what President Mitterrand has suggested. Some-

body told me he responded to some questions—somebody putting the question to him—and he said, well, maybe it would have some utility. There has been no formal proposal by the French Government to its coalition partners.

Q. Mr. President, if at the meeting on the 9th there seems to be progress being made but is not finished, would you delay resorting to the use of force while these talks continue?

The President. That is a little hypothetical for me to respond, and I'm not going to take any hypothetical questions on this because I don't want to show any deviation from the coalition's determination to see these United Nations [resolutions] fully implemented.

*Republican National Committee
Chairmanship*

Q. In that case, since you couldn't take the hypothetical question, can you I ask you if you want Clayton Yeutter to head the RNC?

The President. He'd be very good, wouldn't he?

Economic Outlook

Q. Mr. President, on the economy for a second, with today's latest unemployment numbers, how serious do you think the recession is, and what specifically are you doing about it?

The President. I think the answer is that most people that have looked at the economy feel that the recession—should it be proved technically that this country is in recession—will be shallow. It will be not a deep recession. And wait and see what our proposals are for the economy in the State of the Union message.

Persian Gulf Crisis

Q. Mr. President, is Secretary Baker prepared to discuss with Tariq 'Aziz further steps on the Arab-Israeli issue—the Palestinian issue?

The President. No, I don't think he's prepared to do that.

Q. So, he'll just listen to anything he might have to say, but not—

The President. You'd have to ask him how he plans to conduct the meeting. But he

is going to conduct the meeting within the confines of the United Nations resolutions. And to do something different would be not in accord with what the coalition partners, including this one, wants to see happen.

Q. Are you more optimistic now about the chances for peace, now that there is a meeting set up?

The President. I haven't gotten pessimistic about it. But time is going on here, and the coalition remains united in every way on these U.N. resolutions. But I think you'd have to view this as a positive step, yes. I was pleased that the proposal has been accepted.

Q. You say it's a positive step. Do you think that finally Saddam Hussein is starting to get the message, or not?

The President. Well, I don't think he has gotten the message and, of course, the purpose here is that he do get the message. So, let's hope that it will work. I will say, just to be realistic about it, that there have been many meetings with Saddam Hussein, many meetings with Tariq 'Aziz, and heretofore the message has not been gotten. But Jim Baker is quite persuasive. He is a man of great conviction on this question. And I think that this represents a real opportunity for the Iraqis to understand how serious this coalition partner is about seeing these resolutions fully implemented.

Federal Reserve Board Vacancy

Q. Mr. President, do you expect to fill the Fed vacancy soon, and will it be Larry Lindsey?

The President. The answer to the question is: yes, and I don't know—two-pronged question.

Persian Gulf Crisis

Q. Mr. President, would you look without favor on a trip to Baghdad by some other members of the coalition right now, say a European representative?

The President. Look, these coalition members are free to do whatever they want. Several have gone to Baghdad, I believe. I'd have to think back to the actual members of the coalition—representatives of governments there. I know there's a French representative there right now, I believe. So,

they have to make that determination. But I am pleased with the way the EC has approached this matter, giving priority to the Baker-'Aziz meeting in Geneva. I am very pleased with the comments coming out of the EC by Mr. Poos, just as I was by the comments coming out from Andreotti and De Michelis who had the Presidency—the Italians having the Presidency beforehand. So, I have no hangups on that.

Many people have tried to talk sense to the Iraqis and make them understand what they're facing. So, that's for others to determine. We're not trying to dictate to anybody what they do.

Yes, Rita [Rita Beamish, Associated Press]?

*Republican National Committee
Chairmanship*

Q. Mr. President, have you offered the job of RNC chairman to Clayton Yeutter?

The President. You're pinning me down too much, see. Because what I had planned to do is, if we had an announcement to make on that, I would sally forth and announce it. So, I don't want to respond except to reiterate that if Clayton Yeutter were asked to be chairman he would be a superb chairman.

Persian Gulf Crisis

Q. Mr. President, does your meeting tomorrow with Perez de Cuellar offer some new hope?

The President. I can't say that. I don't want to mislead the American people or the people around the world that are concerned and growing increasingly concerned about this situation. But I go back with Perez de Cuellar for a long time. We were Ambassadors at the United Nations together in 1971 or '2. And I've known him, and I know him very favorably, and I have great respect for what he has tried to do, including a trip to that area of the Middle East to make the Iraqis understand that the United Nations was serious.

I talked to him in Paris, and I am very anxious to see him and to compare notes with him. But I don't want to mislead you in answering the question. I don't have in mind any new initiative. But I do think that he stays in close touch with it. I heard

what he had to say yesterday about things he is doing privately, keeping up with the key players on this Gulf situation. And so, I think it's more of a getting together and comparing notes. And he knows of my determination and our coalition position, so I don't need to reiterate that there. But I think it's more getting together, and if some new initiative, he has it in mind, why, I'm most anxious to hear what it might be.

Q. Are you ruling out a meeting with Saddam by any American official?

The President. I certainly don't have anything of that nature in mind. As I told you, the home and home is off, and this meeting has replaced it.

Arms Request by Saudi Arabia

Q. Mr. President, isn't this a strange time to be canceling an arms deal for Saudi Arabia?

The President. I'm not canceling any arms deal for Saudi Arabia.

Q. I thought you had requested a \$7-billion package and that you're not going to go ahead with it.

The President. Well, I think the Saudi Arabians are free to make any request they want, and we would recommend it. But I think at this juncture, why, it may not be pushed forward right now. But that would not be without Saudi acquiescence, I can tell you that, because people are free to come in and make various requests, and if we think they're worthy, well, we'll push them. But they've got to satisfy themselves on the timing here.

One last one? Yes. I'm sorry. The frantic—way over—

Persian Gulf Crisis

Q. One of your key economic advisers, Michael Boskin, has said that the oil situation in the Middle East is putting a major drag on the economy. The fact that you are predicting that the recession will be short-lived—does that mean that you also expect the Gulf crisis to be short-lived and that you will resolve it quickly and decisively through military action?

The President. I wouldn't read too much into that. But one of the reasons I don't want it to drag on, one of the reasons, is

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because of the adverse effect it is having not just on the United States economy but on the economies of the Third World, on the economies of the emerging democracies in Eastern Europe, on the economies of our friends in South America. This is universal.

And on my recent trip to South America I heard it over and over again. Vaclav Havel told me of a cost to his country of \$1.5 billion. I've heard indirectly from President Diouf of Senegal, and those that are concerned about the hardships that are being endured by the countries in Africa ought to hear what he has to say about what Saddam Hussein has done to his country by this adventure.

And so, this economic effect is worldwide, and yes, it does adversely affect the economy of the United States. I think it makes this decline, economic slowdown, the recession that exists in some parts of this country much more serious. And so, that would argue for a rapid conclusion to the deal.

And I see my wife telling me to get going, so thank you all very much. We'll see you all.

Note: The President spoke at 3:39 p.m. on the South Lawn at the White House, prior to his departure for Camp David, MD. In his remarks, he referred to Secretary of State James A. Baker III; Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz and President Saddam Hussein of Iraq; President Francois Mitterrand of France; United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar de la Guerra; Secretary of Agriculture Clayton K. Yeutter; Lawrence Lindsay, Special Assistant to the President for Policy Development; Foreign Minister Jacques Poos of Luxembourg, President of the European Community; Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti and Foreign Minister Gianni De Michelis of Italy; Michael J. Boskin, Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers; President Vaclav Havel of Czechoslovakia; and President Abdou Diouf of Senegal.

Radio Address to the Nation on the Persian Gulf Crisis

January 5, 1991

As the new year begins, new challenges unfold—challenges to America and the future of our world. Simply put: 1990 saw Iraq invade and occupy Kuwait. Nineteen ninety-one will see Iraq withdraw—preferably by choice; by force, if need be. It is my most sincere hope 1991 is a year of peace. I've seen the hideous face of war and counted the costs of conflict in friends lost. I remember this all too well, and have no greater concern than the well-being of our men and women stationed in the Persian Gulf. True, their morale is sky-high. True, if they are called upon to fight the aggressors, they will do their job courageously, professionally and, in the end, decisively. There will be no more Vietnams.

But we should go the extra mile before asking our service men and women to stand in harm's way. We should, and we have. The United Nations, with the full support of the United States, has already tried to

peacefully pressure Iraq out of Kuwait, implementing economic sanctions and securing the condemnation of the world in the form of no less than 12 resolutions of the U.N. Security Council.

This week, we've taken one more step. I have offered to have Secretary of State James Baker meet with Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz in Switzerland. Yesterday, we received word that Iraq has accepted our offer to meet in Geneva. This will not be secret diplomacy at work. Secretary Baker will restate, in person, a message for Saddam Hussein: Withdraw from Kuwait unconditionally and immediately, or face the terrible consequences.

Eleven days from today, Saddam Hussein will either have met the United Nations deadline for a full and unconditional withdrawal, or he will have once again defied the civilized world. This is a deadline for Saddam Hussein to comply with the United

Nations resolution, not a deadline for our own Armed Forces. Still, time is running out. It's running out because each day that passes brings real costs.

Saddam already poses a strategic threat to the capital cities of Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Israel, and Syria, as well as our own men and women in the Gulf region. In fact, Saddam has used chemical weapons of mass destruction against innocent villagers, his own people. Each day that passes brings Saddam Hussein further on the path to developing biological and nuclear weapons and the missiles to deliver them. If Saddam corners the world energy market, he can then finance further aggression, terror, and blackmail. Each day that passes increases Saddam's worldwide threat to democracy.

The struggling newborn democracies of Eastern Europe and Latin America already face a staggering challenge in making the transition to a free market. But the added weight of higher oil prices is a crushing burden they cannot afford. And our own economy is suffering, suffering the effects of higher oil prices and lower growth stemming from Saddam's aggression.

Each day that passes, Saddam's forces also fortify and dig in deeper into Kuwait. We risk paying a higher price in the most precious currency of all—human life—if we give Saddam more time to prepare for war. And each day that passes is another day of fear, suffering, and terror for the people of Kuwait, many who risked their lives to shelter and hide Americans from Iraqi soldiers. As the Amir of Kuwait said to our Vice President just last week, those who advocate waiting longer for sanctions to work do not have to live under such brutal

occupation.

As I have discussed with Members of Congress just 2 days ago and in our many other consultations, economic sanctions are taking a toll, but they are still not forcing Saddam out of Kuwait. Nor do we know when or even if they will be successful. As a result, America and her partners in this unprecedented coalition are sharing the burden of this important mission, and we are ready to use force to defend a new order emerging among the nations of the world—a world of sovereign nations living in peace.

We have seen too often in this century how quickly any threat to one becomes a threat to all. At this critical moment in history, at a time the cold war is fading into the past, we cannot fail. At stake is not simply some distant country called Kuwait. At stake is the kind of world we will inhabit.

Last Thanksgiving, I broke bread with some of our men and women on the front lines. They understand why we are in Saudi Arabia, and what we may have to do. I witnessed courage unfazed by the closeness of danger and determination undiminished by the harsh desert sun. These men and women are America's finest. We owe each of them our gratitude and full support. That is why we must all stand together, not as Republicans or Democrats, conservatives or liberals, but as Americans.

Note: This address was recorded January 4 in the Oval Office at the White House and was broadcast at 12:06 p.m. on January 5. In his address, President Bush referred to President Saddam Hussein of Iraq and Amir Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir Al Sabah of Kuwait.

Nomination of George H. Pfau, Jr., To Be a Director of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation

January 7, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate George H. Pfau, Jr., of California, to be a Director of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation for a term

expiring December 31, 1993. He would succeed Frederick N. Khedouri.

Since 1979 Mr. Pfau has served as senior vice president for Paine Webber in San

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Francisco, CA. Prior to this, Mr. Pfau served as first vice president in the corporate finance department at Blyth, Eastman, Dillon, 1978–1979. Mr. Pfau served in several capacities with White, Weld and Co., Inc., 1957–1978.

Mr. Pfau graduated from Yale University (B.S., 1948). He was born May 7, 1924, in Milwaukee, WI. Mr. Pfau served in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1942–1944. Mr. Pfau is married, has four children, and resides in San Francisco, CA.

Message to Allied Nations on the Persian Gulf Crisis *January 8, 1991*

More than 5 months ago, in the early morning hours of August 2d, Iraqi forces rolled south and the rape of Kuwait began. That unprovoked invasion was more than an attack on Kuwait, more than the brutal occupation of a tiny nation that posed no threat to its large and powerful neighbor. It was an assault on the very notion of international order.

My purpose in speaking to you, the people of countries united against this assault, is to share with you my view of the aims and objectives that must guide us in the challenging days ahead. From the center of the crisis in the Middle East, to people and countries on every continent, to the families with loved ones held hostage, to the many millions sure to suffer at the hands of one man with a stranglehold on the world's economic lifeline, Iraq's aggression has caused untold suffering, hardship, and uncertainty.

In the more than 5 months since August 2d, Iraqi troops have carried out a systematic campaign of terror on the people of Kuwait—unspeakable atrocities against men and women and, among the maimed and murdered, even innocent children. In the more than 5 months since August 2d, Iraq's action has imposed economic strains on nations large and small—among them some of the world's newest democracies at the very moment they are most vulnerable. And yet, Iraq's aggression did not go unchallenged.

In the 5 months since August 2d, the world has witnessed the emergence of an unprecedented coalition against aggression. In the United Nations, Iraq's outlaw act has met a chorus of condemnation in 12 resolutions with the overwhelming support

of the Security Council. At this moment, forces from 27 nations—rich and poor, Arab and Muslim, European, Asian, African, and American—stand side by side in the Gulf, determined that Saddam's aggression will not stand.

We're now entering the most critical period of this crisis. For the past 5 months, Saddam has held the world and the norms of civilized conduct in contempt. In the next few days, Iraq arrives at a deadline that spells the limit of the civilized world's patience.

Let me be clear about the upcoming deadline. January 15 is not a "date certain" for the onset of armed conflict; it is a deadline for Saddam Hussein to choose, to choose peace over war. The purpose of declaring this deadline was to give Saddam fair warning: Withdraw from Kuwait, without condition and without delay, or—at any time on or after that date—face a coalition ready and willing to employ "all means necessary" to enforce the will of the United Nations.

Every one of us, each day of this crisis, has held out hope for a peaceful solution. Even now, as the deadline draws near, we continue to seek a way to end this crisis without further conflict. And that is why, back on November 30, I offered to have Secretary Baker travel to Baghdad to meet with Saddam Hussein. And that is why, even after Saddam failed to respond, failed to find time to meet on any of the 15 days we put forward, I invited Iraq's Foreign Minister to meet with Secretary Baker in Geneva on January 9th.

In Geneva, we will be guided by the will of the world community—expressed in

those 12 U.N. resolutions I mentioned a moment ago. I didn't send Secretary Baker to Geneva to compromise or to offer concessions. This meeting offers Saddam Hussein a chance—possibly the final chance—before the U.N. deadline to resolve by peaceful means the crisis that he has created.

Saddam may seek to split the coalition, to exploit our sincere desire for peace, to secure for himself the spoils of war. He will fail—just as he has failed for more than 5 months. I know that pressures are now building to provide Saddam some means of saving face, or to accept a withdrawal that is less than unconditional. The danger in this course should be clear to all. The price of peace now on Saddam's terms will be paid many times over in greater sacrifice and suffering. Saddam's power will only grow, along with his appetite for more conquest. The next conflict will find him stronger still—perhaps in possession even of nuclear weapons—and far more difficult to defeat. And that is why we simply cannot accept anything less than full compliance with the United Nations dictates: Iraq's complete and unconditional withdrawal from Kuwait.

I began by saying that Iraq's action was more than an attack on one nation—it is an assault on us all, on the international order we all share. We who have witnessed in this past year an end to the long years of cold war and conflict, we who have seen so much positive change, stand now at a critical moment, one that will shape the world we live in for years, even decades, to come.

The key now in meeting this challenge is for this remarkable coalition to remain steadfast and strong. If we remain in the days ahead nations united against aggression, we will turn back not only the actions of an ambitious dictator; we will, as partners, step forward toward a world of peace.

Thank you, and may God bless all of you.

Note: This message was recorded January 6 at Camp David, MD, and it was broadcast at noon on January 8 over the U.S. Information Agency WORLDNET satellite network. In his message, President Bush referred to President Saddam Hussein and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz of Iraq and Secretary of State James A. Baker III. A tape was not available for verification of the content of this message.

Letter to Congressional Leaders on the Persian Gulf Crisis

January 8, 1991

Dear 111111:

The current situation in the Persian Gulf, brought about by Iraq's unprovoked invasion and subsequent brutal occupation of Kuwait, threatens vital U.S. interests. The situation also threatens the peace. It would, however, greatly enhance the chances for peace if Congress were now to go on record supporting the position adopted by the UN Security Council on twelve separate occasions. Such an action would underline that the United States stands with the international community and on the side of law and decency; it also would help dispel any belief that may exist in the minds of Iraq's leaders that the United States lacks the necessary unity to act decisively in response to Iraq's continued aggression against Ku-

wait.

Secretary of State Baker is meeting with Iraq's Foreign Minister on January 9. It would have been most constructive if he could have presented the Iraqi government a Resolution passed by both houses of Congress supporting the UN position and in particular Security Council Resolution 678. As you know, I have frequently stated my desire for such a Resolution. Nevertheless, there is still opportunity for Congress to act to strengthen the prospects for peace and safeguard this country's vital interests.

I therefore request that the House of Representatives and the Senate adopt a Resolution stating that Congress supports the use of all necessary means to implement

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UN Security Council Resolution 678. Such action would send the clearest possible message to Saddam Hussein that he must withdraw without condition or delay from Kuwait. Anything less would only encourage Iraqi intransigence; anything else would risk detracting from the international coalition arrayed against Iraq's aggression.

Mr. Speaker, I am determined to do whatever is necessary to protect America's security. I ask Congress to join with me in this task. I can think of no better way

than for Congress to express its support for the President at this critical time. This truly is the last best chance for peace.

Sincerely,

GEORGE BUSH

Note: Identical letters were sent to Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives; George J. Mitchell, Senate majority leader; Robert Dole, Senate Republican leader; and Robert H. Michel, House Republican leader.

Nomination of Stanford E. Parris To Be Administrator of the Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation

January 8, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate Stanford E. Parris, of Virginia, to be Administrator of the Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation, Department of Transportation, for a term of 7 years. He would succeed James L. Emery.

Congressman Parris served as the United States Congressman for the Eighth District of Virginia from 1981 to 1990. Prior to this,

he was a partner with Swayze, Parris, Tydings, and Bryan.

Congressman Parris graduated from the University of Illinois (B.S., 1950) and George Washington University (J.D., 1958). Congressman Parris served in the U.S. Air Force, 1950–1954. He was born September 9, 1929, in Champaign, IL. Congressman Parris is married, has three children, and resides in Alexandria, VA.

Appointment of Gregory S. Walden as Associate Counsel to the President

January 8, 1991

The President today announced the appointment of Gregory S. Walden, of California, to be Associate Counsel to the President at the White House.

Since 1988 Mr. Walden has served as Chief Counsel of the Federal Aviation Administration at the Department of Transportation. Mr. Walden served with the Department of Justice in several capacities: Associate Deputy Attorney General, 1986–1988; Deputy Associate Attorney General, 1986; and special assistant to the Assistant Attorney General in the Civil Division, 1983–1986. In addition, he served at the

U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia as a law clerk to Robert H. Bork, Circuit Judge, 1982, and as a court law clerk, 1980–1982.

Mr. Walden graduated from Washington and Lee University (B.A., cum laude, 1977) and the University of San Diego School of Law (J.D., magna cum laude, 1980). He was born June 26, 1955, in Champaign, IL. Mr. Walden resides in Alexandria, VA.

Remarks at the Presentation Ceremony for the Senior Executive Service Presidential Rank Awards

January 9, 1991

Thank you all and welcome. And I am delighted to be here with such a distinguished group of Government officials and, of course, delighted to see Secretary Derwinski and Secretary Mosbacher here. Secretary Yeutter will probably be along, but he was to be here to salute you as well; also the Acting Secretary, Ted Sanders, from the Department of Education. Bill Sessions is here; Bruce Gelb; Dick Truly is supposed to be—I'm getting in trouble here. [Laughter] And I'll stop there. Many senior officials—and of course, the one we all know and for whom I have great respect, Connie Newman of OPM.

But we're here today to congratulate some people whose names may not be as well-known as some that I've mentioned here but whose accomplishments are recognized by everyone who's had the privilege to work alongside of them. And on behalf of our administration, I would like to welcome and congratulate the 69 men and women who have been selected for this year's Presidential Distinguished Rank Award.

As you know, this award is the highest honor given to career members of the Senior Executive Service. And this year's honorees are an impressive bunch, indeed. You come from across the Federal Government, representing virtually every part of the executive branch, from the Department of Defense to the National Transportation Safety Board.

But what all of you have in common is outstanding ability and unsurpassed devotion and dedication to Government service. The dedication, expertise and zeal that you have brought to your work have made you invaluable assets to your Agencies and Departments and to the Federal Government as a whole. You've also achieved something else. You've enhanced the dignity and the stature of public life, of public service. And that is an achievement for which you have every reason to be proud.

It's often thought that a career in public

service is a thankless one. And it's true that the people who put in the long hours and keep the Government moving rarely make the front page or the Sunday talk shows. That last point, that may be a blessing for all of you. [Laughter] But as someone who has devoted a fair amount of my own life to parts of government and public service, I know that good government simply cannot exist without serious, committed, and hard-working individuals willing to devote their career to public service. Your integrity and professionalism have helped make our Federal Government a model for the rest of the world. And that's why I am so pleased that we can take the opportunity to recognize your achievements and honor every one of you for such distinguished service to the Nation.

So, on behalf of your colleagues in the Federal service and on behalf of the American people that you serve so well, let me say thanks for a job well done. And now I believe we can get on with the business at hand, Connie. But I really congratulate you all from the bottom of a very, very grateful heart. Thank you so much.

Note: The President spoke at 10:05 a.m. in Room 450 of the Old Executive Office Building. In his remarks, he referred to Secretary of Veterans Affairs Edward J. Derwinski; Secretary of Commerce Robert A. Mosbacher; Secretary of Agriculture Clayton K. Yeutter; Acting Secretary of Education Ted Sanders; William S. Sessions, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; Bruce S. Gelb, Director of the U.S. Information Agency; Richard H. Truly, Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; and Constance Berry Newman, Director of the Office of Personnel Management.

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Message to the Congress Reporting Budget Deferrals January 9, 1991

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the Impoundment Control Act of 1974, I herewith report two new deferrals and four revised deferrals of budget authority now totalling \$9,093,864,337.

The deferrals affect International Security Assistance programs, as well as programs of the Departments of Agriculture, State, and Transportation.

The details of these deferrals are contained in the attached report.

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,
January 9, 1991.

Note: The attachment detailing the proposed deferrals was printed in the "Federal Register" of January 16.

Exchange With Reporters on the Persian Gulf Crisis January 9, 1991

Q. Mr. President, are you encouraged by what you've heard from Secretary Baker, sir?

The President. Encouraged, you say? No.

Q. Why, sir?

The President. Because I think Iraq has demonstrated no flexibility whatsoever. And I think the meeting we're having here today now takes on even greater importance because I would like to see the Congress send a strong signal that they want to see these United Nations resolutions fully supported. And given the position taken by Iraq at the Geneva meetings—it lasted several hours, the meetings did—but I've talked to the Secretary of State, and I've told these friends in the United States Congress of his reaction. And his reaction was they were not flexible at all and showed no propensity to comply with the United Nations resolutions.

The rest of the world, I am convinced, wants to see all 12 of those resolutions complied with. So, Baker could not report any progress at all. He's having a press conference right now, and maybe I'll have an opportunity to talk to the White House press corps after that. We welcome the Members of Congress saying exactly how they feel when they leave here. Whether they agree with me entirely or not, they can go out and do what they want.

Q. Well, does this end the subject and does this mean war, Mr. President?

The President. As I told you, I hope that the Congress will send a good, strong signal, and I'm not giving up on peace at all. We took the extra step in terms of the United States meeting with Iraq after many, many dates proposed by us being turned down. We arranged for this—I proposed the Baker-'Aziz meeting. And now it has been a frustration because they have demonstrated no propensity to comply with the resolutions—none at all. And that is unsatisfactory to the United States, and it will be totally unsatisfactory also to our coalition partners. But let us hope that strong statements from around the world will help him understand that peace is the answer.

And so, though I have taken the last extra step for peace in terms of a bilateral negotiation, I would remind everybody that this isn't Iraq versus the United States; this is Iraq versus the entire United Nations—not just the Security Council but the General Assembly as well. And that is a point that is being missed by many people in the United States and around the world.

So, I am hopeful still that he will—having seen a firm position on the part of the United States, having heard from the EC as recently as 2 days ago, having heard from the French and the British and everybody

else that he must comply—that he will comply. But I can't tell you that this Baker meeting moved the process forward an inch unless—the only bright spot I can put on it is that he sees now, the Foreign Minister sees now, and hopefully he will report this directly back to the President, that the United States is more determined than ever to do its part in fulfilling the United States—in complying with all the resolutions of the U.N.

So, that's about where we are now.

Q. Would you welcome a French mission to Baghdad?

Q. Mr. President, would it help or hinder efforts at this point for the French and other partners in the alliance to—

The President. We have had mission after mission for peace. I'd have to think it out. I talked to the Secretary-General up there in Camp David this weekend about possibly another mission, but he knows and I know that he would operate within the confines of the Security Council. So if that could be helpful, we would be supportive.

The EC wanted 'Aziz to come and talk to them. I don't know, Larry [Lawrence O'Rourke, St. Louis Post-Dispatch], where that stands, but I gather that Iraq, once again, rather arrogantly turned that down. But we are going to keep probing for peace because that's what I want. But we are going to stay firm in our resolve to see the United Nations resolutions complied with.

Q. Did he offer you anything in the way—did he offer anything as an alternative to—a phased withdrawal—

The President. No.

Q. —or some future point, or post-

poning the deadline?

The President. No.

Q. Why did they take 6 hours?

Q. Did they negotiate, sir, or did—

The President. You rush out now and listen to the Baker press conference, and you'll get the answer to those questions better than I could give them, because I think he's in a press conference right now. And that will be followed by the Tariq 'Aziz press conference in Geneva.

But I would like to turn this part of this meeting off by saying that I am very grateful to the Members of Congress here from both sides of the aisle, Democrats and Republicans, who have come together to try to help resolve this crisis in a peaceful manner. And in my view, a resolution supporting the United Nations resolutions or encouraging—of giving the President—telling the President to go out and do this is the best way now, given the intransigence of Iraq, to have a shot for peace.

But there was no concession by the Iraqis, no give, and they rejected the letter, to even take that directly to Saddam Hussein. So—

Q. Rejected your letter, sir?

The President. Exactly. And that will be covered now in the press conference.

Note: The exchange began at 2:05 p.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House. President Bush referred to Secretary of State James A. Baker III; Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz and President Saddam Hussein of Iraq; and Javier Perez de Cuellar de la Guerra, Secretary-General of the United Nations. A tape was not available for verification of the content of this exchange.

The President's News Conference on the Persian Gulf Crisis January 9, 1991

The President. I have a brief opening statement, and then I will take a few questions.

I have spoken with Secretary of State Jim Baker, who reported to me on his nearly 7 hours of conversation with Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz. Secretary Baker made

it clear that he discerned no evidence whatsoever that Iraq was willing to comply with the international community's demand to withdraw from Kuwait and comply with the United Nations resolutions.

Secretary Baker also reported to me that

the Iraqi Foreign Minister rejected my letter to Saddam Hussein—refused to carry this letter and give it to the President of Iraq. The Iraqi Ambassador here in Washington did the same thing. This is but one more example that the Iraqi Government is not interested in direct communications designed to settle the Persian Gulf situation.

The record shows that whether the diplomacy is initiated by the United States, the United Nations, the Arab League, or the European Community, the results are the same, unfortunately. The conclusion is clear: Saddam Hussein continues to reject a diplomatic solution.

I sent Secretary Jim Baker to Geneva not to negotiate but to communicate. And I wanted Iraqi leaders to know just how determined we are that the Iraqi forces leave Kuwait without condition or further delay. Secretary Baker made clear that by its full compliance with the 12 relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions, Iraq would gain the opportunity to rejoin the international community. And he also made clear how much Iraq stands to lose if it does not comply.

Let me emphasize that I have not given up on a peaceful outcome—it's not too late. I've just been on the phone, subsequent to the Baker press conference, with King Fahd, with President Mitterrand—to whom I've talked twice today—Prime Minister Mulroney. And others are contacting other coalition partners to keep the matter under lively discussion. It isn't too late. But now, as it's been before, the choice of peace or war is really Saddam Hussein's to make.

And now I'd be glad to take a few questions.

Q. Mr. President, you said in an interview last month that you believed in your gut that Saddam Hussein would withdraw from Kuwait by January 15th. After the failure of this meeting today, what does your gut tell you about that? And in your gut, do you believe that there's going to be war or peace?

The President. I can't misrepresent this to the American people. I am discouraged. I watched much of the 'Aziz press conference, and there was no discussion of withdrawal from Kuwait. The United Nations resolutions are about the aggression

against Kuwait. They're about the invasion of Kuwait, about the liquidation of a lot of the people in Kuwait, about the restoration of the legitimate government to Kuwait. And here we were listening to a 45-minute press conference after the Secretary of State of the United States had 6 hours worth of meetings over there, and there was not one single sentence that has to relate to their willingness to get out of Kuwait.

And so, Terry [Terence Hunt, Associated Press], I'd have to say I certainly am not encouraged by that, but I'm not going to give up. And I told this to our coalition partners—and I'll be talking to more of them when I finish here—we've got to keep trying. But this was a total stiff-arm. This was a total rebuff.

Q. Let me follow up on that. Let me follow up. Have you decided in your mind to go to war if he's not out of there by the 15th?

The President. I have not made up my decision on what and when to do. I am more determined than ever that the United Nations resolutions including 678 is implemented fully.

Yes, Helen [Helen Thomas, United Press International]?

Q. Mr. President, 'Aziz made a pledge that he would not make the first attack. Would you match that? And also, what's wrong with a Middle East conference if it could avoid a bloody war?

The President. No, I wouldn't make it. And we oppose linkage. The coalition opposes linkage. And the argument with Saddam Hussein is about Kuwait. It is about the invasion of Kuwait, the liquidation of a member of the United Nations, a member of the Arab League. And it has long been determined by not just the Security Council but by the entire United Nations that this is about Kuwait. And that is the point that was missing from his explanations here today. And so, there will be no linkage on these items. And that's been the firm position of all of the allies, those with forces there, and, indeed, of the United Nations—the General Assembly—

Q. So, you feel free to attack?

The President. —so when he talked about his allies there, I don't know who

stood up at the General Assembly of the United Nations and stood against the resolution that so overwhelmingly passed condemning Iraq. So, there will be no linkage, put it that way.

Q. Mr. President?

The President. Yes, Brit [Brit Hume, ABC News].

Q. Tariq 'Aziz, on the subject of the letter, suggested that it was rude in its use of language and somehow inappropriate to a diplomatic communication. I wonder, sir, if you are willing to release the letter, now that it has run its course, apparently? And if, whether you are or not, would you characterize it for us and tell us what it said?

The President. Well, let me first describe why I wanted to send a letter. It has been alleged, fairly or unfairly, that those around Saddam Hussein refuse to bring him bad news or refuse to tell it to him straight. And so, I made the determination that I would write a letter that would explain as clearly and forcefully as I could exactly what the situation is that he faces. The letter was not rude. The letter was direct. And the letter did exactly what I think is necessary at this stage.

But to refuse to even pass a letter along seems to me to be just one more manifestation of the stonewalling that has taken place. We gave him 15 dates for the Secretary of State to meet with him. And he's off meeting with Mr. A and Mr. B and Mr. C and has no time for that.

So, the letter was proper—I've been around the diplomatic track for a long time—the letter was proper, it was direct, and it was what I think would have been helpful to him to show him the resolve of the rest of the world—certainly of the coalition.

In terms of releasing it, Brit, I haven't given much thought to that. It was written as a letter to him. But let me think about it. I might be willing to do it; I might not. I just don't know. If I thought it would help get the message out to him in an indirect way maybe it makes some sense, although we've been saying essentially the same thing over and over again that was in the letter.

Q. Well, Mr. President, was the refusal by the Ambassador here to even accept the

letter—was that prior to or simultaneous with the refusal of Tariq 'Aziz? I mean, is it your impression—

The President. I think it was after he had made that—I think it was after the letter had been rejected at the table there in Geneva. Just one more effort to try to get this direct communication to him. I'm not sure on that, but I believe that's correct.

Q. Mr. President, there are reports that you are considering a callup of up to a million reservists to reinforce the forces that are serving in the Persian Gulf. What can you tell us about that?

The President. I can tell you nobody has ever suggested that to me.

Q. Is there any reserve callup being contemplated at this point?

The President. I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll ask the Secretary of Defense to respond to that question when I get finished here.

Q. Can you tell us what your attitude now is about the use-of-force resolution that you asked for yesterday with the Congress?

The President. Well, I had a good meeting with certain Members of Congress. I've talked to all four leaders this afternoon—Senator Mitchell, Senator Dole, Speaker Foley, Congressman Michel—I talked to him in person here. And I'm not sure where it stands. I am anxious to see and would certainly welcome a resolution that says we are going to implement the United Nations resolutions to a tee.

I don't think it's too late to send a consolidated signal to Saddam Hussein. And I think that would be a consolidated signal. I think it would be helpful still. I've told the Congressmen back in December, as I think I told everyone in this room, that I would have welcomed a resolution back then, provided it would send this solid signal. But if it can do it today, I would welcome it.

So, I don't know exactly where it stands, but I know that there is a good feeling up there. I think people see that the American people are supportive of the policy of this country. I think they see that we have tried the diplomatic track. I hope they know that I am as committed to peace as anyone. But I hope they also know that I am firmly determined to see that this aggression not stand. And I think they're backing me in

that.

So, maybe that ingredient, which hasn't always been quite as clear as it is now, will help as this debate, proper debate, goes forward in the Congress.

Q. Do you think you need such a resolution? And if you lose it, would you be bound by that?

The President. I don't think I need it. I think Secretary Cheney expressed it very well the other day. There are different opinions on either side of this question, but Saddam Hussein should be under no question on this: I feel that I have the authority to fully implement the United Nations resolutions.

Q. And the question of being bound—the second part of that?

The President. I still feel that I have the constitutional authority—many attorneys having so advised me.

Q. Sir, I want to ask you about Francois Mitterrand. But Wyatt's [Wyatt Andrews, CBS News] question opens up a whole area. Let me just ask you: You talk about you don't want this to be another Vietnam.

The President. It won't be another Vietnam.

Q. If the Congress of the United States refuses to give you a resolution that—refuses to even give you a Gulf of Tonkin-type resolution, how can you go to war?

The President. I don't think they're going to refuse.

Q. Okay. Let me ask you about Francois Mitterrand. You say the—

The President. There have been 200—I'll just repeat for the record that there have been a lot of uses of force in our history and very few declarations of war. But I have tried. I have done more consultation with the Congress than any other President. Some of these Democratic Members have told me that. And I have tried to reach out to them in various ways, and I will continue to do it, because I want to see a solid front here as we stand up against this aggressor.

Q. Let me ask you about that solid front—

The President. And I think it enhances the peace. I really believe, John [John Cochran, NBC News], that he is living under a delusion. I think he doesn't think that

force will be used against him. I think he's misinterpreted the debate. I also think he's under a delusion about what would happen if a conflagration breaks out. I believe that firmly, and I've had many, many people whom I respect tell me that. So, I would hope that what we're talking about here would dissuade him from that.

This is a followup.

Q. You've said that the coalition is united against any linkage on the Palestinian question. You've talked to Francois Mitterrand twice today. But in public, he says he is for this international peace conference, and he seems to have no objection at all if Saddam Hussein wants to use that as a figleaf to pull out of Kuwait. You do have an objection. Mitterrand also says that apparently the European Community foreign ministers are going to meet with 'Aziz apparently in Algiers. What if they go in there and say, well, we have no objection to an international peace conference on the Mideast?

The President. The foreign ministers of the EC have been very solid, and so has President Francois Mitterrand, that there will be no linkage. So you're asking me a hypothetical question that I won't have to answer because he's not going to do that.

Q. He said today he disagrees with you on the international peace—

The President. The French Government and the United States Government over the years have had some differences on how the best way to bring peace to the Middle East is. We had a very active initiative underway by Jim Baker. But that doesn't have anything to do with the invasion of Kuwait. And Francois Mitterrand knows that it doesn't have to do with the invasion of Kuwait and the aggression against Kuwait. And I know he knows this. And he's been very forthright about it.

But, yes, he's very frank in saying countries have a different approach to how you solve another very important problem. I would simply refer you back to what I've said on that subject. I think you were with us over in the joint press conference with President Gorbachev when I addressed myself to this. But I am going to avoid linkage.

I listened to that 'Aziz meeting, and all he tried to do is obfuscate, to confuse, to

make everybody think this had to do with the West Bank, for example. And it doesn't. It has to do with the aggression against Kuwait—the invasion of Kuwait, the brutalizing of the people in Kuwait. And it has to do with a new world order. And that world order is only going to be enhanced if this newly-activated peacekeeping function of the United Nations proves to be effective. That is the only way the new world order will be enhanced.

Q. You say that Saddam Hussein doesn't understand yet. Why not a meeting face to face? Why refuse any meeting face to face?

The President. Because he's had every opportunity. We finally said this is the last step. We tried 15 dates in Baghdad. We tried to set up these meetings. And now we tried this one, and there wasn't one single reason to make me think that another meeting between the United States and Saddam Hussein—and the Iraqis would do any good at all. If I felt it would, fine. But it will not.

I talked to the Secretary-General of the United Nations today, and there is a chance that he might undertake such a mission. Certainly we'd have no objection. There's one other reason—and I cite that because this is not Iraq against the United States. It is Iraq against the rest of the world. It is the United Nations that passed 12 resolutions, not the United States. It is the General Assembly of the United Nations—100-plus countries standing solidly against the dictator. And therefore, it doesn't need to be a bilateral negotiation here. We tried that. And we were stiff-armed by an intransigent Foreign Secretary.

And so the answer is, if diplomacy can be effective now, let's keep it in the context in which these resolutions were passed. And I would hope that maybe it would have an effect, but I'd have to level with the American people: Nothing I saw today—nothing—leads me to believe that this man is going to be reasonable. So, back to Terry's question, I have less of a feeling that he'll come around. But we ought to keep trying. We ought to keep trying right down to the wire.

Q. You've repeated the "keep trying." You've cited the Secretary-General of the

United Nations. Secretary of State Baker cited him three times. What exactly could his mission be if there is no alternative to what Secretary Baker—

The President. I'm not sure. What would a mission of Jim Baker have been? It might have been to convince the man that he is up against an immovable force. He's up against something that is not going to yield. He is up against a situation under which there will be no compromise; and there will be none. But because, you see, Ann [Ann Compton, ABC News], I go back to my point, I don't think he has felt this up until now—on both points. I don't think he's felt that force will be used against him, and I think he has felt that if it were, he'd prevail. He's wrong on both counts.

Q. Mr. President, there have been reports that Saddam believes that if it comes to war, even if he's driven out of Kuwait militarily, he can survive in power. Is he wrong?

The President. I think he's wrong on all of his assumptions about what would happen if it came to war—God forbid.

In the middle, and back here. And then we've got three more, and then I've got to go. These—Ellen [Ellen Warren, Knight-Ridder]?

Q. Would he be killed, Mr. President? Would he be killed if it came to war?

The President. I'm not going to answer that. I don't know the answer to that question.

Q. Mr. President, you seem to have ruled out further diplomacy as a—

The President. No, you missed what I said, ma'am—Ellen, about the Secretary-General, possibly. The EC has tried—I'll get back to you. Let me finish this one train of thought and then I'll come to your question—the EC has tried, and, indeed, we see 'Aziz saying no, he wouldn't meet with the foreign ministers. You've seen President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria to try.

I told the Congressmen, I want to see us go the last step for peace. I want to use everything at my power to encourage people to try. And, indeed, there have been. Arab League has tried. Over and over again, people have tried. And they run up against the same answer. I remember the speculation that came out here in our

papers in this country about a visit by a French delegate that was going over there. The hopes were raised. Nothing happened. So, I just had to argue with the premise because there has been a lot of diplomacy and there may be more.

Now, excuse me for interrupting you.

Q. Sir, you seem to be very skeptical that further diplomacy would work. And yet you've said here today that you haven't given up on a peaceful solution. I wonder where it is you find this hope for a peaceful solution?

The President. I'm not sure I have great hope for it. But I think when human life is at stake, you go the extra mile for peace. And that's what we have tried to do. And I will continue to think of reasons—I told President Mitterrand, I said, look, if you think of a new approach, or I do, please, let's one or the other get on the phone and try. But we remain determined that these resolutions are going to be complied with. I am very concerned that sanctions—I know sanctions alone aren't going to get this job done. And so we're pushing here, and that's what the Baker meeting with 'Aziz was about. I'm not going to give up, though.

Karen [Karen Hosler, Baltimore Sun]?

Q. A lot of people, in looking at the situation, on the outside will say, there must be more than this. There must be some back-channel diplomacy. There must be something going on. We can't be rushing headlong into war this way. Can you tell us that there is nothing, that it is what we appear to be getting—that Saddam isn't going to move and we're going to war?

The President. I'm not going to use that phrase. I am going to say, if Saddam doesn't move, we are going to fully implement Resolution 678. And it will be fully complied with.

But I wish I could tell you I'm more hopeful. There is no back channel. We've tried it directly. I've had to level, and properly so, with our coalition partners as to what I'm doing, and they've leveled with us, leveled with the United Nations Security Council members who are not involved in the coalition with force—for example, the Soviets. A lot of avenues have been tried. But I can't tell you that there's any hidden agenda out there, secret negotiations—

there is not. And it wouldn't be right for us to be off telling you one thing openly here and then going around behind the corner with some secret channel. So, I would like to say if there's any feeling that that's happening, it isn't happening.

Q. So, the entire hope for peace then rests on Saddam backing off from his—

The President. And it has since August 2d—exactly. Because this aggression is not going to stand. And there's an awful lot at stake in terms of the new world order that it doesn't stand. And there's a lot at stake in terms of a lot of human life in Kuwait that it doesn't stand. And there's a lot at stake in terms of how the coalition looks at this that it doesn't stand. So, it won't.

Q. Mr. President, you said that when you first proposed high-level talks between Iraq and the United States that it was because you were convinced the message had not gotten through, had not gotten across. Are you now convinced that the message had gotten across?

The President. Well, I did listen carefully to Mr. 'Aziz, who I thought spoke quite well. I didn't agree with what he was trying to do, obviously, to confuse the issue by refusing to discuss the point at hand, which is the invasion of Kuwait, but I thought he did it well. [Laughter] I thought he kind of sent a signal that they do understand what's up against them, but I still don't believe that they think the world coalition will use force against them. I may be wrong, but that's what I think in here. And I also still believe, as I said earlier, that he somehow has this feeling that he will prevail or that he will prolong. This will not be that. I've heard some wild predictions on this horrible human equation that might be involved if force were used, and I would say I don't agree with some who are arguing the loudest because it's putting the worst case out in terms of loss of human life; I must say that. I don't know. I think 'Aziz understands it, but I'm not sure that Saddam Hussein does.

Q. If I could follow, Mr. President—

The President. A followup question. I'm sorry, I'm going to have one more, and then Charles [Charles Bierbauer, Cable News Network]—I told him, and then I'm leaving. Thank you very much, though.

Q. When you were listening to Foreign Secretary 'Aziz, did you get any kind of particular feelings of anger or—

The President. No, I didn't. I thought it was a very rational presentation, but wrong. I must say, I thought his style was good. From talking to Jim Baker, I thought he—I mean, when I talked to Jim, he said, look, the man presented his case. Clearly, we didn't agree with it. I thought he was quite complimentary of the way the Secretary of State did it. So, the atmospherics, I think, were all right, but he doesn't have it. He doesn't understand it. At least from what he said, he doesn't. Because this is not about some other question of linkage. This is about the invasion and the aggression about Kuwait—the dismantling of Kuwait, the brutality about Kuwait. So, I didn't get a sense of security from listening to that. But I will say that I thought that he presented his views in a reasonable way. He had a tough agenda. He had some tough talking points there. He works for a tough man.

Q. What exactly are you trying to convey here to Saddam Hussein on what he does have to lose? Is it the decimation of his society? Is it the liquidation of his military? Is it losing his own power? Can you be specific on that?

The President. I can't be more specific, but I can be that he will get out of Kuwait, and he will get out of Kuwait entirely, and he will get out of Kuwait without concession. That, I think, is the underlying part of the message.

Q. Mr. President, a question on Israel. Tariq 'Aziz was emphatic that if Iraq is attacked, Israel will be attacked. What are your obligations to Israel? Are you prepared to fight a war throughout the Middle East?

The President. That is too hypothetical a question for me to answer. We are prepared to do what we need to do to fully

implement 678. And I would think that he'd think long and hard before he started yet another war. There is one war on—that's his war against Kuwait. That's his aggression against Kuwait. And I don't think he wants to start another one. So, I'm not going to buy into that hypothesis that the United States would obviously feel that that was a most provocative act, most provocative.

Q. If I may, I don't believe it was a hypothetical question. The question was, what are your obligations to Israel?

The President. We have friends all over the world. We have friends in this coalition. And I'm determined that the United States will fill our obligations there. Clearly, if a friend in that area was attacked, wantonly attacked for no cause whatsoever, not only the United States but I think many people around the world would view that as a flagrant provocation. And I'll leave it stand right there.

Thank you all very much. Thank you.

Note: President Bush's 68th news conference began at 3:55 p.m. in the Briefing Room at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Secretary of State James A. Baker III; Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz and President Saddam Hussein of Iraq; Mohamed Sadiq al-Mashat, Iraqi Ambassador to the United States; King Fahd bin Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud of Saudi Arabia; President Francois Mitterrand of France; Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada; Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney; George J. Mitchell, Senate majority leader; Robert Dole, Senate Republican leader; Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Robert H. Michel, House Republican leader; President Mikhail Gorbachev of the Soviet Union; Javier Perez de Cuellar de la Guerra, Secretary-General of the United Nations; and President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria.

Jan. 9 / Administration of George Bush, 1991

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on United States Assistance for Liberia and Other Refugee Relief Efforts

January 9, 1991

The President has taken two important steps which underline our concern for the beleaguered people of Liberia and our desire that there should be a peaceful settlement to the problems of that country.

On January 2, the President approved release of \$6.0 million from the Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund (ERMA) to meet urgent humanitarian needs of Liberian refugees. This is in addition to earlier U.S. contributions of \$73 million for humanitarian assistance programs for Liberian conflict victims. Of this amount, \$63.9 [million] was in food assistance and \$9.1 million was in cash contributions and relief supplies to international and private voluntary organizations for their relief efforts in the region.

On January 7, the President approved a Department of State request to provide the Economic Community of West Africa States (ECOWAS) with \$2.8 million in economic support funds for its peacekeeping and humanitarian relief activities in Liberia. This assistance will be limited to nonlethal support for ECOWAS peacekeeping operations and for related humanitarian relief activities in Liberia.

Our contribution to ECOWAS reflects United States support for ECOWAS objec-

tives in Liberia—a ceasefire, the formation of an interim administration, and the holding of free and democratic elections. These objectives offer the best formula for a peaceful solution to the conflict. The ECOWAS intervention in Liberia represents an encouraging example of African states finding African solutions to African problems. We call on the international donor community to continue its support for humanitarian relief assistance in Liberia and to demonstrate its solidarity with ECOWAS efforts to bring peace to Liberia.

The President also approved use of Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund money as follows: \$3.0 million for refugee and migration needs in response to the Persian Gulf crisis; \$2.5 million to meet the emergency needs of Sudanese refugees; and \$600,000 for emergency assistance programs in Central Africa for new Chadian and Rwandan refugees and those uprooted by the current conflict in Rwanda.

Note: Presidential Determination No. 91-12 of January 2 was printed in the "Federal Register" of January 16. Presidential Determination No. 91-14 of January 7 was printed in the "Federal Register" of January 28.

Nomination of Bernadine P. Healy To Be Director of the National Institutes of Health

January 9, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate Bernadine P. Healy, of Ohio, to be Director of the National Institutes of Health, Department of Health and Human Services. She would succeed James B. Wyngaarden.

Since 1985 Dr. Healy has served as chairman of the research institute at the Cleveland Clinic Foundation in Cleveland, OH. Prior to this Dr. Healy served as Deputy

Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy in Washington, DC, 1984-1985. Dr. Healy served as director of the coronary care unit at the Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, MD, 1977-1984, and as a member of the active staff in medicine and pathology at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, 1976-1985. From 1974 to 1984, Dr. Healy served with the Johns Hopkins Uni-

versity School of Medicine in several capacities: professor of medicine, associate professor of pathology, assistant dean for postdoctoral programs and faculty development, associate professor of medicine, assistant professor of medicine and pathology, fellow in the department of pathology, and as a fellow in the cardiovascular division of the department of medicine. In addition, Dr. Healy served as a staff fellow in the

section of pathology in the National Heart and Lung Institute at the National Institutes of Health, 1972–1974.

Dr. Healy graduated from Vassar College (A.B., 1965) and Harvard Medical School (M.D., 1970). She was born August 22, 1944, in New York, NY. Dr. Healy is married, has two children, and resides in Gates Mills, OH.

Open Letter to College Students on the Persian Gulf Crisis

January 9, 1991

If armed men invaded a home in this country, killed those in their way, stole what they wanted and then announced the house was now theirs—no one would hesitate about what must be done. And that is why we cannot hesitate about what must be done halfway around the world: in Kuwait.

There is much in the modern world that is subject to doubts or questions—washed in shades of gray. But not the brutal aggression of Saddam Hussein against a peaceful, sovereign nation and its people. It's black and white. The facts are clear. The choice unambiguous—right vs. wrong.

The terror Saddam Hussein has imposed upon Kuwait violates every principle of human decency. Listen to what Amnesty International has documented. "Widespread abuses of human rights have been perpetrated by Iraqi forces . . . arbitrary arrest and detention without trial of thousands . . . widespread torture . . . imposition of the death penalty and the extrajudicial execution of hundreds of unarmed civilians, including children."

Including children—there's no horror that could make this a more obvious conflict of good vs. evil. The man who used chemical warfare on his own people—once again including children—now oversees public hangings of dissenters. And daily his troops commit atrocities against Kuwaiti citizens.

This brutality has reverberated throughout the entire world. If we do not follow the dictates of our inner moral compass and stand up for human life, then his law-

lessness will threaten the peace and democracy of the emerging new world order we now see: this long dreamed-of vision we've all worked toward for so long. A year after the joyous dawn of freedom's light in eastern Europe, a dark evil has descended in another part of the world. But we have the chance—and we have the obligation—to stop ruthless aggression.

I have been in war. I have known the terror of combat. And I tell you this with all my heart: I don't want there to be war ever again. I am determined to do absolutely everything possible in the search for a peaceful resolution to this crisis—but only if the peace is genuine, if it rests on principle, not appeasement.

But while we search for that answer, in the Gulf young men and women are putting their own lives on hold in order to stand for peace in our world and for the essential value of human life itself. Many are younger than my own children. Your age, most of them—doing tough duty for something they believe in.

Let me tell you about one of the soldiers over there, Sfc. Terry Hatfield, a young man from Georgia. He sent me a Christmas card. And this is what he wrote: "Mr. President, I just wanted you to know my soldiers and I are ready to do whatever mission you decide. Freedom as we know and enjoy has been taken away from another country and must be restored. Although we are separated from family, friends, loved ones, we will

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do what must be done . . . We stand ready and waiting. God Bless you and the U.S.A.”

Terry understands the moral obligation that has compelled our extraordinary multinational coalition to make this stand in the Gulf. To look this international terrorist straight in the eye and say: no concessions. To proclaim for now and for the future: no compromises. To bear witness by our presence to the fact that aggression will not be rewarded.

Terry waits thousands of miles from the White House, yet we share the same thoughts. We desperately want peace. But we know that to reward aggression would be to end the promise of our new world order. To reward aggression would be to destroy the United Nations’ promise as international peacekeeper. To reward aggression would be to condone the acts of those who would desecrate the promise of human life itself. And we will do none of this. There are times in life when we confront values worth fighting for. This is one such time.

Each day that passes means another day for Iraq’s forces to dig deeper into their stolen land. Another day Saddam Hussein can work toward building his nuclear arsenal and perfecting his chemical and biological weapons capability. Another day of

atrocities for Amnesty International to document. Another day of international out-laws, instead of international law.

I ask you to think about the economic devastation that Saddam Hussein would continue to wreak on the world’s emerging democracies if he were in control of one-fifth of the world’s oil reserves—and to reflect on the terrible threat that a Saddam Hussein armed with weapons of mass destruction already poses to human life and to the future of all nations.

Together, as an America united against these horrors, we can, with our coalition partners, assure that this aggression is stopped and the principles on which this nation and the rest of the civilized world are founded are preserved.

And so let us remember and support Terry Hatfield, all our fine service men and women, as they stand ready on the frontier of freedom, willing to do their duty and do it well. They deserve our complete and enthusiastic support—and lasting gratitude.

Note: This letter was sent to 460 college newspapers on January 9, and it was re-released by the Office of the Press Secretary on January 10. The letter referred to President Saddam Hussein of Iraq.

Appointment of Raymond Ebeling as a Member of the Advisory Commission on Conferences in Ocean Shipping

January 10, 1991

The President today announced his intention to appoint Raymond Ebeling, of New Jersey, to be a member of the Advisory Commission on Conferences in Ocean Shipping. This is a new position.

Currently Mr. Ebeling serves as executive vice president for Wallenius Motorships, Inc., in Woodcliff Lake, NJ. Prior to this Mr. Ebeling served as vice president for

pricing and marketing for the Atlantic division of Sea-Land Service, Inc., 1986–1990.

Mr. Ebeling graduated from Bowdoin College (B.A., 1965) and Seattle University (M.B.A., 1969). He was born November 21, 1943, in Framingham, MA. Mr. Ebeling is married, has four children, and resides in Colts Neck, NJ.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on the President's Conversation With United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar Concerning the Persian Gulf Crisis

January 10, 1991

The President spoke with U.N. Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar late this afternoon to discuss the Secretary-General's upcoming visit to Baghdad. The President wished him well and stated that he was pleased that the Secretary-General is undertaking this mission for peace. The President noted

that the United Nations has played a key role in building and maintaining the international coalition against the Iraqi aggression. The discussion centered on the U.N. resolutions dealing with the Iraqi aggression against Kuwait and in securing Iraq's compliance with them.

Nomination of Jon D. Glassman To Be United States Ambassador to Paraguay

January 10, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate Jon David Glassman, of the District of Columbia, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Paraguay. He would succeed Timothy Lathrop Towell.

Since 1990 Dr. Glassman has served as Assistant to the Vice President at the White House in Washington, DC. Prior to this, he served as Deputy Assistant to the Vice President for National Security Affairs, 1989-1990. Dr. Glassman has served as Charge d'Affaires for the U.S. Embassy in Kabul, Afghanistan, 1987-1989. In addition, he served at the Department of State in several capacities: country director for Australia and New Zealand affairs, 1984-1986; senior adviser to the President's Special Representative for Central American Negotiations, 1983-1984; senior member of the Policy Planning Staff for Latin America and

East Asia, 1981-1983; first secretary at the U.S. Embassy in Mexico City, 1979-1981; deputy chief for U.S. interests section in Havana, Cuba, 1977-1979; international relations officer for the Soviet desk at the Department of State, 1975-1977; and as an international relations officer for the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, 1974-1975. Dr. Glassman also served as a fellow for the Council on Foreign Relations at Harvard University, 1973-1974; second secretary at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, 1971-1973; and as third secretary at the U.S. Embassy in Madrid, 1968-1970.

Dr. Glassman graduated from the University of Southern California (B.F.S., 1965) and Columbia University (M.A., 1968; Ph.D., 1976). He was born January 8, 1944, in New York, NY. Dr. Glassman is married, has two children, and resides in Washington, DC.

Exchange With Reporters on the Telephone Conversation with Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev January 11, 1991

Q. Mr. President, what can you tell us about the Gorbachev phone call?

The President. We've had a very interesting morning here and a very interesting phone call with President Gorbachev, Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu of Japan, and then a meeting with a lot of the Members of the House of Representatives on the Gulf situation. Now we're shifting our gears to this luncheon with two of our new Cabinet-level officers and, obviously, with one existing Cabinet member, Carla Hills, where our conversation will be both domestic and international. So, it's been a full day.

On the Gorbachev phone call, I won't give you the details of it, but it is very important as we move down the path here that we stay in close touch. And I was very pleased—this was his call to me, and it was a discussion of the Gulf situation mainly. We also talked about the internal problems that he's facing. But I think the very fact he called in the true spirit of consultation says a lot not just about the U.S.-Soviet relationship but about the fact that it is not simply Iraq versus the United States; it is Iraq, indeed, versus the whole world. I think that's the symbolism of Mr. Gorbachev's call. And he had some ideas he wanted to discuss with me. And I respect his confidentiality, but it's the best sense of consultation. We are leaving no stone unturned to try to find a peaceful resolution of this question.

Q. TASS [Soviet news agency] said, Mr. President, that the conversation would be continued.

The President. Well, as you may know, I left out one meeting, and that is that I did meet with the Soviet Ambassador here following the Gorbachev call. But whether President Gorbachev and I talk again I'm not—we didn't set a time. Perhaps we will. We've been in touch, and I will continue to stay in touch with him and with other world leaders to see if we cannot resolve this matter peacefully.

I might, as long—take advantage of you all, but to say that I still feel that it would be very helpful to the last step for peace

if the Congress would move and would support the so-called U.N. resolutions that are before the House now and will be before the Senate.

Q. What about the crackdown on the Baltics?

The President. There was not great discussion of that. I did, as you know, make clear in the statement issued by our Press Secretary the fact that the United States feels that the use of force particularly in the Baltics would be counterproductive. There was some discussion of the internal affairs of the Soviet Union when I talked to Mr. Gorbachev. He knows of my position, that we view the Baltics differently. They were not incorporated. We feel that they have a very different standing than other Republics, and I reiterated my position on that.

But it was mainly about the Gulf, although we did talk about this. And, of course, I am very hopeful that they can find a way to resolve these extraordinarily complex problems without resorting to force.

Q. Did he tell you his plans for Lithuania, whether he's going to impose—

The President. We didn't go into any detail.

Q. There was some discussion, Mr. President, that when you and Mr. Gorbachev met in Paris there was a tacit understanding that before we went to war in the Gulf we would clear it with the Soviets.

The President. There was no tacit understanding, but I'll guarantee you I'm going to continue to stay in very close touch with all the key players here—the administration is; I can't do it all alone. But as I say, we talked to the Prime Minister of Japan this morning, and also to President Gorbachev. As you know, I had extensive consultations in the last few days with Prime Minister Major, President Mitterrand, Prime Minister Mulroney, and on and on.

So, there's no agreement. But the Soviet Union is very important in all of this, and they had a strong leadership role in the

implementation of the United Nations resolutions. And I think it is most important that they be closely clued into whatever is to come.

Q. What was his message to you about the Gulf, if he talked about that?

The President. I'm not going to go into the details on it.

Q. I take it that you feel they remain a staunch member of the anti-Iraq coalition?

The President. We remain in sync on this—as the way we look at this situation there. And they are absolutely convinced—I don't want to put words in anyone's mouth, but I think I can do this without fear of contradiction—they are absolutely convinced that Saddam Hussein should get out of Kuwait in total compliance with the U.N. resolutions. And I am sure that that is their view.

Q. Did he ask for more time for sanctions to work?

The President. I'm not going to go into any details, but that would be incompatible with full implementation of the resolutions. So, I guess I could say no to that one.

Q. Did you repeat to him that the crack-down would be counterproductive—

The President. I will not go into any more detail. I had every opportunity to express the forcefully and long-held view of the United States on that question.

Q. Were there any new proposals or new approaches that were suggested?

Q. Sir, do you think you're going to get the vote?

The President. That was something again I'd rather not discuss in detail, but all of us are trying to think if there's something that we can do that will result in full compliance with the U.N. resolutions. And certainly that's true of Mr. Gorbachev. He has a lot of experts on that area in the government in the Soviet Union, and so you can assume that he was thinking innovatively. But again, I don't want to go into any more detail.

Thank you all very much.

Note: The exchange began at 12:10 p.m. in the Oval Office at the White House. In his remarks, President Bush referred to Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu of Japan; Secretary of Labor-designate Lynn M. Martin; Bob Martinez, Director-designate of National Drug Control Policy; U.S. Trade Representative Carla A. Hills; Aleksandr Bessmertnykh, Soviet Ambassador to the United States; Prime Minister John Major of the United Kingdom; President Francois Mitterrand of France; Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada; and President Saddam Hussein of Iraq.

President Bush also referred to the following statement on the situation in the Soviet Union and the Baltic States which Press Secretary Fitzwater had read during his press briefing on January 8:

The United States is monitoring carefully the Soviet Government's decision to send additional military forces to Moldavia, the Ukraine, Georgia, Armenia, and the three Baltic States—Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia. This action represents a serious step toward an escalation of tension within the U.S.S.R. and makes the peaceful evolution of relations among the people of the Soviet Union more difficult.

The United States is especially concerned that the Soviet decision to send military units into the Baltic States, which we view as provocative and counterproductive, could damage the prospects for peaceful and constructive negotiations on the future of those States. The United States urges the U.S.S.R. to cease attempts at intimidation and turn back to negotiations that are conducted free of pressure and the use of force.

The United States, which has never recognized the forcible incorporation of the Baltic States into the Soviet Union, supports the aspirations of the Baltic people to control and determine their own future.

Message to the Congress Reporting on the Economic Sanctions Against Libya January 11, 1991

To the Congress of the United States:

1. I hereby report to the Congress on developments since my last report of July 13, 1990, concerning the national emergency with respect to Libya that was declared in Executive Order No. 12543 of January 7, 1986. This report is submitted pursuant to section 401(c) of the National Emergencies Act, 50 U.S.C. 1641(c); section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c) ("IEEPA"); and section 505(c) of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985, 22 U.S.C. 2349aa-9(c).

2. Since my last report on July 13, 1990, there have been no amendments to the Libyan Sanctions Regulations, 31 C.F.R. Part 550 (the "Regulations"), administered by the Office of Foreign Assets Control ("FAC") of the Department of the Treasury. Additionally, since July 13, 1990, there have been no amendments or changes to orders of the Department of Commerce or the Department of Transportation implementing aspects of Executive Order No. 12543 relating to exports from the United States and air transportation, respectively.

3. During the current 6-month period, FAC approved only one license application authorizing the renewal of a patent. Twenty licensing decisions were made prohibiting transactions in connection with Libya.

4. Various enforcement actions mentioned in previous reports continue to be pursued. In October 1990, based upon violations of IEEPA, the U.S. Customs Service seized \$3 million in funds at a New York bank and \$800,000 at a bank in Florida. The U.S. attorneys for the respective jurisdictions utilized 18 U.S.C. 1956, the Money Laundering Control Act, to effect the seizures. This marks the first time that this statute has been used to effect seizures

based upon an IEEPA violation. This continuing investigation centers around an alleged conspiracy to invest Libyan funds in various U.S. businesses and technology.

In November 1990, FAC blocked a letter of credit in the amount of \$332,124, drawn on the account of a U.S. manufacturer to pay a South Korean firm for the shipment of industrial equipment to Libya. The funds have been placed into a blocked account, and the investigation into the actions of the U.S. firm continues.

5. The expenses incurred by the Federal Government in the 6-month period from July 13, 1990, through December 14, 1990, that are directly attributable to the exercise of powers and authorities conferred by the declaration of the Libyan national emergency are estimated at \$407,603. Personnel costs were largely centered in the Department of the Treasury (particularly in the Office of Foreign Assets Control, the Customs Service, the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement, the Office of the Assistant Secretary for International Affairs, and the Office of the General Counsel), the Department of State, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Justice, the Federal Reserve Board, and the National Security Council.

6. The policies and actions of the Government of Libya continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. I shall continue to exercise the powers at my disposal to apply economic sanctions against Libya as long as these measures are appropriate, and will continue to report periodically to the Congress on significant developments as required by law.

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,
January 11, 1991.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on Incremental Costs for Operation Desert Shield

January 11, 1991

Our incremental costs for Operation Desert Shield expenses were roughly \$10 billion in calendar year 1990. We have already received \$6 billion in cash and in-kind support from our allies to defray these costs. We expect to soon receive an additional \$2 billion more that has already been

pledged to meet these 1990 costs. With these sums, and assuming Congress enacts the necessary appropriation, our coalition partners will have covered some 80 percent of our incremental expenses through December 31, 1990.

Nomination of James E. Denny To Be Assistant Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

January 11, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate James Edward Denny, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks at the Department of Commerce. He would succeed Rene Desloge Tegtmeyer.

Since 1989, Mr. Denny has served as Acting Assistant Commissioner for Patents at the Department of Commerce. Prior to this he served as Deputy Assistant Commis-

sioner for Patents, 1983–1989.

Mr. Denny graduated from Johns Hopkins University (B.S., 1955) and George Washington University Law School (LL.B., 1961). Mr. Denny served in the II Signal Corps of the U.S. Army, 1956. He was born June 2, 1933, in Charles Town, WV. Mr. Denny is married, has six children, and resides in Gaithersburg, MD.

The President's News Conference

January 12, 1991

The President. I have a brief statement, and then I'll be glad to take a few questions.

First, let me just say that I am gratified by the vote in the Congress supporting the United Nations Security Council resolutions. This action by the Congress unmistakably demonstrates the United States commitment to the international demand for a complete and unconditional withdrawal of Iraq from Kuwait. This clear expression of the Congress represents the last, best chance for peace.

As a democracy we've debated this issue openly and in good faith. And as President I have held extensive consultation with the

Congress. We've now closed ranks behind a clear signal of our determination and our resolve to implement the United Nations resolutions. Those who may have mistaken our democratic process as a sign of weakness now see the strength of democracy. And this sends the clearest message to Iraq that it cannot scorn the January 15th deadline.

Throughout our history we've been resolute in our support of justice, freedom, and human dignity. The current situation in the Persian Gulf demands no less of us and of the international community. We did not plan for war, nor do we seek war. But if

conflict is thrust upon us we are ready and we are determined. We've worked long and hard, as have others including the Arab League, the United Nations, the European Community, to achieve a peaceful solution. Unfortunately, Iraq has thus far turned a deaf ear to the voices of peace and reason.

Let there be no mistake: Peace is everyone's goal. Peace is in everyone's prayers. But it is for Iraq to decide.

Persian Gulf Crisis

Q. Mr. President, does this mean now that war is inevitable—

The President. No—

Q. —and have you made the decision in your own mind?

The President. No, it does not mean that war is inevitable. And I have felt that a statement of this nature from both Houses of the United States Congress was, at this late date, the best shot for peace. And so, let us hope that that message will get through to Saddam Hussein.

Q. Have you made the decision in your mind?

The President. I have not, because I still hope that there will be a peaceful solution.

Q. Mr. President, there's only 3 days left until the deadline, which isn't enough time for Saddam Hussein to pull out his troops. In fact, you, yourself, wouldn't let Jim Baker go to Baghdad on this date because there wouldn't be enough time. Do you see the possibility of anything happening in these last few days that could avert war or any chance that he will pull his troops out?

The President. Well, in terms of the chance, I'd have to say I don't know. And in terms of what could avert war, you might say an instant commencement of a large-scale removal of troops with no condition, no concession, and just heading out could well be the best and only way to avert war, even though it would be, at this date, I would say almost impossible to comply fully with the United Nations resolutions.

Q. Sort of a followup: Have you heard from the U.N. Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar today, and is there any hope on that front?

The President. No—well, I don't know whether there is hope on it because I haven't heard from him today.

Q. Mr. President, are you satisfied that countries in the international coalition like France, Syria, and Egypt will take part in offensive operations in the event of hostilities in the Gulf?

The President. Yes.

Q. The second part of that question, sir, you've said that if hostilities come it will not be another Vietnam. What kind of assumptions are you making about the duration of a conflict, and can you assure the American people that hostilities would not expand beyond the current theater of operations?

The President. Well, I am not making any assumptions in terms of numbers of days, but I have said over and over again that the differences between what is happening in the Gulf and what happened in Vietnam are enormous in terms of the coalition aligned against the Iraqis, in terms of the demographics, in terms of the United Nations action and, I am convinced, in terms of the force that is arrayed against Iraq. So, I just don't think there is a parallel.

But I would like to say that I have gone over all of this with our Secretary of Defense and with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs; and all three of us, and everybody else involved in this, are determined to keep casualties to an absolute minimum. And that's one of the reasons that I authorized Secretary Cheney to move the additional force several weeks ago.

Q. What about firebreaks to keep the war from expanding?

The President. Well, I don't worry too much about the war expanding. I have said very clearly, and I'd like to repeat it here, that we will hold Saddam Hussein directly responsible for any terrorist action that is taken against U.S. citizens, against citizens of others in the coalition. So, I must confess to some concern about terrorism. It's not just that it relates to this crisis because I've always felt that way. But if it is related to the crisis, if the terrorist acts are related to it, Saddam Hussein will be held directly responsible for that, and the consequences will be on him.

Q. Mr. President, the pendulum of hope has swung back and forth, and you, yourself, have said you didn't hold out tremendous hope for the last-minute diplomatic ef-

forts. What do you do on midnight on January 15th?

The President. Well, Ann [Ann Compton, ABC News], I can't tell you I know on midnight, but I do feel that the action taken by the United States Congress today is a very important step in, hopefully, getting Saddam Hussein to realize what he's up against—the determination of the American people. I have felt that the support is there from the people, but I think now with the Congress—the representatives of the people—on record, it makes it much, much clearer to Saddam Hussein.

Q. The polls have shown people support moving fairly quickly after the 15th. Would that be your intention?

The President. I have said—and without trying to pin it down or in any sense go beyond what I'm about to say—sooner rather than later. And I got into a discussion—I know that's perhaps not of much help, but I think the worst thing you'd want to do is, if a determination was made to use force, to signal when you might be inclined to act. That would, in my view, put the lives of coalition forces needlessly at risk.

Q. Sir, I'm sure you're doing all these scenarios that are coming out, the various peace scenarios. One has it that Saddam Hussein will wait until after the 15th—we get into this face-saving again—wait until the 16th or the 17th possibly and then start to withdraw—say, look, I stood up to George Bush, but I'm willing in order to avoid war to pull my troops out now. Is that the type of thing that will go into your calculations? Would that be important to you? Would you say, well, let's give the guy a couple of days and see if, indeed, that scenario is true?

The President. I don't want to give any indication to Saddam Hussein that we will be interested in anything that looks like delay or trying to claim victory. It isn't a question of winning or losing. It's a question of his getting out of Kuwait rapidly without concession. And so, I'd have to know a lot more about the situation, the scenario, as you say, before I could give you a more definitive response.

But I don't want anything here to be interpreted by him as flexibility on our part. We have not been flexible. We have been

determined, and we are still determined to see that he complies fully with the resolutions. Now, Rita [Rita Beamish, Associated Press] raised the question, is it logistically possible to fully comply? At this moment, I'm not sure that you could—logistically possible to fully comply. But if he started now to do that what he should have done weeks ago, clearly, that would make a difference. And I'm talking about a rapid, massive withdrawal from Kuwait. But I still worry about it because it might not be in full compliance. So, the standard full compliance with all these resolutions—now, some can't be complied with fully before the 15th. One of them relates to reparations. And reparations is a very important part of this. It's a very important part of what the United Nations has done. So, I don't think the whole question of reparations can be resolved before the 15th.

Q. Sir, can you explain why sooner is better than later?

The President. Yes, because I think that's been a major part of the debate on the Hill. And I think it is very important that he knows that the United States and the United Nations are credible. I don't want to see further economic damage done to the Third World economies or to this economy. I don't want to see further devastation done to Kuwait. This question of when was debated in the United Nations, and these countries came down saying this is the deadline. And I don't want to veer off from that for one single iota. And I certainly don't want to indicate that the United States will not do its part in the coalition to fulfill these resolutions.

Q. Mr. President, you spoke of the debate. It was a very somber day up there.

The President. Yes.

Q. People talked about the cost of war. I wondered if you watched it and what effect it had on you.

The President. That's a good question. On the parts of it I saw I couldn't agree more. It was somber, properly somber. It was, I thought, with very little ancor. I thought it was conducted for the most part—not entirely—in a very objective manner in terms of the subject, and yet subjective in terms of the individual speaking. The compassion

and the concern, the angst of these Members, whether they agreed with me or not, came through loud and clear.

And so, I guess I shared the emotion. I want peace. I want to see a peaceful resolution. And I could identify with those—whether they were on the side that was supporting of the administration or the other—with those who were really making fervent appeals for peace. But I think it was historic. I think it was conducted showing the best of the United States Congress at work. And I keep feeling that it was historic because what it did and how it endorsed the President's action to fulfill this resolution—when you go back and look at war and peace I think historians will say this is a very significant step. I am pleased that the Congress responded. I'm pleased that they have acted and therefore are a part of all of this.

But I didn't sense—you know, when you win a vote on something you work hard for, sometimes there's a sense of exhilaration and joy, pleasure. I didn't sense that at all here. I was grateful to the Members that took the lead in supporting the positions that I'm identified with. I could empathize with those who didn't vote for us. So, I guess my emotion was somber itself. I didn't watch the whole thing—I didn't watch the whole debate. But what I saw I appreciated because there was very little personal rancor, assigning motives to the other person, or something of that nature. So, it was quite different than some of the debates that properly characterize the give-and-take of competitive politics.

Soviet Military Intervention in Lithuania

Q. Sir, the crackdown was still going on today in Lithuania. What is your answer to those who say you are putting the Lithuanians and the Baltics under Iraq because of the Persian Gulf?

The President. I don't think that's true. I've had an opportunity to express myself directly to President Gorbachev on that. We had a statement on it. I have talked to him not just in this last phone call but in others, and the Soviets know our position clearly. So, I don't think that's a fair charge at all.

A couple more. I think I've been a little lengthy here, and we didn't get as many

as we want.

Q. How about the back of the room?

The President. Not this time, Sarah [Sarah McClendon, McClendon News], not this time, okay?

Persian Gulf Crisis

Q. Mr. President, it must now be absolutely clear to Saddam Hussein, perhaps for the first time, that you've got the domestic and the international support you need to use force to drive him out of Kuwait. Wouldn't this be a prudent time to give him an avenue out of this mess, perhaps through something Perez de Cuellar could offer him today or tomorrow?

The President. Well, let's wait and see what Perez de Cuellar—how those talks go. I talked to him beforehand, and he is properly, I would say, confined to operating within the U.N. resolutions. He must do that. We're talking about the United Nations Security Council and, indeed, of the General Assembly—the will of the entire world against Saddam Hussein. But I've always felt, Gerry [Gerald Seib, Wall Street Journal], that the best way, the best way is to make Saddam Hussein understand that we have the will to do what the Congress I think has now suggested I should do, or can do. And secondly, that if force is used, Saddam Hussein simply cannot prevail. And my hope is that the mission of the Secretary-General, added to what the Congress has done here today, added to the many other initiatives taken by Arab League people or by EC people or—will convince him.

So, if your question is, should we now compromise, give him something in order to do that which he should have done long ago, the answer is, absolutely not.

I'm going to take two more here, and then I really do have to run.

Q. Mr. President, let me follow Gerry's question because the reports persist that the U.N. Secretary-General, when he meets with Saddam Hussein, will lay out steps beyond compliance with the resolutions to include a U.N. peacekeeping force, to include an eventual Mideast peace conference. Given the demand for absolute com-

pliance, are those within the Secretary-General's mandate to advance further steps?

The President. What were the two?

Q. Well, two of several that are out there are a U.N. peacekeeping force, also a timetable for your withdrawal, and then a Middle East peace conference.

The President. Well, my view is that a withdrawal to the status quo ante is not satisfactory and thus there will have to be a peacekeeping force of some kind. In other words, Saddam Hussein will not simply be able to go back to square one if he started that today. There would have to be further compliance with other resolutions and there would have to be a peacekeeping force. Secondly, I have said I don't want U.S. ground forces to stay there a day longer than necessary. So, I am not troubled with that.

On the other question, I simply want to see us avoid what is known as linkage. And I think the American people more clearly see now what I mean by linkage because they watched the 'Aziz press conference where the whole question was shifting—trying to shift the onus away from the aggression and brutality against Kuwait and move it over and try to put the blame on Israel or try to shift the onus to the Palestinian question.

So we have, along with the United Nations—other participants in the U.N. Security Council process—have avoided linkage. And so, I guess I'd say it depends how it is put forward. I, myself, at the United Nations when I presented the U.S. position this fall, spoke up against—eventually wanting to see this question solved. And, indeed, everyone knows that Jim Baker tried very hard to have us be catalytic in bringing that age-old question to solution.

So, I just think whatever is done, it has to be done in a way to preserve the U.S. position that there be no linkage.

Q. Would it be fair to extrapolate then that you have discussed these additional steps with Mr. Perez de Cuellar and endorsed them?

The President. No, Charles [Charles Bierbauer, Cable News Network], I read before this meeting here with you all some five-point proposal, and I can tell you that was not discussed, and I'm not sure it is a proposal. In this complicated situation in

which all countries that want to see peace come about, we hear a lot of things that eventually prove not to have been correct. And I don't know of any five-point proposal. And just to clear the record, Perez de Cuellar did not discuss with me any five-point proposal.

This is the last one, Dan.

Q. Mr. President, you have said on a number of occasions there is no secret diplomacy, no backroom diplomacy, no side-door diplomacy. Are you prepared at this point, given the conversations you had yesterday with Mr. Gorbachev and the meetings you had with the Soviet Ambassador, that there is now still nothing else out there other than the Perez de Cuellar mission that might lead to a diplomatic solution to this?

The President. Well, I'd say that is the main initiative out there right now and the only one that I know of, although you hear rumors that others may go. President Gorbachev may want to send somebody. The EC may decide after the Perez de Cuellar mission to send somebody. But I don't know of that for a fact certain. And if Perez de Cuellar finds no flexibility and, indeed, is faced with the rhetoric that we heard coming out of Iraq as recently as a few hours ago, that I think will be a sign of—I'll put it this way, a discouraging sign. And I think it will frustrate the understandably noble intentions of countries all around the world that would like to think that at the last minute this man would come to his senses.

Q. If I could follow on that: If the Soviets or the EC or someone else decides they want to send someone to Baghdad after the Perez de Cuellar mission, does that in any way tie your hands in the use of military force after the 15th if these are bumping up against the 15th deadline or slightly thereafter?

The President. I would not leave the door open on slightly thereafter. I think we have sent out an advisory—certainly to American citizens, and I would enlarge that to everybody—that the 15th is a very real deadline. Your question, if I answer it, I want to be sure I don't answer it in leaving the door

open for any activity after midnight on January 15th because that is what is called for under the U.N.—the U.N. resolutions set that date. And so, I don't want to suggest that one last visit could take place after that and have the approval of the United Nations Security Council, which has stood solidly against that kind of—some would say flexibility, but I would say breach of the United Nations resolutions.

So please, to anyone who might be listening in countries around the world, let me simply say there is no flexibility on our part. And I sense none on the part of the other members of the coalition that is arrayed against Saddam Hussein; nor have I found any flexibility, and I'm glad about that, on the part of other members of the Security Council or other countries whose leaders I have spoken to.

So, the coalition is together. The United Nations is strongly together. I think the vote in the United States Congress today shows that the United States position is strongly firmed up by what happened in Congress today and by what appears to be the will of the American people. And it's in keeping with my will and how I feel about this.

So, let us just pray that we will make the necessary contribution through the action that was taken today to bring this man to his senses, because it is a critical moment in history. And what the Congress did today was indeed historic. And I will conclude here by once again thanking them for coming to grips with the question, obviously thanking them for backing the position that is so strongly held by so many countries around the world.

Thank you all very much.

Note: President Bush's 69th news conference began at 4 p.m. in the Briefing Room at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to President Saddam Hussein of Iraq; Secretary of State James A. Baker III; United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar de la Guerra; Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney; Colin L. Powell, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; President Mikhail Gorbachev of the Soviet Union; Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz of Iraq; and Aleksandr Bessmertnykh, Soviet Ambassador to the United States. H.J. Res. 77, approved January 14, was assigned Public Law No. 102-1.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on President Bush's Letter to President Saddam Hussein of Iraq

January 12, 1991

We do not believe it is appropriate as a general matter to release diplomatic correspondence. However, the President's letter to Saddam Hussein has now appeared in the news media. Stories containing large segments of the letter have appeared on major wire services. This published letter is not, however, the final letter as presented to Foreign Minister 'Aziz. Therefore, we are today releasing the President's actual letter to Saddam Hussein.

Mr. President:

We stand today at the brink of war between Iraq and the world. This is a war that began with your invasion of Kuwait; this is a war that can be ended only by Iraq's full and unconditional compliance

with UN Security Council Resolution 678.

I am writing you now, directly, because what is at stake demands that no opportunity be lost to avoid what would be a certain calamity for the people of Iraq. I am writing, as well, because it is said by some that you do not understand just how isolated Iraq is and what Iraq faces as a result. I am not in a position to judge whether this impression is correct; what I can do, though, is try in this letter to reinforce what Secretary of State Baker told your Foreign Minister and eliminate any uncertainty or ambiguity that might exist in your mind about where we stand and what we are prepared to do.

The international community is united in

its call for Iraq to leave all of Kuwait without condition and without further delay. This is not simply the policy of the United States; it is the position of the world community as expressed in no less than twelve Security Council resolutions.

We prefer a peaceful outcome. However, anything less than full compliance with UN Security Council Resolution 678 and its predecessors is unacceptable. There can be no reward for aggression. Nor will there be any negotiation. Principle cannot be compromised. However, by its full compliance, Iraq will gain the opportunity to rejoin the international community. More immediately, the Iraqi military establishment will escape destruction. But unless you withdraw from Kuwait completely and without condition, you will lose more than Kuwait. What is at issue here is not the future of Kuwait—it will be free, its government will be restored—but rather the future of Iraq. This choice is yours to make.

The United States will not be separated from its coalition partners. Twelve Security Council resolutions, 28 countries providing military units to enforce them, more than one hundred governments complying with sanctions—all highlight the fact that it is not Iraq against the United States, but Iraq against the world. That most Arab and Muslim countries are arrayed against you as well should reinforce what I am saying. Iraq cannot and will not be able to hold on to Kuwait or exact a price for leaving.

You may be tempted to find solace in the diversity of opinion that is American democracy. You should resist any such temptation. Diversity ought not to be confused with division. Nor should you under-

estimate, as others have before you, America's will.

Iraq is already feeling the effects of the sanctions mandated by the United Nations. Should war come, it will be a far greater tragedy for you and your country. Let me state, too, that the United States will not tolerate the use of chemical or biological weapons or the destruction of Kuwait's oil fields and installations. Further, you will be held directly responsible for terrorist actions against any member of the coalition. The American people would demand the strongest possible response. You and your country will pay a terrible price if you order unconscionable acts of this sort.

I write this letter not to threaten, but to inform. I do so with no sense of satisfaction, for the people of the United States have no quarrel with the people of Iraq. Mr. President, UN Security Council Resolution 678 establishes the period before January 15 of this year as a "pause of good will" so that this crisis may end without further violence. Whether this pause is used as intended, or merely becomes a prelude to further violence, is in your hands, and yours alone. I hope you weigh your choice carefully and choose wisely, for much will depend upon it.

GEORGE BUSH

His Excellency Saddam Hussein
President of the Republic of Iraq
Baghdad

Note: Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz of Iraq refused to deliver the letter, which was dated January 5.

White House Statement on Mrs. Bush's Condition Following a Sledding Accident at Camp David, Maryland

January 13, 1991

Mrs. Bush has been taken to Washington County Regional Hospital in Hagerstown, MD, following a minor accident while sledding at Camp David. The President and Mrs. Bush were sledding with grandchild-

ren this morning when Mrs. Bush fell off her sled and into a tree. She was immediately examined by White House physician Dr. Lawrence Mohr. Dr. Mohr indicates she suffered minor lacerations and bruises but

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will be taken to the hospital for further examination and possible x-rays of her legs. Dr. Mohr expects Mrs. Bush to return to Camp David soon after the examination. The accident occurred shortly after 10 o'clock this morning following church serv-

ices. The Bushes attended church services at Camp David with family and staff.

Note: Mrs. Bush's x-rays disclosed a nondisplaced fracture of the left leg.

Remarks on Soviet Military Intervention in Lithuania and a Question-and-Answer Session With Reporters

January 13, 1991

The President. Well, I've been following the situation in Lithuania and the other Baltic States closely. The turn of events there is deeply disturbing. There is no justification for the use of force against peaceful and democratically-elected governments. And the brave people and the leaders of the Baltic States have, indeed, acted with dignity and restraint. The thoughts and prayers of the people of the United States are with them, and particularly with the Lithuanian people who have experienced a great tragedy.

For several years now, the Soviet Union has been on a course of democratic and peaceful change. And we've supported that effort and stated repeatedly how much we admire the Soviet leaders who chose that path. Indeed, change in the Soviet Union has helped to create a basis for unprecedented cooperation and partnership between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The events that we're witnessing now are completely inconsistent with that course. The progress of reform in the U.S.S.R. has been an essential element in the improvement of U.S.-Soviet relations. Events like those now taking place in the Baltic States threaten to set back or perhaps even reverse the process of reform which is so important in the world and the development of the new international order.

We condemn these acts, which could not help but affect our relationship. At this hour, the United States and the West will redouble our efforts to strengthen and encourage peaceful change in the Soviet Union. Legitimacy is not built by force; it's

earned by the consensus of the people, by openness, and by the protection of basic human and political rights. So, I ask the Soviet leaders to refrain from further acts that might lead to more violence and loss of life. I urge the Soviet Government to return to a peaceful course of negotiations and dialog with the legitimate governments of the Baltic States.

And I did have an opportunity when I talked to President Gorbachev not so many hours ago to encourage the peaceful change there and not the use of force.

Soviet Military Intervention in Lithuania

Q. Mr. President, was Gorbachev directly behind this military crackdown? Is there any reason to believe the military acted without complete Presidential decree on this?

The President. I cannot answer that question. I just don't know the facts of—

Q. Is there any official explanation for what happened in Lithuania?

The President. Not an official explanation, but we have a good deal of information on it.

Q. And what about the fallout here? Is the summit off at this point?

The President. Well, I've just expressed this statement here, and I just expressed my sentiments in this statement I made, so I can't go beyond that.

Q. Any consideration of export credit guarantees or any other—

The President. I'm just not going to go further than what I've said here. I've just laid it out, and people can interpret it any way they want.

Q. Mr. President, if the crackdown continues—

Q. How does it complicate the Persian Gulf situation?

Q. Mr. President, if the crackdown continues in the Baltics, will you go to Moscow on February 11th?

The President. Well, I would simply—that's too hypothetical. What I'm saying is I hope the crackdown will not continue.

Q. Mr. President, did you get any reassurances from leader Gorbachev about whether he will continue or halt the act, consider reassurances about what he will do next?

The President. Well, I heard a statement I was just asking our Soviet experts about in here, where he was talking about curtailing the use of force. I hope that's true, but I did not get direct affirmation from them.

Persian Gulf Crisis

Q. Mr. President, what do you hear, sir, about the results of the de Cuellar mission?

The President. We have not had a direct report from Perez de Cuellar, and there is a report—is all I saw, as to what he said at the airport. But I have not had contact with him. He told me he would call me, so I expect to hear from him when he returns.

Q. What effect, sir, do you think the Soviet actions—

The President. I can't hear. John [John Cochran, NBC News], what—

Q. —Mr. Gorbachev may now—[*inaudible*—to Baghdad—

The President. Well, I don't know.

Q. Is that something Gorbachev had mentioned—

The President. I don't know what he'd do, and I know there was some thinking of that, but people are very concerned, obviously—time drawing close. And I just don't know how to answer that. I just don't know what he plans to—

Q. —has read a statement that they will keep Kuwait, will not withdraw.

The President. It doesn't surprise me, but they're making a tremendous mistake.

Q. Mr. President, do you think that the Soviet Union is striking out on Lithuania at this moment because they think our attention and the attention of the world has been diverted by the Persian Gulf crisis?

The President. No.

Q. Are you concerned that by speaking out now that you may jeopardize your support from Mr. Gorbachev in the Persian Gulf crisis?

The President. No, I believe the Soviet support for the United Nations approach is solid and firm. And President Gorbachev told me that not so long ago—just when I had the last conversation.

Q. Are you talking about the Friday phone call? Just to clarify—

The President. Yes, yes.

Q. Mr. President, what is your message to the seemingly millions of Americans who have been contacting Congress and apparently contacting you, pleading with you not to go to war in the Gulf?

The President. Well, I think that matter was resolved when the Congress acted yesterday, and I'd tell them the same thing I've told the American people over and over again.

Q. But to the American people—what is your response to the Americans who are asking you now not to go to war?

The President. Well, I say we've got to do what we have to do. And the Congress has affirmed that position. And I think that is—you know, one of the arguments that some made is, well, please get Congress engaged; why are you not willing to go to Congress? We went to Congress; Congress, both Houses of the Congress, affirmed the policies of this government.

Soviet Military Intervention in Lithuania

Q. Mr. President, you remonstrated with Gorbachev last week not to use force in the Baltics, and just yesterday Gorbachev said he was sending emissaries from his Federation Council to mediate. A few hours later the tanks were rolling. Are you afraid that he has lost control in the Soviet Union?

The President. Well, I am concerned about the internal affairs there—and he, himself, is very much concerned about that. But let's hope that there will be a peaceful—a return to peace, no more use of force, and that they can peacefully negotiate their differences. That's what I hope for. I think that's what President Gorbachev—I know that's what he told me he wanted before, and I hope that still holds, and I

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hope that will obtain. But I am very much concerned about the loss of life there.

Kathy [Kathy Lewis, Houston Chronicle], and then I've got to go inside.

Q. Mr. President, do you plan on trying to contact him directly?

The President. I always have that option. Our phone lines are open, and I have no immediate plans of that, but I wouldn't rule that out.

Thank you all very much.

Q. What about Perez de Cuellar, sir?

Q. How long do you give the Soviet Union before—

The President. I'm not setting time lines.

Q. What's topic A tonight at the NSC [National Security Council] meeting—the Gulf or the Lithuanian crisis?

The President. More of the same.

Note: The President spoke at 4:05 p.m. on the South Lawn at the White House, upon his return from Camp David, MD. In his remarks, he referred to President Mikhail Gorbachev of the Soviet Union and Javier Perez de Cuellar de la Guerra, Secretary-General of the United Nations.

Statement on Signing the Resolution Authorizing the Use of Military Force Against Iraq

January 14, 1991

Today I am signing H.J. Res. 77, the "Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution." By passing H.J. Res. 77, the Congress of the United States has expressed its approval of the use of U.S. Armed Forces consistent with U.N. Security Council Resolution 678. I asked the Congress to support implementation of U.N. Security Council Resolution 678 because such action would send the clearest possible message to Saddam Hussein that he must withdraw from Kuwait without condition or delay. I am grateful to those of both political parties who joined in the expression of resolve embodied in this resolution. To all, I emphasize again my conviction that this resolution provides the best hope for peace.

The debate on H.J. Res. 77 reflects the profound strength of our constitutional democracy. In coming to grips with the issues at stake in the Gulf, both Houses of Congress acted in the finest traditions of our country. This resolution provides unmistakable support for the international community's determination that Iraq's ongoing aggression against, and occupation of, Kuwait

shall not stand. As I made clear to congressional leaders at the outset, my request for congressional support did not, and my signing this resolution does not, constitute any change in the long-standing positions of the executive branch on either the President's constitutional authority to use the Armed Forces to defend vital U.S. interests or the constitutionality of the War Powers Resolution. I am pleased, however, that differences on these issues between the President and many in the Congress have not prevented us from uniting in a common objective. I have had the benefit of extensive and meaningful consultations with the Congress throughout this crisis, and I shall continue to consult closely with the Congress in the days ahead.

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,
January 14, 1991.

Note: H.J. Res. 77, approved January 14, was assigned Public Law No. 102-1.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on the President's Meeting With Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama of Japan

January 14, 1991

The President met with Foreign Minister Nakayama for approximately one-half hour this afternoon. The Foreign Minister presented Prime Minister Kaifu's greeting to the President and reaffirmed Japan's commitment to the U.N. Security Council resolutions calling for the complete, immediate, and unconditional withdrawal of Iraq from Kuwait. The President noted that the coalition must remain steadfast and implement the U.N. resolutions. The President strongly urged Japan to provide the maximum co-

operation possible in the Gulf.

The Foreign Minister noted that Japan, as an ally and good friend, would fully support the United States as the crisis continues to unfold. The Foreign Minister announced that Japan was assuming all of the start-up costs for the U.N. refugee program being put in place, on a contingency basis, in the Middle East.

The President reaffirmed his intention to visit Japan as soon as circumstances permit.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on the Conditional Release of Military Assistance to El Salvador

January 15, 1991

The President is sending a report to Congress on Salvadoran Government and FMLN guerrilla compliance with the terms set forth in the Fiscal Year 1991 Foreign Operations Appropriation Act. Today, the President determined that \$42.5 million, the 50 percent of FY 1991 military aid for El Salvador that has been withheld under the law, may be released. The President's decision was based on the FMLN's violation of the conditions against "engaging in acts of violence directed at civilian targets" and acquiring or receiving "significant shipments of lethal military assistance from outside El Salvador," contained in Sections 531 (D) and (E) of the Act.

The President has decided to suspend delivery of this aid for 60 days in the interest of promoting a peaceful settlement to El Salvador's tragic conflict. Despite the FMLN's intransigence in negotiating with the Government and its clear violation of standards which Congress has established, we must give the peace negotiations under U.N. mediation every possible chance to succeed. The end of the 60-day period will coincide with the elections in March for

the Salvadoran National Assembly. If the FMLN takes a serious and constructive approach to the peace talks so that they result in a political settlement and a U.N.-supervised cease-fire within 60 days, these funds will not need to be released for the defense of El Salvador's security.

The United States is prepared to go the last mile for peace in El Salvador. We are not prepared to sacrifice the security of the elected government or of American citizens. The United States will monitor carefully security conditions in El Salvador, and the President may release military assistance sooner than 60 days in case of a compelling security need.

The President would strongly prefer not to have to use these funds for military purposes, but rather, as the legislation permits, to help monitor a cease-fire and assist in demobilizing combatants and returning them to civilian life. An internationally verified cease-fire would assist greatly in assuring the fullest possible participation in the election and allow us to use our assistance to support a peace settlement and national

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reconstruction. The time for war in El Salvador is over; the time for a peace settlement is now.

Note: The Presidential determination on military assistance for El Salvador was printed in the "Federal Register" of February 6.

Letter to Congressional Leaders Transmitting a Report Pursuant to the Resolution Authorizing the Use of Force Against Iraq *January 16, 1991*

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)

Pursuant to section 2(b) of the Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution (H.J. Res. 77, Public Law 102-1), I have concluded that:

1. the United States has used all appropriate diplomatic and other peaceful means to obtain compliance by Iraq with U.N. Security Council Resolutions 660, 661, 662, 664, 665, 666, 667, 669, 670, 674, 677, and 678; and

2. that those efforts have not been and would not be successful in obtaining such

compliance.

Enclosed is a report that supports my decision.

Sincerely,

GEORGE BUSH

Note: Identical letters were sent to Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Robert C. Byrd, President pro tempore of the Senate; George J. Mitchell, Senate majority leader; Robert Dole, Senate Republican leader; and Robert H. Michel, House Republican leader.

Statement on Allied Military Action in the Persian Gulf *January 16, 1991*

I have a statement by the President of the United States:

The liberation of Kuwait has begun. In conjunction with the forces of our coalition partners, the United States has moved under the code name Operation Desert Storm to enforce the mandates of the United Nations Security Council. As of 7 p.m. Eastern Standard Time, Operation Desert Storm forces were engaging targets

in Kuwait and Iraq.

President Bush will address the Nation at 9 p.m. tonight from the Oval Office. I'll try to get you more as soon as we can. Thank you very much.

Note: Press Secretary Fitzwater read the statement to reporters at 7:08 p.m. in the Briefing Room at the White House.

Address to the Nation Announcing Allied Military Action in the Persian Gulf *January 16, 1991*

Just 2 hours ago, allied air forces began an attack on military targets in Iraq and Kuwait. These attacks continue as I speak.

Ground forces are not engaged.

This conflict started August 2d when the dictator of Iraq invaded a small and helpless

neighbor. Kuwait—a member of the Arab League and a member of the United Nations—was crushed; its people, brutalized. Five months ago, Saddam Hussein started this cruel war against Kuwait. Tonight, the battle has been joined.

This military action, taken in accord with United Nations resolutions and with the consent of the United States Congress, follows months of constant and virtually endless diplomatic activity on the part of the United Nations, the United States, and many, many other countries. Arab leaders sought what became known as an Arab solution, only to conclude that Saddam Hussein was unwilling to leave Kuwait. Others traveled to Baghdad in a variety of efforts to restore peace and justice. Our Secretary of State, James Baker, held an historic meeting in Geneva, only to be totally rebuffed. This past weekend, in a last-ditch effort, the Secretary-General of the United Nations went to the Middle East with peace in his heart—his second such mission. And he came back from Baghdad with no progress at all in getting Saddam Hussein to withdraw from Kuwait.

Now the 28 countries with forces in the Gulf area have exhausted all reasonable efforts to reach a peaceful resolution—have no choice but to drive Saddam from Kuwait by force. We will not fail.

As I report to you, air attacks are underway against military targets in Iraq. We are determined to knock out Saddam Hussein's nuclear bomb potential. We will also destroy his chemical weapons facilities. Much of Saddam's artillery and tanks will be destroyed. Our operations are designed to best protect the lives of all the coalition forces by targeting Saddam's vast military arsenal. Initial reports from General Schwarzkopf are that our operations are proceeding according to plan.

Our objectives are clear: Saddam Hussein's forces will leave Kuwait. The legitimate government of Kuwait will be restored to its rightful place, and Kuwait will once again be free. Iraq will eventually comply with all relevant United Nations resolutions, and then, when peace is restored, it is our hope that Iraq will live as a peaceful and cooperative member of the family of nations, thus enhancing the security and sta-

bility of the Gulf.

Some may ask: Why act now? Why not wait? The answer is clear: The world could wait no longer. Sanctions, though having some effect, showed no signs of accomplishing their objective. Sanctions were tried for well over 5 months, and we and our allies concluded that sanctions alone would not force Saddam from Kuwait.

While the world waited, Saddam Hussein systematically raped, pillaged, and plundered a tiny nation, no threat to his own. He subjected the people of Kuwait to unspeakable atrocities—and among those maimed and murdered, innocent children.

While the world waited, Saddam sought to add to the chemical weapons arsenal he now possesses, an infinitely more dangerous weapon of mass destruction—a nuclear weapon. And while the world waited, while the world talked peace and withdrawal, Saddam Hussein dug in and moved massive forces into Kuwait.

While the world waited, while Saddam stalled, more damage was being done to the fragile economies of the Third World, emerging democracies of Eastern Europe, to the entire world, including to our own economy.

The United States, together with the United Nations, exhausted every means at our disposal to bring this crisis to a peaceful end. However, Saddam clearly felt that by stalling and threatening and defying the United Nations, he could weaken the forces arrayed against him.

While the world waited, Saddam Hussein met every overture of peace with open contempt. While the world prayed for peace, Saddam prepared for war.

I had hoped that when the United States Congress, in historic debate, took its resolute action, Saddam would realize he could not prevail and would move out of Kuwait in accord with the United Nations resolutions. He did not do that. Instead, he remained intransigent, certain that time was on his side.

Saddam was warned over and over again to comply with the will of the United Nations: Leave Kuwait, or be driven out. Saddam has arrogantly rejected all warnings. Instead, he tried to make this a dis-

pute between Iraq and the United States of America.

Well, he failed. Tonight, 28 nations—countries from 5 continents, Europe and Asia, Africa, and the Arab League—have forces in the Gulf area standing shoulder to shoulder against Saddam Hussein. These countries had hoped the use of force could be avoided. Regrettably, we now believe that only force will make him leave.

Prior to ordering our forces into battle, I instructed our military commanders to take every necessary step to prevail as quickly as possible, and with the greatest degree of protection possible for American and allied service men and women. I've told the American people before that this will not be another Vietnam, and I repeat this here tonight. Our troops will have the best possible support in the entire world, and they will not be asked to fight with one hand tied behind their back. I'm hopeful that this fighting will not go on for long and that casualties will be held to an absolute minimum.

This is an historic moment. We have in this past year made great progress in ending the long era of conflict and cold war. We have before us the opportunity to forge for ourselves and for future generations a new world order—a world where the rule of law, not the law of the jungle, governs the conduct of nations. When we are successful—and we will be—we have a real chance at this new world order, an order in which a credible United Nations can use its peace-keeping role to fulfill the promise and vision of the U.N.'s founders.

We have no argument with the people of Iraq. Indeed, for the innocents caught in this conflict, I pray for their safety. Our goal is not the conquest of Iraq. It is the liberation of Kuwait. It is my hope that somehow the Iraqi people can, even now, convince their dictator that he must lay down his arms, leave Kuwait, and let Iraq itself rejoin the family of peace-loving nations.

Thomas Paine wrote many years ago: "These are the times that try men's souls." Those well-known words are so very true today. But even as planes of the multinational forces attack Iraq, I prefer to think of peace, not war. I am convinced not only

that we will prevail but that out of the horror of combat will come the recognition that no nation can stand against a world united, no nation will be permitted to brutally assault its neighbor.

No President can easily commit our sons and daughters to war. They are the Nation's finest. Ours is an all-volunteer force, magnificently trained, highly motivated. The troops know why they're there. And listen to what they say, for they've said it better than any President or Prime Minister ever could.

Listen to Hollywood Huddleston, Marine lance corporal. He says, "Let's free these people, so we can go home and be free again." And he's right. The terrible crimes and tortures committed by Saddam's henchmen against the innocent people of Kuwait are an affront to mankind and a challenge to the freedom of all.

Listen to one of our great officers out there, Marine Lieutenant General Walter Boomer. He said: "There are things worth fighting for. A world in which brutality and lawlessness are allowed to go unchecked isn't the kind of world we're going to want to live in."

Listen to Master Sergeant J.P. Kendall of the 82d Airborne: "We're here for more than just the price of a gallon of gas. What we're doing is going to chart the future of the world for the next 100 years. It's better to deal with this guy now than 5 years from now."

And finally, we should all sit up and listen to Jackie Jones, an Army lieutenant, when she says, "If we let him get away with this, who knows what's going to be next?"

I have called upon Hollywood and Walter and J.P. and Jackie and all their courageous comrades-in-arms to do what must be done. Tonight, America and the world are deeply grateful to them and to their families. And let me say to everyone listening or watching tonight: When the troops we've sent in finish their work, I am determined to bring them home as soon as possible.

Tonight, as our forces fight, they and their families are in our prayers. May God bless each and every one of them, and the coalition forces at our side in the Gulf, and may He continue to bless our nation, the United States of America.

Note: President Bush spoke at 9:01 p.m. from the Oval Office at the White House. In his address, he referred to President Saddam Hussein of Iraq; Secretary of State James A. Baker III; United Nations Secretary-Gen-

eral Javier Perez de Cuellar de la Guerra; and Gen. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, commander of the U.S. forces in the Persian Gulf. The address was broadcast live on nationwide radio and television.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on the Strategic Petroleum Reserve

January 16, 1991

The President tonight authorized Secretary of Energy James D. Watkins, pursuant to the terms of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act, to draw down and distribute the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) at such a rate as the Secretary may determine.

The authorization to draw down the SPR is in conformance with the emergency response plan agreed to in the International Energy Agency (IEA) on January 11, 1991. The IEA plan provides that, in anticipation of any possible temporary shortfall in oil supplies in the event of hostilities in the Persian Gulf, 2.5 million barrels of oil per

day be made available by member countries. The U.S. contribution to meeting the IEA commitment is 1.125 million barrels per day.

The President made a finding that events in the Persian Gulf have resulted in a potential national energy supply shortage constituting a "severe energy supply interruption," as defined in section 3(8) of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act. The President's action was a precautionary measure, taken in concert with our IEA partners, designed to promote stability in world oil markets.

Exchange With Reporters on the Persian Gulf Conflict

January 17, 1991

Q. Mr. President, based on what you've been told this morning, what are your thoughts at this point on how severely the Iraqis have been damaged, how long this may last, and at what cost?

The President. Well, again, I don't want to go into questions here because of the moment. I will say that was covered very well by Secretary Cheney and Colin Powell. And the way we're going to handle this is, I will not be commenting on the ups and downs—and there will be some downs—or the trauma of the moment—there's a lot of trauma of the moment. But I think it is fair to say—and I will be repeating this to the leaders here—that we are pleased with the way things have gone so far. We're determined to finish what we've set out to do. But I just think, for procedural

reasons, I'd like you all to know that I'm not going to be trying to do briefings from the White House on the details of the operations over there. I have full confidence in our Secretary of Defense and in our able Chairman of the Joint Chiefs and, of course, in our general, General Schwarzkopf.

So, for the future, though I'll be in touch with the American people, I think it's better to leave the details of the operations to the briefings over there. And, of course, I'll be available for questions from time to time. But when we don't have all the information, I just would hate to risk misleading the American people.

Having said that, I think all of us are very pleased that so far the operation is going forward with great success. And we keep praying that the loss of life will be held at

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an absolute minimum. And I feel so strongly about our troops over there. Certainly I feel that way about them, and I feel that way about the innocents who might get caught up in this conflict. So, I think it's fair to say there's a lot of prayer going on both here and on Capitol Hill and across this whole country. And it will be that way until this is concluded.

Q. Mr. President, Saddam Hussein says he won't be crushed.

The President. I won't take others right now. Thank you.

Q. Are you concerned this early talk of success might lead to unwarranted optimism on some people's part?

The President. No, I'm not concerned. There is no unwarranted optimism, and there will be none. And I would refer you to the briefing of the Secretary of Defense and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs.

Thank you all very much.

Note: The exchange began at 9:40 a.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House, prior to a meeting with congressional leaders. In his remarks, the President referred to Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney; Colin L. Powell, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; and Gen. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, commander of the U.S. forces in the Persian Gulf.

Exchange With Reporters on the Persian Gulf Conflict

January 17, 1991

Q. Mr. President, will you insist on an unconditional surrender by Saddam?

Q. Has it reached that point, sir, that surrender is the answer?

The President. I tried very hard last night to spell out our objectives, and I think it's very clear. And the United Nations spelled them out, and they remain the same. He can call it anything he wants, interpret any way he wants, but we are going to prevail. I don't want to get caught up in some semantics about all of this. He's got to get out of Kuwait. And he's got to do it with no concessions or no condition. That was determined long ago when he failed to comply with the U.N. resolutions. And now, in keeping with those, we are using force, and we're not going to stop until he fully

complies with the resolutions.

So, let's not worry about what we call it. Let's worry about—call it, if you want to make it clear, full compliance with the U.N. resolutions, full compliance with the objectives of the coalition forces.

Q. What do you think of his response so far?

The President. I think our people are doing very well.

Note: The exchange began at 3:13 p.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House. In his remarks, President Bush referred to President Saddam Hussein of Iraq. A tape was not available for verification of the content of this exchange.

Nomination of Carol T. Crawford To Be a Member of the United States International Trade Commission

January 17, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate Carol T. Crawford, of Virginia, to be a member of the United States International Trade Commission for the

term expiring June 16, 1999. She would succeed Alfred E. Eckes, Jr.

Ms. Crawford has served as Assistant Attorney General at the Department of Jus-

tice in Washington, DC, 1989–1990. Prior to this Ms. Crawford served as Associate Director for Economics and Government at the Office of Management and Budget at the White House, 1985–1989. She was Director of the Bureau of Consumer Protection for the Federal Trade Commission, 1983–1985, and Executive Assistant to the

Chairman, 1981–1983.

Ms. Crawford graduated from Mount Holyoke College (B.A., 1965) and American University (J.D., 1978). She was born December 25, 1943, in Mount Holly, NJ. Ms. Crawford is married, has three children, and resides in McLean, VA.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater Confirming Iraqi Missile Attacks on Israel and Saudi Arabia

January 17, 1991

The Department of Defense has confirmed the firing of missiles from Iraq into Israel and Saudi Arabia. Damage assessments are being made.

President Bush was informed of this action by NSC [National Security Council] adviser Brent Scowcroft earlier this evening.

The President has also discussed this matter with Secretary of State Baker and Secretary of Defense Cheney. The President is outraged at, and condemns, this further aggression by Iraq.

Coalition forces in the Gulf are attacking missile sites and other targets in Iraq.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on United States Response to Iraqi Missile Attacks on Israel

January 17, 1991

The United States has been in touch with the Government of Israel to express its outrage over the missile attacks by Iraq. Secretary Baker discussed the matter with Prime Minister Shamir by telephone from the White House tonight. The Secretary assured the Prime Minister that the United States is continuing its efforts to eliminate this threat.

The United States expects to remain in close consultation with Israel on this issue. The U.S. has also been in contact with its

coalition partners.

The President has been kept informed of these developments and remains in the Residence.

Note: Press Secretary Fitzwater read this statement to reporters at 11:15 p.m. in the Briefing Room at the White House. The statement referred to Secretary of State James A. Baker III and Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel.

The President's News Conference on the Persian Gulf Conflict

January 18, 1991

The President. I have a few opening remarks, and then be glad to take a few questions.

We're now some 37 hours into Operation Desert Storm and the liberation of Kuwait, and so far, so good. U.S. and coalition mili-

tary forces have performed bravely, professionally, and effectively. It is important, however, to keep in mind two things: First, this effort will take some time. Saddam Hussein has devoted nearly all of Iraq's resources for a decade to building up this powerful military machine. We can't expect to overcome it overnight—especially as we want to minimize casualties to the U.S. and coalition forces and to minimize any harm done to innocent civilians.

Second, we must be realistic. There will be losses. There will be obstacles along the way. War is never cheap or easy. And I said this only because I am somewhat concerned about the initial euphoria in some of the reports and reactions to the first day's developments. No one should doubt or question the ultimate success, because we will prevail. But I don't want to see us get overly euphoric about all of this.

Our goals have not changed. What we seek is the same as what the international community seeks—namely, Iraq's complete and unconditional withdrawal from Kuwait and then full compliance with the Security Council resolutions.

I also want to say how outraged I am by Iraq's latest act of aggression—in this case, against Israel. Once again, we see that no neighbor of Iraq is safe. I want to state here publicly how much I appreciated Israel's restraint from the outset, really from the very beginning of this crisis. Prime Minister Shamir and his government have shown great understanding for the interests of the United States and the interests of others involved in this coalition.

Close consultations with Israel are continuing. So, too, are close consultations with our coalition partners. Just a few minutes ago I spoke to Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada. And in that vein, I also had a long and good conversation this morning with Soviet President Gorbachev in which we thoroughly reviewed the situation in the Gulf. And, of course, I took the opportunity from that call to express again my concern, my deep concern, over the Baltics and the need to ensure that there is a peaceful resolution to the situation there.

Let me close here by saying how much we appreciate what our fighting men and

women are doing. This country is united. Yes, there's some protest, but this country is fundamentally united. And I want that message to go out to every kid that is over there serving this country.

I saw in the paper a comment by one who worried—from seeing demonstrations here and there in this country on television—that that expressed the will of the country. So, to those troops over there, let me just take this opportunity to say your country is supporting you—the Congress overwhelmingly endorsed that. Let there be no doubt in the minds of any of you: You have the full and unified support of the United States of America. So, I salute them. They deserve our full support, and they are our finest.

And now I'd be glad to take a few questions.

Q. Mr. President, has the United States asked Israel not to retaliate against Iraq for its attack, what commitments has the United States received in these consultations that we've had with Israel, and how long do you think Israel can stay on the sidelines if these attacks continue?

The President. These questions, questions of what we're talking to Israel about right now, I'm going to keep confidential. No question that Israel's Scud—the attack on Israel was purely an act of terror. It had absolutely no military significance at all. And it was an attack that is symptomatic of the kind of leader that the world is now confronting in Saddam Hussein and that, again, I repeat, the man that will be defeated here.

But Israel has shown great restraint, and I've said that. I think we can all understand that they have their own problems that come from this. But I don't want to go further into it because we are right in the midst of consultations with Israel. I think they, like us, do not want to see this war widened out, and yet they are determined to protect their own population centers. And I can tell you that our defense people are in touch with our commanders to be sure that we are doing the utmost we can to suppress any of these missile sites that might wreak havoc not just on Israel but on other countries that are not involved in this fighting. So, I'm going to leave it there, and

I am confident that this matter can be resolved.

Q. Are you worried that it could change the course of the war?

The President. I think that we ought to guard against anything that can change the course of the war. So, I think everybody realizes what Saddam Hussein was trying to do—to change the course of the war, to weaken the coalition. And he's going to fail. I want to say when the Soviet Union made such a strong statement, that was very reassuring. We are in close touch with our coalition partners, and this coalition is not going to fall apart. I'm convinced of that.

Q. Mr. President, 2 days ago you launched a war, and war is inherently a two-way street. Why should you be surprised or outraged when there is an act of retaliation?

The President. Against a country that's innocent and is not involved in it—that's what I'm saying. Israel is not a participant. Israel is not a combatant. And this man has elected to launch a terroristic attack against the population centers in Israel with no military design whatsoever. And that's why. And it is an outrage, and the whole world knows it, and most of the countries in the world are speaking out against it. There can be no—no—consideration of this in anything other than condemnation.

Q. Why is it that any move for peace is considered an end run at the White House these days?

The President. Well, you obviously—what was the question?

Q. That—

The President. End run?

Q. Yes, that is considered an end run—that people who still want to find a peaceful solution seem to be running into a brick wall.

The President. Oh, excuse me. The world is united, I think, in seeing that these United Nations resolutions are fulfilled. Everybody would like to find a way to end the fighting. But it's not going to end until there is total cooperation with and fulfillment of these U.N. resolutions. This man is not going to pull a victory off by trying to wage terrorist attacks against a country that is not a participant in all of this, and I'm talking about Israel.

And so, I think everyone would like to see it end, but it isn't going to end short of the total fulfillment of our objectives.

Q. Mr. President, you gave assurances on this platform a few weeks ago—reiterated here today—that the coalition would withstand an attempt to engage Israel, or perhaps even Israel's retaliation against an attack. Can you give us some better idea today, sir, of what the basis for your assurance is on that point?

The President. Well, a lot of diplomacy has gone on behind the scenes in this regard, and I feel very confident about what I've said.

Q. If I could follow up, sir, a particularly touchy situation obviously exists with regard to Jordan, whose position in the neighborhood is particularly sensitive, sir. Can you update us on any understandings that may exist, any diplomatic initiatives that may be ongoing to assure the Jordanians or to convince them to take no action, or about what would happen if they did?

The President. Brit [Brit Hume, ABC News], I don't think there are any understandings on that with Jordan at this point, and so I can't elaborate on that.

Q. Mr. President, there was some indication last night—I appreciate you not wanting to tell us what is going on right now—but last night it appeared that Israeli planes got off the ground and headed toward Iraq. Did this government stop an Israeli retaliation that was underway?

The President. No.

Q. Secondly, are we trying to kill Saddam Hussein? We have blown out several buildings where he could have been last night—yesterday.

The President. We're not targeting any individual.

Q. Mr. President, do you have any message of reassurance to the people of Israel that the restraint being shown by their government doesn't place them in risk?

The President. I think that they know of our determination to safeguard them following this attack—or prior to this attack. And we are going to be redoubling our efforts in the darnedest search-and-destroy effort that has ever been undertaken out in that area. And I hope that that is very reas-

sureing to the citizens of Israel.

Q. Mr. President, are you trying to caution against overconfidence with your statement in—by concern that Saddam Hussein may have a lot more staying power than was originally thought, or is it based on an upcoming land warfare that is apt to be protracted?

The President. No, I don't think there is any conclusion that he has a lot more staying power than anybody thought. But what I am cautioning against is a mood of euphoria that existed around here yesterday because things went very, very well—from a military standpoint, exceptionally well. This was received all around the world with joy, but I just would caution again that it isn't going to be that easy all the time. But we have not changed our assessment as to how difficult the task ahead is.

Q. Sir, you said the Israelis have shown restraint. Are you confident that they will show restraint?

The President. Well, we are working on that, and I am very hopeful that they will. They've been most cooperative. Secretary Baker talked to Prime Minister Shamir last night. I'll probably be on the phone with him in not so many minutes from now, and I could answer the question better after that. But I think they realize the complexity of this situation; we certainly do. But whatever happens, I'm convinced that this coalition will hold together.

Q. Sir, will you be able to tell Prime Minister Shamir with any confidence that you have knocked out these missile sites?

The President. Well, the problem, John [John Cochran, NBC News], on that is we can tell him with confidence what we've done in terms of some of the missile sites but not all, because you're dealing with mobile missiles that can be hidden.

I'm getting a little off of my turf here because I've vowed to permit the Defense Department to respond to these military questions. But I think that one is rather clear—that when you can hide a mobile missile the way they've done, it's awfully hard to certify that all of them have been taken care of.

Q. Mr. President, granted you say that there are some rough days ahead. But there's also been a considerable amount of

discussion as to the relatively unexpectedly low rate of response on the part of the Iraqis—you've had some briefings on this. What are your thoughts? What do you think explains this?

The President. Well, I don't know. But my thoughts are that as each hour goes by, they're going to be relatively less able to respond. And I say that with no bravado. I just simply say that because that's what's happening over there.

So, he may well have been holding his mobile missiles back, for example—wheeling them out there when he thinks they will be undetected and then firing a few of these missiles into the heart of downtown Haifa to try to make some political statement. But there may be some more of that ahead for—maybe aimed at other countries. Who knows? But in terms of his ability to respond militarily, I can guarantee the world that, as every hour goes by, he is going to be less able to respond, less able to stand up against the entire world—the world opinion as expressed in these United Nations resolutions.

Q. Mr. President, if I may follow: Do you have any hard intelligence information that would indicate to you that there is indeed still a live chemical weapons threat from Saddam Hussein?

The President. I'd have to refer that to the—well, I would expect there is a threat because chemical weapons have been dispersed. He's used them on his own people. And that's something that our troops have been warned against, the people of Israel have been warned against, obviously, and others in the area have been warned against. So I can't say that every chemical weapon has been destroyed. But I think I said the other night in the speech from—comments from the Oval Office there that his ability to make chemical weapons will not exist. I can't tell you exactly where that stands, but I would refer you to the Pentagon.

Mr. Fitzwater. Final question, Please.

The President. This is the last one?

Q. No. No.

Q. Awww.

The President. It's the new me. I'm going to do exactly what Marlin says on this

regard.

Q. This is the first time there's been sustained combat between American soldiers and Arab forces. There's been an enormous amount of concern about what the reaction of the Arab world would be. Now that the war is underway, how concerned are you about that problem? Is there anything that could be done by you to minimize the damage to the links between Arab countries and the United States?

The President. You're not talking about in—this in relationship to the attack on Israel.

Q. More in terms of the Arab matter—

The President. Gerry [Gerald Seib, Wall Street Journal], you see, I've never believed that the Arabs would oppose what's going on right now. I believe when you see the Arab League and Egypt itself, which I guess is the largest in population of Arab countries, strongly supporting what we're doing, that this idea that all Arabs—the idea that he tried to sell—Saddam did—that Arabs versus America is phony. It's a phony argument.

There are Arab forces in the air probably right now—Kuwaiti or Saudi forces. There is a strong Arab element in this coalition. There are many countries in the Arab League that are opposed to Saddam Hussein and have long felt that he was the bully of the neighborhood. And it is about time that his aggression come to heel. And so, I don't worry about it, long run. I do think when this is over we will have some very sophisticated diplomacy to do. But I believe at this point that most people in the Arab world understand and approve of what the United Nations tried to do and is trying to do now. So it doesn't concern me.

Now, there are some elements that, clearly, you might say, are on the other side. And that would worry me in a sense, but it worries me for the future, not so much for the present. I think when all this is over, we want to be the healers. We want to do what we can to facilitate what I might optimistically call a new world order.

But that new world order should have a conciliatory component to it. It should say to those countries that are on the other side at this juncture—and there aren't many

of them—look, you're part of this new world order. You're part of this. You can play an important part in seeing that the world can live at peace in the Middle East and elsewhere. So, there are some that oppose us. There are some of the more radical elements that will always oppose the West and the United States.

But there are countries involved there that may have leaned—tilted, to use an old diplomatic expression, towards Saddam Hussein and towards Iraq that will clearly be in the forefront of this new world order. I am not going to write off Jordan. We've had a long-standing relationship with King Hussein, but he's in a very difficult position there. I have had some differences with him, but they've been respectful, but I would like to see him be more publicly understanding of what it is the United Nations is trying to do here and the United States role. We're not going to suggest that Jordan, because they've taken this position, can't continue to be a tremendously important country in this new world order.

So, I don't accept the premise that Saddam Hussein tried to sell the world that it was the Arabs against the United States. There is overwhelming evidence to show that he is wrong. What he was trying to do, obviously, is divert world attention away from the brutal aggression against Kuwait. You heard it in the 'Aziz press conference. I mean, if there ever was evidence as to what I'm saying, it was the way he conducted himself in that press conference.

So, so far, Gerry, I think there has been understanding as to why we're doing what we are doing. And, I'd like to think, respect for the coalition because I think they see, as I do—the Arab world—that out of this there's a chance for a lasting peace.

Thank you all very much.

Note: President Bush's 70th news conference began at 12:03 p.m. in the Briefing Room at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to President Saddam Hussein of Iraq; Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel; Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada; President Mikhail Gorbachev of the Soviet Union; Secretary of State James

Jan. 18 / Administration of George Bush, 1991

A. Baker III; King Hussein I of Jordan; and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz of Iraq. Marlin Fitzwater was Press Secretary to the President.

Letter to Congressional Leaders on the Persian Gulf Conflict January 18, 1991

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)

On January 16, 1991, I made available to you, consistent with section 2(b) of the Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution (H.J. Res. 77, Public Law 102-1), my determination that appropriate diplomatic and other peaceful means had not and would not compel Iraq to withdraw unconditionally from Kuwait and meet the other requirements of the U.N. Security Council and the world community. With great reluctance, I concluded, as did the other coalition leaders, that only the use of armed force would achieve an Iraqi withdrawal together with the other U.N. goals of restoring Kuwait's legitimate government, protecting the lives of our citizens, and reestablishing security and stability in the Persian Gulf region. Consistent with the War Powers Resolution, I now inform you that pursuant to my authority as Commander in Chief, I directed U.S. Armed Forces to commence combat operations on January 16, 1991, against Iraqi forces and military targets in Iraq and Kuwait. The Armed Forces of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Kingdom, France, Italy, and Canada are participating as well.

Military actions are being conducted with great intensity. They have been carefully planned to accomplish our goals with the minimum loss of life among coalition mili-

tary forces and the civilian inhabitants of the area. Initial reports indicate that our forces have performed magnificently. Nevertheless, it is impossible to know at this time either the duration of active combat operations or the scope or duration of the deployment of U.S. Armed Forces necessary fully to accomplish our goals.

The operations of U.S. and other coalition forces are contemplated by the resolutions of the U.N. Security Council, as well as H.J. Res. 77, adopted by Congress on January 12, 1991. They are designed to ensure that the mandates of the United Nations and the common goals of our coalition partners are achieved and the safety of our citizens and forces is ensured.

As our united efforts in pursuit of peace, stability, and security in the Gulf region continue, I look forward to our continued consultation and cooperation.

Sincerely,

George Bush

Note: Identical letters were sent to Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Robert C. Byrd, President pro tempore of the Senate; George J. Mitchell, Senate majority leader; Robert Dole, Senate Republican leader; and Robert H. Michel, House Republican leader.

Letter to Congressional Leaders on the Activation of the Ready Reserve January 18, 1991

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)

I have today, pursuant to section 673 of title 10, United States Code, authorized the Secretaries of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, and the Secretary of Transportation

with respect to the Coast Guard when it is not operating as a service within the Department of the Navy, to order to active duty units and individual members not assigned to units of the Ready Reserve. The

continued deployment of United States forces in and around the Arabian Peninsula necessitates this action.

A copy of the Executive order implementing this action is attached.

Sincerely,

GEORGE BUSH

Note: Identical letters were sent to Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Dan Quayle, President of the Senate. The Executive order is listed in Appendix E at the end of this volume.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on the Activation of the Ready Reserve

January 18, 1991

At the request of the Secretary of Defense, the President today authorized the Department of Defense and the Department of Transportation to order members of the Ready Reserve of the Armed Forces to active duty under the provisions of section 673 of title 10, United States Code. This step is necessary to support the continued operations of U.S. forces in Operation

Desert Storm. This authority will enable reservists to remain on active duty for longer than 180 days and will also permit the call to active duty of personnel in excess of the 200,000 previously authorized.

The Executive order on the activation of the Ready Reserve is listed in Appendix E at the end of this volume.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on the Death of King Olav V of Norway

January 18, 1991

The President today sent a letter to His Majesty King Harald V and Her Majesty Queen Sonja of Norway extending President and Mrs. Bush's condolences on the death of King Olav V. In the letter, the President said that King Olav V was a symbol of Norway's spirit and verve, and that his graciousness and energy would be

missed.

King Olav V lived in the United States during the Second World War as a guest of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. During his long reign, Norway and the United States have enjoyed a very close and productive friendship. He was much admired by the American people.

Nomination of Melissa Foelsch Wells To Be United States Ambassador to Zaire

January 18, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate Melissa Foelsch Wells, of Connecticut, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Coun-

selor, as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Zaire. She would succeed William Caldwell Harrop.

Currently Ambassador Wells serves as the United States Ambassador to the People's Republic of Mozambique. Prior to this, Ambassador Wells served as director of the IMPACT Program in Geneva, Switzerland, 1982–1986; resident representative of the United Nations Development Program and special representative to the United Nations Secretary-General for relief operations in Uganda, 1979–1982; U.S. Representative on the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, 1977–1979; U.S. Ambassador to Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, 1976–1977; and commercial counselor at the U.S. Embassy in Brasilia, Brazil, 1975–1976. She has also served as deputy director for major export projects at the Department of Commerce in Washington, DC, 1973–

1975; chief of the business relations branch in the Bureau of Economic Affairs, 1972–1973; personnel officer for the Board of Examiners, 1971–1972; and economic officer at the U.S. Embassy in London, England, 1966–1970. Ambassador Wells has also served as an economic officer at the U.S. Mission to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris, France, 1964–1966. From 1958 to 1961, Ambassador Wells served in several capacities at the Department of State.

Ambassador Wells graduated from Georgetown University (B.S., 1956). She was born November 18, 1932, in Tallinn, Estonia. Ambassador Wells is married and has two children.

Remarks on the Persian Gulf Conflict and the Baltic States and an Exchange With Reporters

January 21, 1991

The President. Let me just say a quick word about the brutal parading of these allied pilots. I was talking to Speaker Foley about this coming down, and it is very clear that this is a direct violation of every convention that protects prisoners. The International Red Cross, I understand, certified to that today.

In the first place, this is not going to make a difference in the prosecution of the war against Saddam. It's not going to make a difference. I've said that before. I said that when he brutally held hostages that numbered up into the thousands. And it's not going to make a difference. But I would make the strongest appeal that these people be treated properly and that they be given the treatment that is accorded to them under the international conventions—and they are not being. And America is angry about this, and I think the rest of the world is, because this morning I talked to more of our coalition partners. So, it is backfiring. If he thought this brutal treatment of pilots is a way to muster world support, he is dead wrong. And I think everybody is upset about it.

Speaker, I won't put words in your mouth, but—

Speaker Foley. I concur absolutely with what the President said. It's a clear violation of the Geneva provisions for the protection of prisoners of war, and it will have very, very strong repercussions not only throughout the United States but throughout the world if these violations continue.

Q. Mr. President—

The President. No, I can't do a press conference. I do want to say something, though, about the Baltic States. I am increasingly concerned. We had a statement on that yesterday. I would again appeal to the Soviet Union leaders to resist using force. And we've heard European countries speaking out on this now, and the world is very much concerned about that as well.

So, thank you all very much.

Persian Gulf Conflict

Q. —war crimes, sir?

Q. Will he be held accountable, Mr. President? Will he be held accountable?

The President. You can count on it.

Note: President Bush spoke at 11:58 a.m. on the South Lawn at the White House, upon his return from Camp David, MD. In his remarks, he referred to Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and President Saddam Hussein of Iraq. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on the Designation of the Arabian Peninsula as a Combat Zone

January 21, 1991

The President today signed an Executive order designating the Arabian Peninsula areas, airspace, and adjacent waters as a combat zone. This designation means that for Federal tax purposes military pay received by enlisted personnel while serving in the combat zone will be exempt from income tax. For commissioned officers in the combat zone the exclusion is limited

to \$500 a month.

In addition, members of the armed forces in the combat zone will not have to file their income tax returns until at least 180 days after they depart the Persian Gulf.

Note: The Executive order is listed in Appendix E at the end of this volume.

Remarks to Participants in the March for Life Rally

January 22, 1991

Once again, it is my distinct honor to address Nellie Gray and those courageous and determined Americans gathered on The Mall for the Rally for Life. January has become—in large part due to the dedication and hard work of the March for Life—a time of reflection, a time of rejuvenation for pro-life forces. And so, I'm pleased that my voice is part of the growing chorus that simply says, "Choose Life."

As I look back at past years' Rally for Life, I am encouraged by the progress which has taken place. Attempts by Congress to expand funding—Federal funding—for abortions have been defeated, and the Supreme Court has taken welcome steps toward reversing its *Roe versus Wade* decision.

Despite these successes, much remains to be done. Abortion on demand continues unabated in this country. And as I have said in the past, this prevalence calls into

question our respect for the fundamental right to life. Government and private sector must be more involved in encouraging alternatives such as adoption.

And you, the thousands of tireless volunteers who have gathered here from across the United States, must make it your goal to keep this issue alive and predominant in the Halls of Congress, the courts, and in the minds of the American people.

Thank you for your commitment, and God bless you.

*Note: The President spoke at 12:02 p.m. from the Oval Office at the White House, via an electronic hookup with the rally site. Participants had gathered on the Ellipse for a march to the Supreme Court on the 18th anniversary of the Court's decision of *Roe v. Wade* which legalized abortion. Nellie Gray was president of March for Life.*

Jan. 22 / Administration of George Bush, 1991

Statement on the Resignation of Susan S. Engeleiter as Administrator of the Small Business Administration *January 22, 1991*

I have today regretfully accepted the resignation of Susan Engeleiter as Administrator of the Small Business Administration, to be effective on or before May 1, 1991. Susan has notified me that she intends to return to the Midwest to pursue a career in the private sector.

When I asked Susan to join my administration in May 1989, I gave her the assignment of revitalizing the SBA and setting it upon a stable course for the future—a course of encouraging entrepreneurship and helping men and women of all ethnic and economic groups utilize small business ownership as a path to full participation in the American economy. She has certainly accomplished that important mission.

In addition, she has been an effective advocate for women and minorities in this administration, serving as Chairwoman of the National Women's Business Council, a member of the President's Commission on Minority Business Development, and successfully expanding the Women's Network for Entrepreneurial Training to a nationwide mentoring program for new business owners.

Administrator Engeleiter has been a forceful advocate for small businesses throughout the country and a valued member of this administration. I sincerely thank Susan for her service. Both Barbara and I wish her the very best as she returns home to the Midwest.

Message to the Congress on Trade With Hungary *January 22, 1991*

To the Congress of the United States:

In July 1990 I determined and reported to the Congress that Hungary continues to meet the emigration criteria of the Jackson-Vanik amendment to, and section 409 of, the Trade Act of 1974. This determination allowed for Hungary to retain most favored nation (MFN) status without an annual waiver.

As required by law, I am submitting an updated formal report to the Congress con-

cerning emigration laws and policies of the Republic of Hungary. You will find that the report indicates continued Hungarian compliance with U.S. and international standards in the areas of emigration and human rights policy.

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,
January 22, 1991.

Presidential Determination No. 91-18—Memorandum on Trade With Bulgaria

January 22, 1991

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Subject: Presidential Determination under Section 402(c)(2)(A) of the Trade Act of 1974, as Amended—Bulgaria

Pursuant to section 402(c)(2)(A) of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (the “Act”) (19 U.S.C. 2432(c)(2)(A)), I determine that a waiver by Executive order of the application of subsections (a) and (b) of section 402 of the Act with respect to Bulgaria will substantially promote the objectives of section 402.

You are authorized and directed to publish this determination in the *Federal Register*.

GEORGE BUSH

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:42 a.m., January 31, 1991]

Note: The Executive order is listed in Appendix E at the end of this volume.

Message to the Congress on Trade With Bulgaria

January 22, 1991

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to section 402(c)(2) of the Trade Act of 1974 (the Act) (19 U.S.C. 2432(c)(2)), I have determined that a waiver of the application of subsections (a) and (b) of section 402 with respect to Bulgaria will substantially promote the objectives of section 402. A copy of that determination is enclosed. I have also received assurances with respect to the emigration practices of Bulgaria required by section 402(c)(2)(B) of the Act.

Pursuant to section 402(c)(2), I shall issue an Executive order waiving the application of subsections (a) and (b) of section 402 of the Act with respect to Bulgaria.

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,
January 22, 1991.

Note: The Executive order is listed in Appendix E at the end of this volume.

Remarks Following Discussions With President Punsalmaagiyn Ochirbat of Mongolia

January 23, 1991

President Bush. Mr. President, it's been my great honor to welcome you to the White House for this historic visit to our country, the first ever by the head of state of Mongolia. Mr. President, Mongolia and the United States are countries separated by thousands of miles and a world of differences—in culture, history, and outlook. And yet, in this past year, our two nations have moved closer together, drawn toward

one another by universal principles and ideals.

In the past year, Mongolia has opened its controlled economy to free market reform, opened its closed political system, and opened its doors to the world. Opposition parties are now legal. Mongolia held its first multiparty elections in July—a free and fair vote that produced the first popularly elected legislature in Mongolia's history. This transition toward broader political freedom

has a parallel in increased freedom of belief as well, with the reopening of several monasteries. Mr. President, your party's positive approach toward reform has meant peaceful change.

In our discussions today, I made clear the strong support the United States is ready to offer as Mongolia moves forward toward greater freedom. President Ochirbat said he appreciated our support for Mongolia's efforts at democracy and restructuring, and he hopes to lay a firm foundation for positive development of bilateral relations, based on mutual benefit, noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

Already, the United States has begun a program of technical assistance to Mongolia. Just this month, a team from AID traveled to Ulan Bator to brief 20 mid-level managers on free market reform and found 200 officials ready to exchange ideas, including many Members of the Mongolian Legislature. And this summer, for the first time ever, Peace Corps volunteers will begin working in Mongolia.

Later this afternoon, our two countries will sign agreements opening the way to expanded trade and closer contact in the areas of science and technology. And today, I have issued the waiver to open the door granting Mongolia most-favored-nation status, a step that I hope will spur increased trade between our two countries.

In addition to these matters of mutual interest, I reviewed with President Ochirbat world affairs of surpassing concern, including Operation Desert Storm. Mongolia was among the very first to condemn Iraq's brutal invasion of Kuwait and to call for Iraq's complete and unconditional withdrawal. Mr. President, after our talks, I know that you believe as I do that no nation must be permitted to assault and brutalize its neighbor. The action of Iraq's dictator—the actions of one misguided man—cannot obscure mankind's bright destiny of democracy and freedom. The future lies with the process of revolution and renewal now taking place in your nation—a democratic revolution that is destined to bring peace, freedom and prosperity to the people of Mongolia, as it has to this country and so many others around the world.

So, once again, sir, it has been my distinct

pleasure to welcome you to Washington and to this White House. And God bless you, and may God bless the people of Mongolia.

President Ochirbat. Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, at the outset, let me express our sincere thanks to Your Excellency, Mr. President, for the invitation to pay an official working visit to the United States of America and the warm welcome accorded to us. Availing myself of this opportunity to address you, the representatives of mass media, in this room of the White House—a house which has witnessed many outstanding historical events—I bring the friendly greeting of the Mongolian people to the American people.

This is the first visit ever paid by the head of state of Mongolia to the United States of America. It is an evidence of a dynamic development of Mongol-American bilateral relations—particularly if you will recall that formal relations were established between the two countries only 4 years ago.

President Bush and I had a frank exchange of views on bilateral relations and international issues of mutual interest. And I am extremely pleased to say that this meeting opened up broad vistas for furthering ties between the two countries. We highly appreciate the full support voiced during our meeting by President Bush on behalf of the U.S. administration for democratic processes that are gaining momentum in Mongolia.

President Bush and I agreed to see to it that the Mongol-American relations be developed vigorously on the basis of the universally recognized principles of state sovereignty, independence, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality, and mutual benefit.

We have also agreed that there is a broad possibility for cooperation in encouraging U.S. investment and carrying out technological renovation in Mongolia, expanding bilateral trade, facilitating Mongolia's switch to a market economy, and training qualified personnel. I believe that the trade agreement and the agreement on scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries, which are to be signed today, will be of much importance in making the best

of these potentialities.

And, of course, of the exchange of views on international issues, both sides unanimously emphasize the importance of pulling together the efforts of all states in order to strengthen the positive changes that are taking place in the world.

As for the Persian Gulf crisis, we deeply regret the outbreak of an armed conflict there which is jeopardizing international stability. Should the Iraqi leadership meet the demands of the international community and withdraw its troops from Kuwait, this situation would not have occurred. The Mongolian People's Republic strongly hopes that the military operations by allied forces aimed at restoring Kuwait's independence and sovereignty would not escalate, and peace and tranquillity will prevail soon in the Persian Gulf region. Just as

democracy, freedom, and human rights are the lofty ideals that should be upheld by all, this is what the Mongolian Government is strongly committed to in its domestic and foreign policies.

Thank you very much, Mr. President, for the warm welcome accorded to us, the delegates of the Mongolian people. I wish you and the American people happiness and well-being.

Note: President Bush spoke at 1:16 p.m. in the East Room at the White House. President Ochirbat spoke in Mongolian, and his remarks were translated by an interpreter. Prior to their remarks, the two Presidents met privately in the Oval Office and with U.S. and Mongolian officials in the Cabinet Room, and then attended a luncheon in the Old Family Dining Room.

Presidential Determination No. 91-19—Memorandum on Trade With Mongolia

January 23, 1991

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Subject: Presidential Determination under Section 402(c)(2)(A) of the Trade Act of 1974, as Amended—Mongolia

Pursuant to section 402(c)(2)(A) of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (the "Act") (19 U.S.C. 2432(c)(2)(A)), I determine that a waiver by Executive order of the application of subsections (a) and (b) of section 402 of the Act with respect to Mongolia will substantially promote the objectives of

section 402.

You are authorized and directed to publish this determination in the *Federal Register*.

GEORGE BUSH

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:43 a.m., January 31, 1991]

Note: The Executive order is listed in Appendix E at the end of this volume.

Message to the Congress on Trade With Mongolia

January 23, 1991

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to section 402(c)(2) of the Trade Act of 1974, (the Act) (19 U.S.C. 2432(c)(2)), I have determined that a waiver of the application of subsections (a) and (b) of section 402 with respect to Mongolia will substantially promote the objectives of

section 402. A copy of that determination is enclosed. I have also received assurances with respect to the emigration practices of Mongolia required by section 402(c)(2)(B) of the Act.

Pursuant to section 402(c)(2), I shall issue

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an Executive order waiving the application of subsections (a) and (b) of section 402 of the Act with respect to Mongolia.

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,
January 23, 1991.

Note: The Executive order is listed in Appendix E at the end of this volume.

Remarks to the Reserve Officers Association

January 23, 1991

Thank you, General Bob Hope. And I'm pleased to see so many Members of Congress here tonight. I don't want to get in trouble, but I want to single out Senator Strom Thurmond; Senator Ted Stevens; and, of course, a great friend of the Reserve, my old friend, Sonny Montgomery over here—the General. And all the rest of the Members who are with us tonight.

My apologies to all for speaking before the broccoli and leaving—[laughter]—but given the circumstances, I'm sure you'll understand. And I am proud to share this evening with the leadership of the Reserve Officers Association, and I am deeply honored to be named Minuteman of the Year. But I know tonight our thoughts go out to men and women earning the honor of a grateful nation at this very moment: the citizen-soldiers, 100,000 strong, serving now with the coalition forces in the Gulf. And I salute them, each and every one.

Those American Reservists are part of an allied force standing against the forces of aggression—standing up for what is right. They serve alongside hundreds of thousands of soldiers, sailors, airmen, marines, and coastguardsmen of 27 other nations—all united against the aggression of Saddam Hussein.

As we meet right here tonight, we are exactly 1 week into Operation Desert Storm. But it is important to date this conflict not from January 16th, but from its true beginning: the assault of August 2d, Iraq's unprovoked aggression against the tiny nation of Kuwait. We did not begin a war 7 days ago. Rather, we began to end a war—to right a wrong that the world simply could not ignore.

From the day Saddam's forces first

crossed into Kuwait, it was clear that this aggression required a swift response from our nation and the world community. What was, and is, at stake is not simply our energy or economic security and the stability of a vital region but the prospects for peace in the post-cold-war era—the promise of a new world order based upon the rule of law.

America was not alone in confronting Saddam. No less than 12 resolutions of the United Nations Security Council condemned the invasion, demanding Iraq's withdrawal without condition and without delay. The United Nations put in place sanctions to prevent Iraq from reaping any reward from its outlaw act. Countries from six continents sent forces to the Gulf to demonstrate the will of the world community that Saddam's aggression would not stand.

Appeasement—peace at any price—was never an answer. Turning a blind eye to Saddam's aggression would not have avoided war; it would only have delayed the world's day of reckoning, postponing what ultimately would have been a far more dangerous, a far more costly conflict.

Unfortunately, in spite of more than 5 months of sustained diplomatic efforts by the Arab League, the European Community, the United States, and the United Nations, Saddam Hussein met every overture of peace with open contempt. In the end, despite the world's prayers for peace, Saddam brought war upon himself.

Tonight, after 1 week of allied operations, I am pleased to report that Operation Desert Storm is right on schedule. We have dealt—and I salute General McPeak and the airmen flying under the United Com-

mand out there, from the Navy and the Marines, as well as, of course, the Air Force; I salute him—we dealt a severe setback to Saddam's nuclear ambitions. Our pinpoint attacks have put Saddam out of the nuclear bomb-building business for a long time to come. Allied aircraft enjoy air superiority, and we are using that superiority to systematically deprive Saddam of his ability to wage war effectively.

We are knocking out many of their key airfields. We're hitting their early warning radars with great success. We are severely degrading their air defenses. The main danger to allied aircraft now comes from some 20,000 antiaircraft guns in the Baghdad area alone. And let me say, I am proud of the way our aviators are carrying out their tasks. In head-to-head combat, our jet fighters have destroyed 19 Iraqi jets. And they have hit, at most, one American jet in aerial combat.

Step by step, we are making progress towards the objectives that have guided the world's response since August 2d: the liberation of Kuwait and the restoration of stability and security in the Gulf. And there can be no doubt: Operation Desert Storm is working. There can be no pause now that Saddam has forced the world into war. We will stay the course—and we will succeed—all the way.

As I said on the 3d day of this campaign, war is never cheap or easy. There will be problems. There will be setbacks. There will be more sacrifices. But let me say I have every reason to be very pleased with our progress to date.

Saddam has sickened the world with his use of Scud missiles—those inaccurate bombs that indiscriminately strike cities and innocent civilians in both Israel and Saudi Arabia. These weapons are nothing more than tools of terror, and they do nothing but strengthen our resolve to act against a dictator unmoved by human decency.

Prime Minister John Major of the United Kingdom said it well yesterday. "Saddam," he said, "may yet become a target of his own people. It is perfectly clear that this man is amoral. He takes hostages, he attacks population centers, he threatens prisoners. He's a man without pity, and whatever his fate may be," said Prime Minister Major,

"I, for one, will not weep for him." No one should weep for this tyrant when he is brought to justice—no one, anywhere in the world.

I watched, along with all of you, that repulsive parade of American airmen on Iraqi television—one more proof of the savagery of Saddam. But I knew as they read their prepared statements criticizing this country that those were false words forced on them by their captors. I saw one of General McPeak's kids—one American pilot yesterday was asked why he was sure the pilots were coerced, their statements false. And he said, "I know that because these guys are Americans." He could well have said the same thing about the other pilots being held—from Britain, Italy, and Kuwait—all men of courage and valor, too.

Tonight, I repeat my pledge to you and to all Americans: This will not be another Vietnam. Never again will our Armed Forces be sent out to do a job with one hand tied behind their back. They will continue to have the support they need to get the job done, get it done quickly, and with as little loss of life as possible. And that support is not just military, but moral—measured in the support our servicemen and women receive from every one of us here at home. When the brave men and women of Desert Storm return home, they will return to the love and respect of a grateful nation. And with that in mind, I'd like to say to every family of every man or woman serving overseas: We're thinking of you, and you are in our prayers.

And that is where I will close—with the aim of protecting American lives and seeing the heroes of Desert Storm return home safe and sound. All life is precious, whether it's the life of an American pilot or an Iraqi child. And yet, if life is precious, so, too, are the living principles of liberty and peace—principles that all Americans cherish above all others, principles that you and your comrades on duty tonight have pledged to defend.

Thank you for this warm welcome tonight and for your strong support. And may God bless the United States of America. Thank you very, very much.

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Note: The President spoke at 7:42 p.m. in the Ballroom at the Washington Hilton Hotel. In his remarks, he referred to Maj. Gen. Robert C. Hope, ret., president of the Reserve Officers Association; Senators Strom

Thurmond and Ted Stevens; Representative G.V. (Sonny) Montgomery; President Saddam Hussein of Iraq; Gen. Merrill A. McPeak, Air Force Chief of Staff; and Prime Minister John Major of the United Kingdom.

Exchange With Reporters

January 24, 1991

Meeting With Republican Leaders

Q. Mr. President, do you subscribe to Mr. Yeutter's suggestion that the vote against the war resolution be an issue in the next election?

The President. We're here today to talk about a wide array of issues. This is my first meeting, formal meeting, with the Republican leadership. We've been in touch on the Hill, obviously, because of the Gulf, with the Democrats and Republicans. But we're moving forward now towards a new domestic agenda that's going to require a lot of legislation, and that's what the subject matter here is. We will have a briefing on the number one issue of the day, the Gulf crisis. We'll probably be talking about events inside the Soviet Union that concern all of us, Democrats and Republican alike. And then we'll focus in on the domestic agenda. And that's the last question I'll answer.

Thank you all very much.

Secretary Yeutter. And you need a little more precision on what Mr. Yeutter said. [Laughter]

Q. What did you say?

Secretary Yeutter. We'll tell you about that later.

Q. —that you said it, Mr. Yeutter. Is that a not—is he misquoting you, sir?

Secretary Yeutter. I will have more to say on that 4 weeks from now.

Q. Why wait that long?

Q. Four weeks?

Q. Truth should be told immediately.

Note: This exchange began at 10:05 a.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House. Secretary of Agriculture Clayton K. Yeutter was nominated to be chairman of the Republican National Committee. A tape was not available for verification of the content of this exchange.

Remarks to Arab-American Leaders

January 25, 1991

Normally I don't have much to say at these meetings with the press. We do that in the press room. But I do want to thank you all for coming. I'm anxious to hear what you've discussed with Governor Sununu.

But I want to take this opportunity to tell you something that bothers me because I've heard from some and then I've read accounts that suggest Arab-Americans in this country, because of the conflict abroad, are being discriminated against, and it's causing pain in families in this country. And

there is no room for discrimination against anybody in the United States of America. And I want you to suggest to me if there are things that I can do as President to get that message out loud and clear to every Arab-American; whether he agrees with me on this war or not is unimportant.

The message is: There is no place for discrimination in the United States of America. And if there's anybody in the communities

around this country that are being hurt by it, we have got to come together and do everything we can to see that it doesn't go on.

And secondly, on the war, I know there may be some divisions of one kind or another; that's fine. But it is going well, and I am more determined than ever to bring this to a successful conclusion. And the coalition is working very well, holding together with great strength and great conviction. And I want to tell you a little more about

that now when we get into the substance of our meeting here.

But, again, thank you all for coming. Many thanks for coming back. I'm glad to have you here always.

Note: The President spoke at 10:32 a.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

Letter Accepting the Resignation of Clayton K. Yeutter as Secretary of Agriculture

January 25, 1991

Dear Clayton:

It is with deep regret that I accept your resignation as Secretary of Agriculture, effective March 1, 1991, although I am delighted that you will continue to be a part of my team as Chairman of the Republican Party. You have been an outstanding Secretary and an extraordinarily effective and productive member of my Administration.

As Secretary of Agriculture, you have pursued an agenda that will guarantee America's farmers continue to be second to none. Our farmers export one-third of all they produce, and you have worked tirelessly toward our mutual goal of further opening the world's markets to increase their opportunities in global trade.

The success of American agriculture is the envy of the world. It is, therefore, fitting and commendable that you and the Department of Agriculture have taken a leading and critical role in assisting Eastern Europe in its transition to a market-oriented economy.

I commend you for your tremendous effort in successfully negotiating the 1990 Farm Bill of which we can both be proud. It is a market-oriented bill that keeps our farmers competitive, keeps our rural areas environmentally sound, and lets farmers make more of their own production decisions. It also encourages crucial agricultural research and ensures a safe and wholesome

food supply for all Americans.

I am also grateful for your many other important accomplishments, including supporting the development of alternative fuels; encouraging rural economic development; increasing opportunities for minorities and women at USDA; boosting the Women, Infants and Children and other food programs for those in need; and bringing balance and good common sense to a number of delicate food safety and environmental issues.

Confident of your tremendous ability and grateful for your service to our country, I am extremely pleased to know that you will assume the chairmanship of our great Party. I know the future of the Party is secure with your strong, capable leadership. Barbara and I wish you and Jeanne the very best as we continue to work together in meeting the great challenges that lie ahead.

Warmest personal regards.

Sincerely,

GEORGE BUSH

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Dear Mr. President:

At this time I respectfully submit my resignation as Secretary of Agriculture, effective March 1, 1991, so that I may assume the chairmanship of the Republican National Committee.

During my service to you over the past two years my admiration for you and my respect for your extraordinary leadership and your exemplary human traits have only grown. These traits have all been vividly illustrated in the recent Persian Gulf crisis, which you have handled so admirably.

You have always encouraged your cabinet to pursue the challenges that most affect the American people. America's farmers have their share of challenges, but because of the groundwork laid by your market oriented policies, they are now better able to meet the future with optimism. You recognized the fundamental reforms needed in global agricultural trade when you asked me to serve as your Secretary of Agriculture. All of American agriculture is now poised to capitalize on these reforms when they come to fruition in the Uruguay Round and other negotiations. Mr. President, we are deeply grateful for your unwavering support in these efforts.

One of our major domestic accomplishments, achieved in cooperation with the Senate and House Agriculture Committees, was the 1990 Farm Bill, for it will guide our agricultural policies for the next 5 years. No farm bill in memory has been written under such complex circumstances. Not only was it necessary to project the needs of American agriculture over the ensuing 5 years, but we had to do so in the context of demanding budget realities, increasing global competition, heightened trade disputes, and the need for farmers to expand their roles as stewards of the environment. What emerged is not a perfect piece of legislation, but it is certainly a respectable work product that balances well innumerable sensitive and divergent interests.

The 1990 Farm Bill continues the market oriented approach of the 1985 Act through aggressive export assistance programs, increased research efforts, and added production flexibility for farmers. The new act also encourages tree plantings through your America the Beautiful initiative, and fosters our domestic food assistance programs that help so many needy Americans.

Reducing the federal budget deficit will bring benefits to all Americans, and particularly our nation's farmers. Although income supports will be reduced under the 1990

Deficit Control Act, our farmers will benefit greatly from the resulting lower interest rates and reduced inflation. In the long run they'll be better off, and so will future generations of farm families.

You have guided American foreign policy through two of the most tumultuous years in world history. The incredible changes in Eastern Europe have been fostered by your courageous and straight-forward approach, and we at USDA have pursued a facilitating role in the transition. From the day you asked that I lead a Presidential mission to Poland, we have sought to assist the region by providing the food, technical assistance, and training necessary to accomplish agricultural development and privatization.

On the home front, we have initiated an aggressive effort to expand opportunities for women, minorities and the disabled here at the Department of Agriculture. We now have in place a Workforce Diversity Program which will ensure that employees of the Department of Agriculture more closely reflect the composition of American society. And we've dramatically expanded our summer internship program for minority students.

From a managerial standpoint, we have developed and are implementing an Electronic Benefits Transfer Program which will improve the integrity and efficiency of our domestic food assistance programs, and we are upgrading our technology at the National Finance Center which services not only our payroll but many other agencies as well. We've become a lot more sophisticated everywhere these past 2 years.

Your Administration has faced a plethora of environmental challenges. Agriculture has been at the center of many of them, from wetlands to water quality, global change, and the protection of endangered species. We have sought to balance interests in this very sensitive area in a fair and rational way, and I believe we have done so.

Recognizing the economic and demographic hardships facing rural America, you created a Presidential Council on Rural Development. This Council met for the first time this week, and this group of outstanding leaders from business, government and academia will soon be providing you with

their counsel on how best to ensure the future growth and viability of America's rural communities.

There are many other accomplishments here at USDA, most of them not attributable to me but to the fine team we've assembled here. That team exemplifies competence, and they'll continue to serve you well after my departure. From increasing our funding of research in the areas of food safety, the environment, and U.S. competitiveness, to assisting youth at risk

in society as a whole, we have been motivated and guided by your leadership.

It has been a high privilege to have served you and the American people as Secretary of Agriculture. I now look forward with enthusiasm to the challenges and opportunities which lie ahead for the chairman of the Republican party.

Sincerely,

CLAYTON
Clayton Yeutter

Remarks on the Nomination of Edward R. Madigan To Be Secretary of Agriculture and a Question-and-Answer Session With Reporters

January 25, 1991

The President. I wanted to walk in here to this news room to say that I intend to nominate Edward Madigan, a good friend and outstanding Member of the United States Congress, to be the next Secretary of Agriculture. Ed Madigan has served for 19 years in the House of Representatives. He's been an aggressive leader on all agricultural issues, serving as the ranking minority member on the House Agricultural Committee. And I've known him for a long time. I've known him as a friend, as a leader in our party, and as a man who cares deeply about the farm policies of our government and the people from agricultural America. He has walked in the shoes of Illinois farmers. He knows their needs, their concerns, and most importantly, their dreams for a future in agriculture.

These aren't easy times for the family farmer, but they are important times. And we have been—the United States—a role model for the world in the production of food. And yet, American farm families have not always enjoyed the prosperity that they deserve. I believe that Ed Madigan is the man to go to work on these problems. He stands tall, and he'll cast a big shadow in the Oval Office there as we consider America's agricultural future.

And so, I want to introduce him to you, ask him to say a few words, and then I'll be glad to take a few questions and turn

it over to Ed again for questions.

Representative Madigan. Mr. President, I want to thank you for the confidence that you have expressed in me and for this opportunity to serve you and the farmers and ranchers of America.

As you know, agriculture is the largest industry in the United States, employing nearly 20 percent of our total work force, and agriculture exports amount to nearly \$40 billion each year. So, this will be a job that touches everyone in the country.

My goal, Mr. President, is to carry out your desire that rural Americans have a strong voice in the councils of the government. Many issues have a major impact on the family farmers of America. And I'm going to work hard with you to ensure that their concerns are heard in these councils of government. Ensuring that America has an abundant and affordable and a safe food supply is a big job, but I will work hard for you and for these farmers, Mr. President, to justify that your confidence in me is warranted and that we can get this job done.

Thank you very much.

The President. Thank you, Ed, and I'm just delighted you're doing it. Big shoes to fill, and I'm glad you're taking it on.

Persian Gulf Conflict

Now, Helen [Helen Thomas, United Press International].

Q. Mr. President, what can you do about the Iraqi dumping of oil in the Gulf? Is there any way you can offset it?

The President. Well, there's a lot of activity going on right now trying to figure out what the best course of action is to clean this mess up, to stop this spill.

Saddam Hussein continues to amaze the world. First he uses these Scud missiles that have no military value whatsoever. Then he uses the lives of prisoners of war, parading them and threatening to use them as shields; obviously, they have been brutalized. And now he resorts to enormous environmental damage in terms of turning loose a lot of oil. No military advantage to him whatsoever in this. It's not going to help him at all—

Q. It won't stop an invasion?

The President. Absolutely not. It has nothing to do with that. And so, I don't know. I mean, he clearly is outraging the world. But back to your question, there were some meetings that were concluded about 2 hours ago. A course of action that I will not comment—I think is close to agreement. I'm not going to comment on what it is, but I can assure you that every effort will be made to try to stop this continuing spill into the Gulf and also to stop what has been done from moving further south. It's a little hard to do when the man has taken over this other country, Kuwait, and is using their assets in this way. But we will try hard, and you can be rest assured that the scientists and the oil people, the military are all involved—the Saudis and the Kuwaitis and the U.S. side—all involved in the closest consultation.

Q. Are you speaking of a retaliation?

The President. No, I'm speaking of what we do about this spill right now. We'll get to that later.

Q. Mr. President, you said the other night that no one should cry for Saddam Hussein when he's brought to justice. Do you envision war crime trials for Saddam? And also, can you say categorically that when this is all over Saddam will not be allowed to remain in power?

The President. No, I'm staying with our objectives. And the violation of the Geneva conventions are clear, and we'll have to see how that works out. We'll have to see what

a post-liberation Kuwait looks like there in Iraq. But our objectives remain the same, Terry [Terence Hunt, Associated Press].

Q. As you pointed out, Saddam has done a number of things, none of them really a military offensive. Are you coming to the conclusion that he's not going to fight?

The President. No, I haven't reached that conclusion at all, because these Scud missile attacks certainly invite instant retaliation if you can find the mobile launchers. And we're keeping on in that quest, as I indicated the other day.

Q. Well, what's he doing?

The President. I think what he's trying to do is to rally support in some of the countries where he may have some. I think he's trying with the attacks on Israel to divide the coalition and to mount anti-Israel sentiment in parts of the world.

What he is doing with—when you dump oil reserves out, unless he's trying to show how tough he will be for Saudi Arabia or something like that, I can't figure out. What he's doing when he brutally parades American prisoners, I can't figure that out either—or British prisoners, or an Italian airman. But it is not a performance that is winning him any points anywhere in my view.

Q. Mr. President, a lot of Americans would like to know—since all these problems seem to get back, at least in your statements, to Saddam Hussein—why you don't target him. Is it because of the embarrassment you encountered in trying to bring Manuel Noriega to ground?

The President. Hey, there's no embarrassment in that. It took 6 or 7 days, but there wasn't any embarrassment. I felt no embarrassment at all. There was a man who was wanted for crimes in this country, and he's in prison, and he's going to have his day in court. So, I would like to argue with the predicate a little bit because there wasn't any embarrassment. But we've set our objectives. Our coalition partners are in accord with these objectives, and we will stay with these objectives.

Q. But why not go after Saddam Hussein?

The President. Because we've set our objectives. We've got our objectives in accord with the coalition, and we'll stay with

them—that's why.

Soviet Union

Q. Can I switch topics a moment? You're going to be meeting with the Soviet Foreign Minister on Monday after he meets with Jim Baker on Saturday. According to some of your aides, the scenario goes something like this: you now lean somewhat strongly toward postponing the February summit in Moscow, but if Bessmertnykh comes here and has good news on START and also says, listen, if you cancel this summit Mikhail Gorbachev is likely to be overthrown by more conservative people in Moscow, within the Kremlin, that you might change your mind. Any truth to any of that?

The President. I am looking forward to the consultations that Secretary Baker will have with Mr. Bessmertnykh. Mr. Bessmertnykh knows the United States very well and he knows the difficulties that we have with any use of force in the Baltics. And so I would stop it right there, John [John Cochran, NBC News]. I am not going to go into some hypothesis that some aide may have discussed with you or anybody else. We're going to see how this plays out. And we have an arms control agenda that I want to see fulfilled, but whether it would be ready in time for the meeting that is now scheduled, I don't know. We're having some difficulties there, frankly. And I expect Jim Baker will be discussing these difficulties.

We have some problems, obviously, on the Baltic States. We have a lot of common ground still with the Soviet Union. It is a country that has been strongly supportive of our objectives in the Persian Gulf. And we have an agenda that Baker and Bessmertnykh will talk about, and then I look forward to seeing Mr. Bessmertnykh, and then I'd be in a better position to respond definitively to your question.

Q. Sir, could I just ask, is it less important than it used to be for you to help Gorbachev survive politically? Are you so disappointed in his actions in the Baltics that you have a different view of it?

The President. I am disappointed in the Soviet actions in the Baltics because use of force is not the way to resolve that problem. And I've had an opportunity to discuss

that with the President, and I know the difficulties that he faces. And I have not lost sight of the fact that Mr. Gorbachev was the catalyst, really, for much of the change that has taken place in Eastern Europe; had a lot to do with the reunification of Germany, which is obviously in the German interests and I think in the interests of the United States; a lot to do with common ground in the Persian Gulf.

But the problems in the Baltic States, the use of force there, causes us great difficulty. And so the Bessmertnykh-Baker talks will touch on a wide array of issues—some where we have very much common ground, some where we have common objectives that are not fulfilled, and some where we might have clear differences. And at that point I will take a look again at the whole problem and see what must be done. And I'm sure the Soviets will be doing the same thing.

Persian Gulf Conflict

Q. Mr. President, the reports from Israel now indicate that the injuries to civilians, perhaps deaths, may have been caused by Patriot missiles themselves not striking their targets, or at least if they struck them parts of them fell back on the civilian population—which raises anew the question of the sufficiency of the Patriot missile and the question about whether you are now contemplating additional measures to try to deal with this obviously persistent problem?

The President. We are certainly dealing with that all the time and we want to find ways to stop it. We want to find ways to stop these brutal, senseless, nonmilitary-value attacks on civilian populations.

Q. Can you give us a sense of your level of confidence in the Israelis continuing to show restraint here? Obviously, it can't be any easier for them now than before.

The President. No, although this one—I felt I might be asked that question walking in here—and there's still—I'm still not certain that we know all the details exactly of what happened on this. I will again express enormous confidence in the Patriots. They are doing very, very well. But whether this was debris falling down from an intercept, or not, I simply don't want to comment on

it because we don't yet know it for sure.

Q. Sir, one more try on Saddam Hussein. Given that your military commanders have said that they're hoping that this army quits rather than fights and results in a bloody ground offensive, why wouldn't it be entirely militarily appropriate to target Saddam Hussein?

The President. Because we are not in the business of targeting Saddam Hussein. I've set out our goals, and I think that—I will say this, as I said the other day in echoing my support for what Prime Minister Major of the United Kingdom said, no one will weep when he's gone. But having said that, we have spelled out our objectives and I will stay with them.

But who knows what would happen if he left today? I would like to think that what I have said over and over again would resonate in Iraq, and that is that we have no argument with the people of Iraq. We don't want to see a destabilized Iraq when this is all over. But we also don't want to see a continuation of this aggression. We will not tolerate a continuation of this brutality. And so we have a mix of problems. But the problems are not with the people in the streets of Baghdad.

Q. Mr. President, a couple of questions as to how the Gulf relates domestically. First of all, can you give the American people some sense of what this war is going to cost, especially insofar as you and your Secretary of State are turning to allies and coalition partners and others to help defray some of this cost? What are your projections? What sense can you give the American people? And secondly, on the domestic front, how do you respond to Clayton Yeutter and others who are seeking to turn this issue politically against many Democrats who may have voted against the force resolution?

The President. On the first part of it, I would leave that to the Pentagon. That is still being computed. There have been some—that will be presented, obviously, to the United States Congress, that not only has a right to know, but has the prime obligations when in terms to funding these matters. I am very pleased with the cooperation and participation from foreign countries. I think Jim Baker today had or will have a

statement regarding Kuwait participation. You saw yesterday what the Prime Minister of Japan stepped up to the plate to do. And we salute that. There will be more such information forthcoming, hopefully, next week.

So, the burden-sharing, which is very, very important, is coming along pretty well. And Congress is very interested in this, and of course, I'm very interested in it. So, we'll be presenting that along with the cost figures to the Congress. But I can't give you the specific figures.

Q. And may I ask you for the second part of that question?

Mr. Fitzwater. Final question.

The President. Oh, yes. My position on this is that this is not a partisan effort. I thought Lee Hamilton answered that question pretty well. I can't remember exactly what he said, but he said, look, I'm prepared to defend my vote one way or another. And I think everybody views it that way. And I don't want to comment on something because I did not see exactly what Clayton Yeutter said. I heard that he said today that he had absolutely no intention of making the war a partisan issue, because we have strong bipartisan support and, in my view, it is a nonpartisan approach.

And so, I have conducted myself that way; I will continue to conduct myself that way. And every once in a while, you get some shots, I would say, that come my way, come against us on this. But I don't elect to think when I hear something of that nature that the Democratic Party is trying to make this a partisan issue, nor do I think Clayton Yeutter is trying to make this a partisan issue.

Upcoming Summit With the Soviet Union

Q. You say you are going to have a look at the whole range of U.S.-Soviet issues, but a summit has officially been set already. Can you tell us will you be in Moscow on February 11th?

The President. I'm going to have to wait and discuss all this with Mr. Bessmertnykh after he has a chance to discuss it with Secretary Baker. Because, you may recall, this was to be a summit at which we were going

to sign an arms control agreement, and I am told that we aren't there yet. So we've got to see. There's a war on in the Persian Gulf. There's a lot of reasons that this should be discussed by Jim Baker.

Yes, right back there in the middle.

Budget Proposals

Mr. Fitzwater. Final question, please.

Q. In your budget plan that you will be sending up in February, do you plan to resubmit your capital gains proposal?

The President. Stay tuned. Stay tuned. You get another one. You get one more. That was Sarah [Sarah McClendon, McClendon News]. Let's see, did you have one last time?

Q. No, sir.

The President. Please go ahead then.

The President's Security

Q. Thank you, sir. Next Tuesday night when you go and give the State of the Union message in that great Hall of the House, where there's a joint session of House and Senate, all those Members there, all the Cabinet and the Supreme Court and the diplomats, and your wife and yourself, that presents a great opportunity for terrorists if they can get by. Why don't you give the State of the Union message quietly from the White House?

The President. Well, many Presidents have given the State of the Union message by post office—messengers, sent it up there. And I don't know that any of them have been done from the White House. But if I—when I go to the Capitol—put it that way—I will have total confidence in the security apparatus in this country. It doesn't bother me one single bit.

And I know this man has sponsored terrorism, and we continue to be safeguarding in every way we can against it. But the Capitol of the United States will be secure, and the people that are there will be safe. And so, it just doesn't worry me, Sarah. Maybe it should. I'm not a fatalist, exactly, about this because I think we are doing things to keep the people's Capitol secure.

Q. But you remember the time—shot up the Capitol.

The President. Yes. Every once in a while you find some outbreak, none quite like

that, though. That was probably the most violent, but it doesn't concern me. I'll be standing up there giving that speech with total confidence in the men and women of our security system. And they are the best. And see, that's why I hadn't considered changing. I am not going to be held a captive in the White House by Saddam Hussein of Iraq. And you can make a note of that one. We're going about our business and the world goes on.

Somebody asked me a while back about the Super Bowl. Do you think we ought to cancel the Super Bowl because of this situation? One, the war is a serious business and the Nation is focused on it. But two, life goes on. And I'd say one thing: The kids over there in the Gulf—somebody told me to stop saying "kids." They look like kids to me, frankly, but I say it with a great affection. I say it with affection. But the boys and men and women in the Gulf, they want to see this game go on, and they're going to get great instant replays over there.

And so, life goes on. And this is priority, getting this war concluded properly. But we are not going to screech everything to a halt on terms of our domestic agenda. We're not going to screech everything to a halt in terms of the recreational activities, and I cite the Super Bowl. And I am not going to screech my life to a halt out of some fear about Saddam Hussein. And I think that's a good, clear signal for all Americans to send halfway around the world.

I admit he does irrational things. This thing today troubles me very much because there's no rationality to it. It looks desperate. It looks last gasp. It doesn't measure up to any military doctrine of any kind. But it's kind of sick. And yet, we are not going to be held captive to this kind of outrageous expression; nor will we be to the bombing of population centers or the brutal parading of American prisoners. And, boy, that one has hit me right square in the heart, I'll tell you. It's just outrageous what he's done.

I really do have to go.

Q. Mr. President—

Q. —amphibious landings?

The President. Education is the subject at hand. Ed—

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Q. Agriculture. [Laughter]

The President. Education to the Agriculture Secretary. [Laughter]

Q. Is it desperation, Mr. President?

Q. Sir, couldn't the oil—Mr. President—

The President. Ed, I apologize.

Persian Gulf Conflict

Q. Sir, couldn't the oil interfere with amphibious landings, though? Doesn't that make military sense?

The President. No, it doesn't interfere with anything.

Representative Madigan. I think I'll leave with you.

Farm Bill

Q. Mr. Madigan?

The President. Agriculture.

Q. Mr. Madigan?

Representative Madigan. Yes.

Q. Sir, the farmers' wives say—women involved in farm economics say a half a million family farmers will go out of business with this new 1990 agriculture bill.

Can you do something about it? Can you take it back for reconsideration?

Representative Madigan. Well, I don't think that's true. I was a cosponsor of the 1990 farm bill. It received overwhelming support from Members of both parties in both the House and Senate. I think it's a very workable bill. The implementation of the bill hasn't even begun, and I think these are very premature remarks.

Thank you.

Note: President Bush spoke at 3:02 p.m. in the Briefing Room at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to President Saddam Hussein of Iraq; Foreign Minister Aleksandr Bessmertnykh of the Soviet Union; Secretary of State James A. Baker III; Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev; Prime Minister John Major of the United Kingdom; Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu of Japan; Representative Lee H. Hamilton; and Secretary of Agriculture Clayton K. Yeutter, nominee for chairman of the Republican National Committee. Marlin Fitzwater was Press Secretary to the President.

Remarks at the Annual Convention of the National Religious Broadcasters

January 28, 1991

Thank you, President Rose, thank you, sir, and Executive Director Gustavson—all. First, let me salute your leadership of the NRB: Billy Graham and Jerry Falwell, Pat Robertson, James Dobson; Chuck Colson; the FCC Commissioners Sikes and Duggan and James Quello.

This marks the fifth time that I've addressed the annual convention of the National Religious Broadcasters. And once again let me say it is, for both Barbara and me, an honor to be back here.

Let me begin by congratulating you on your theme of declaring His glory to all nations. It's a theme eclipsing denominations and which reflects many of the eternal teachings in the Scripture. I speak, of course, of the teachings which uphold moral values like tolerance, compassion, faith, and

courage. They remind us that while God can live without man, man cannot live without God. His love and His justice inspire in us a yearning for faith and a compassion for the weak and oppressed, as well as the courage and conviction to oppose tyranny and injustice.

And I'm very grateful for that resolution that has just been read prior to my speaking here.

Matthew also reminds us in these times that the meek shall inherit the Earth. At home, these values imbue the policies which you and I support. Like me, you endorse adoption, not abortion. And last year you helped ensure that the options of religious-based child care will not be restricted or eliminated by the Federal Government.

And I commend your concern, your

heartfelt concern, on behalf of Americans with disabilities and your belief that students who go to school to nourish their minds should also be allowed to nourish their souls. And I have not lessened my commitment to restoring voluntary prayer in our schools.

These actions can make America a kinder and gentler place because they reaffirm the values that I spoke of earlier, values that must be central to the lives of every individual and the life of every nation. The clergyman Richard Cecil once said, "There are two classes of the wise: the men who serve God because they have found Him, and the men who seek Him because they have not found Him yet." Abroad, as in America, our task is to serve and seek wisely through the policies we pursue.

Nowhere is this more true than in the Persian Gulf where—despite protestations of Saddam Hussein—it is not Iraq against the United States, it's the regime of Saddam Hussein against the rest of the world. Saddam tried to cast this conflict as a religious war, but it has nothing to do with religion *per se*. It has, on the other hand, everything to do with what religion embodies: good versus evil, right versus wrong, human dignity and freedom versus tyranny and oppression. The war in the Gulf is not a Christian war, a Jewish war, or a Moslem war; it is a just war. And it is a war with which good will prevail.

We're told that the principles of a just war originated with classical Greek and Roman philosophers like Plato and Cicero. And later they were expounded by such Christian theologians as Ambrose, Augustine, Thomas Aquinas.

The first principle of a just war is that it support a just cause. Our cause could not be more noble. We seek Iraq's withdrawal from Kuwait—completely, immediately, and without condition; the restoration of Kuwait's legitimate government; and the security and stability of the Gulf. We will see that Kuwait once again is free, that the nightmare of Iraq's occupation has ended, and that naked aggression will not be rewarded.

We seek nothing for ourselves. As I have said, U.S. forces will leave as soon as their mission is over, as soon as they are no longer

needed or desired. And let me add, we do not seek the destruction of Iraq. We have respect for the people of Iraq, for the importance of Iraq in the region. We do not want a country so destabilized that Iraq itself could be a target for aggression.

But a just war must also be declared by legitimate authority. Operation Desert Storm is supported by unprecedented United Nations solidarity; the principle of collective self-defense; 12 Security Council resolutions; and in the Gulf, 28 nations from 6 continents united, resolute that we will not waver and that Saddam's aggression will not stand.

I salute the aid—economic and military—from countries who have joined in this unprecedented effort, whose courage and sacrifice have inspired the world. We're not going it alone, but believe me, we are going to see it through.

Every war—every war—is fought for a reason. But a just war is fought for the right reasons, for moral, not selfish reasons. Let me take a moment to tell you a story, a tragic story, about a family whose two sons, 18 and 19, reportedly refused to lower the Kuwaiti flag in front of their home. For this crime, they were executed by the Iraqis. Then, unbelievably, their parents were asked to pay the price of the bullets used to kill them.

Some ask whether it's moral to use force to stop the rape, the pillage, the plunder of Kuwait. And my answer: Extraordinary diplomatic efforts having been exhausted to resolve the matter peacefully, then the use of force is moral.

A just war must be a last resort. As I have often said, we did not want war. But you all know the verse from Ecclesiastes—there is "a time for peace, a time for war." From August 2d, 1990—last summer, August 2d—to January 15, 1991—166 days—we tried to resolve this conflict. Secretary of State Jim Baker made an extraordinary effort to achieve peace: more than 200 meetings with foreign dignitaries; 10 diplomatic missions; 6 congressional appearances; over 103,000 miles traveled to talk with, among others, members of the United Nations, the Arab League, and the European Community. And sadly, Saddam Hussein rejected out

of hand every overture made by the United States and by other countries as well. He made this just war an inevitable war.

We all know that war never comes easy or cheap. War is never without the loss of innocent life. And that is war's greatest tragedy. But when a war must be fought for the greater good, it is our gravest obligation to conduct a war in proportion to the threat. And that is why we must act reasonably, humanely, and make every effort possible to keep casualties to a minimum. And we've done so. I'm very proud of our military in achieving this end.

From the very first day of the war, the allies have waged war against Saddam's military. We are doing everything possible, believe me, to avoid hurting the innocent. Saddam's response: wanton, barbaric bombing of civilian areas. America and her allies value life. We pray that Saddam Hussein will see reason. To date, his indiscriminate use of those Scud missiles—nothing more than weapons of terror, they can offer no military advantage—weapons of terror—it outraged the world what he has done.

The price of war is always high. And so, it must never, ever, be undertaken without total commitment to a successful outcome. It is only justified when victory can be achieved. I have pledged that this will not be another Vietnam. And let me reassure you here today, it won't be another Vietnam.

We are fortunate, we are very fortunate, to have in this crisis the finest armed forces ever assembled, an all-volunteer force, joined by courageous allies. And we will prevail because we have the finest soldiers, sailors, airmen, marines, and coastguardsmen that any nation has ever had.

But above all, we will prevail because of the support of the American people, armed with a trust in God and in the principles that make men free—people like each of you in this room. I salute Voice of Hope's live radio programming for U.S. and allied troops in the Gulf, and your Operation Desert Prayer, and worship services for our troops held by, among others, the man who over a week ago led a wonderful prayer service at Fort Myer over here across the river in Virginia, the Reverend Billy Graham.

America has always been a religious nation, perhaps never more than now. Just look at the last several weeks—churches, synagogues, mosques reporting record attendance at services; chapels packed during working hours as Americans stop in for a moment or two. Why? To pray for peace. And I know—of course, I know—that some disagree with the course that I've taken, and I have no bitterness in my heart about that at all, no anger. I am convinced that we are doing the right thing. And tolerance is a virtue, not a vice.

But with the support and prayers of so many, there can be no question in the minds of our soldiers or in the minds of our enemy about what Americans think. We know that this is a just war. And we know that, God willing, this is a war we will win. But most of all, we know that ours would not be the land of the free if it were not also the home of the brave. No one wanted war less than I did. No one is more determined to seize from battle the real peace that can offer hope, that can create a new world order.

When this war is over, the United States, its credibility and its reliability restored, will have a key leadership role in helping to bring peace to the rest of the Middle East. And I have been honored to serve as President of this great nation for 2 years now and believe more than ever that one cannot be America's President without trust in God. I cannot imagine a world, a life, without the presence of the One through whom all things are possible.

During the darkest days of the Civil War, a man we revere not merely for what he did but what he was, was asked whether he thought the Lord was on his side. And said Abraham Lincoln: "My concern is not whether God is on our side, but whether we are on God's side." My fellow Americans, I firmly believe in my heart of hearts that times will soon be on the side of peace because the world is overwhelmingly on the side of God.

Thank you for this occasion. And may God bless our great country. And please remember all of our coalition's armed forces in your prayers. Thank you, and God bless you.

Note: President Bush spoke at 9:03 a.m. in the ballroom of the Sheraton Washington Hotel. In his remarks, he referred to the following officials of the National Religious Broadcasters: Jerry Rose, president, Brandt Gustavson, executive director, and Billy Graham, Jerry Falwell, Pat Robertson, and

James Dobson, members of the board of directors; Charles W. Colson, president of Prison Fellowship Ministries; Alfred C. Sikes, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, and Commissioners Ervin S. Duggan and James H. Quello; and President Saddam Hussein of Iraq.

Remarks Prior to Discussions With Foreign Minister Ahmed Esmat Abdel Meguid of Egypt

January 29, 1991

May I just say welcome to the Egyptian journalists, and we're glad you're here.

I might violate a rule here. I normally don't have much to say in the Oval Office, but I would like to take this opportunity to express my appreciation to the Egyptian Government, specifically to President Mubarak and to Foreign Minister Meguid, for standing shoulder-to-shoulder with the coalition, leading it in many ways, and for the steadfast position that Egypt has taken in trying to counteract this aggression by Sad-

dam Hussein. It's been a miraculous—a strong, wonderful leadership coming out of Egypt, and we are very grateful. And I'm very happy that I can say that here from the bottom of my heart.

Thank you all very much.

Note: President Bush spoke at 1:40 p.m. in the Oval Office at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to President Mohamed Hosni Mubarak of Egypt and President Saddam Hussein of Iraq.

Remarks and an Exchange With Reporters Prior to Discussions With Foreign Minister Hans Van den Broek of The Netherlands

January 29, 1991

Q. Mr. President, could the third time be the charm here, sir? Could we ask you—

The President. What he doesn't understand is that I don't take questions at these photo opportunities. Of course, our guests—

The Foreign Minister. I've heard that before, Mr. President. [*Laughter*]

The President. —although our guests are more than able to. This is a new animal that's been added to our repertoire since you've come back.

The Foreign Minister. That's a very interesting one.

Q. Your aides, sir, are taking bets on whether we'll ask a question, sir. [*Laughter*]

Q. Could you answer one of ours, please,

and prove them wrong? [*Laughter*]

Q. Mr. President, what do you think about the Dutch support so far?

The President. You know, I feel very badly I didn't explain to your press corps that I don't take questions in the Oval Office. I can understand why she would ask. However, let me just tell you that one of the reasons I'm delighted to have this meeting is to be able to express to you and to Prime Minister Lubbers and others the appreciation on the American side for this outstanding cooperation. And I think we've worked very closely together. We've noted your statements with great approval and appreciation, I might say. And so, I look forward to hearing from you any further thoughts you have on the Gulf or any other

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subject. But I really am grateful to you. much.

And that was the main message in why I wanted to grab some of your time on this trip—to tell you that. And I'm glad to have a chance to do it publicly.

The Foreign Minister. Thank you very

Note: The exchange began at 2:50 p.m. in the Oval Office at the White House. In his remarks, the President referred to Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers of The Netherlands.

Address Before a Joint Session of the Congress on the State of the Union

January 29, 1991

Mr. President and Mr. Speaker and Members of the United States Congress:

I come to this House of the people to speak to you and all Americans, certain that we stand at a defining hour. Halfway around the world, we are engaged in a great struggle in the skies and on the seas and sands. We know why we're there: We are Americans, part of something larger than ourselves. For two centuries, we've done the hard work of freedom. And tonight, we lead the world in facing down a threat to decency and humanity.

What is at stake is more than one small country; it is a big idea: a new world order, where diverse nations are drawn together in common cause to achieve the universal aspirations of mankind—peace and security, freedom, and the rule of law. Such is a world worthy of our struggle and worthy of our children's future.

The community of nations has resolutely gathered to condemn and repel lawless aggression. Saddam Hussein's unprovoked invasion—his ruthless, systematic rape of a peaceful neighbor—violated everything the community of nations holds dear. The world has said this aggression would not stand, and it will not stand. Together, we have resisted the trap of appeasement, cynicism, and isolation that gives temptation to tyrants. The world has answered Saddam's invasion with 12 United Nations resolutions, starting with a demand for Iraq's immediate and unconditional withdrawal, and backed up by forces from 28 countries of 6 continents. With few exceptions, the world now stands as one.

The end of the cold war has been a vic-

tory for all humanity. A year and a half ago, in Germany, I said that our goal was a Europe whole and free. Tonight, Germany is united. Europe has become whole and free, and America's leadership was instrumental in making it possible.

Our relationship to the Soviet Union is important, not only to us but to the world. That relationship has helped to shape these and other historic changes. But like many other nations, we have been deeply concerned by the violence in the Baltics, and we have communicated that concern to the Soviet leadership. The principle that has guided us is simple: Our objective is to help the Baltic peoples achieve their aspirations, not to punish the Soviet Union. In our recent discussions with the Soviet leadership we have been given representations which, if fulfilled, would result in the withdrawal of some Soviet forces, a reopening of dialog with the Republics, and a move away from violence.

We will watch carefully as the situation develops. And we will maintain our contact with the Soviet leadership to encourage continued commitment to democratization and reform. If it is possible, I want to continue to build a lasting basis for U.S.-Soviet cooperation—for a more peaceful future for all mankind.

The triumph of democratic ideas in Eastern Europe and Latin America and the continuing struggle for freedom elsewhere all around the world all confirm the wisdom of our nation's founders. Tonight, we work to achieve another victory, a victory over tyranny and savage aggression.

We in this Union enter the last decade of

the 20th century thankful for our blessings, steadfast in our purpose, aware of our difficulties, and responsive to our duties at home and around the world. For two centuries, America has served the world as an inspiring example of freedom and democracy. For generations, America has led the struggle to preserve and extend the blessings of liberty. And today, in a rapidly changing world, American leadership is indispensable. Americans know that leadership brings burdens and sacrifices. But we also know why the hopes of humanity turn to us. We are Americans; we have a unique responsibility to do the hard work of freedom. And when we do, freedom works.

The conviction and courage we see in the Persian Gulf today is simply the American character in action. The indomitable spirit that is contributing to this victory for world peace and justice is the same spirit that gives us the power and the potential to meet our toughest challenges at home. We are resolute and resourceful. If we can selflessly confront the evil for the sake of good in a land so far away, then surely we can make this land all that it should be. If anyone tells you that America's best days are behind her, they're looking the wrong way.

Tonight I come before this House and the American people with an appeal for renewal. This is not merely a call for new government initiatives; it is a call for new initiatives in government, in our communities, and from every American to prepare for the next American century.

America has always led by example. So, who among us will set the example? Which of our citizens will lead us in this next American century? Everyone who steps forward today—to get one addict off drugs, to convince one troubled teenager not to give up on life, to comfort one AIDS patient, to help one hungry child.

We have within our reach the promise of a renewed America. We can find meaning and reward by serving some higher purpose than ourselves, a shining purpose, the illumination of a Thousand Points of Light. And it is expressed by all who know the irresistible force of a child's hand, of a friend who stands by you and stays there, a volunteer's generous gesture, an idea that

is simply right.

The problems before us may be different, but the key to solving them remains the same. It is the individual—the individual who steps forward. And the state of our Union is the union of each of us, one to the other—the sum of our friendships, marriages, families, and communities.

We all have something to give. So, if you know how to read, find someone who can't. If you've got a hammer, find a nail. If you're not hungry, not lonely, not in trouble, seek out someone who is. Join the community of conscience. Do the hard work of freedom. And that will define the state of our Union.

Since the birth of our nation, "We the People" has been the source of our strength. What government can do alone is limited, but the potential of the American people knows no limits.

We are a nation of rock-solid realism and clear-eyed idealism. We are Americans. We are the Nation that believes in the future. We are the Nation that can shape the future. And we've begun to do just that, by strengthening the power and choice of individuals and families.

Together, these last 2 years, we've put dollars for child care directly in the hands of parents instead of bureaucracies; unshackled the potential of Americans with disabilities; applied the creativity of the marketplace in the service of the environment, for clean air; and made home ownership possible for more Americans.

The strength of a democracy is not in bureaucracy. It is in the people and their communities. In everything we do, let us unleash the potential of our most precious resource—our citizens, our citizens themselves. We must return to families, communities, counties, cities, States, and institutions of every kind the power to chart their own destiny and the freedom and opportunity provided by strong economic growth. And that's what America is all about.

I know that tonight, in some regions of our country, people are in genuine economic distress. And I hear them. Earlier this month, Kathy Blackwell, of Massachusetts, wrote me about what can happen when the economy slows down, saying, "My heart is

aching, and I think that you should know your people out here are hurting badly.”

I understand, and I’m not unrealistic about the future. But there are reasons to be optimistic about our economy. First, we don’t have to fight double-digit inflation. Second, most industries won’t have to make big cuts in production because they don’t have big inventories piled up. And third, our exports are running solid and strong. In fact, American businesses are exporting at a record rate.

So, let’s put these times in perspective. Together, since 1981, we’ve created almost 20 million jobs, cut inflation in half, and cut interest rates in half. And yes, the largest peacetime economic expansion in history has been temporarily interrupted. But our economy is still over twice as large as our closest competitor.

We will get this recession behind us and return to growth soon. We will get on our way to a new record of expansion and achieve the competitive strength that will carry us into the next American century. We should focus our efforts today on encouraging economic growth, investing in the future, and giving power and opportunity to the individual.

We must begin with control of Federal spending. That’s why I’m submitting a budget that holds the growth in spending to less than the rate of inflation. And that’s why, amid all the sound and fury of last year’s budget debate, we put into law new, enforceable spending caps, so that future spending debates will mean a battle of ideas, not a bidding war.

Though controversial, the budget agreement finally put the Federal Government on a pay-as-you-go plan and cut the growth of debt by nearly \$500 billion. And that frees funds for saving and job-creating investment.

Now, let’s do more. My budget again includes tax-free family savings accounts; penalty-free withdrawals from IRA’s for first-time home buyers; and to increase jobs and growth, a reduced tax for long-term capital gains.

I know there are differences among us—*[laughter]*—about the impact and the effects of a capital gains incentive. So tonight, I’m asking the congressional leaders and

the Federal Reserve to cooperate with us in a study, led by Chairman Alan Greenspan, to sort out our technical differences so that we can avoid a return to unproductive partisan bickering.

But just as our efforts will bring economic growth now and in the future, they must also be matched by long-term investments for the next American century. That requires a forward-looking plan of action, and that’s exactly what we will be sending to the Congress. We’ve prepared a detailed series of proposals that include: a budget that promotes investment in America’s future—in children, education, infrastructure, space, and high technology; legislation to achieve excellence in education, building on the partnership forged with the 50 Governors at the education summit, enabling parents to choose their children’s schools and helping to make America number one in math and science; a blueprint for a new national highway system, a critical investment in our transportation infrastructure; a research and development agenda that includes record levels of Federal investment, and a permanent tax credit to strengthen private R&D and to create jobs; a comprehensive national energy strategy that calls for energy conservation and efficiency, increased development, and greater use of alternative fuels; a banking reform plan to bring America’s financial system into the 21st century so that our banks remain safe and secure and can continue to make job-creating loans for our factories, our businesses, and home buyers.

You know, I do think there has been too much pessimism. Sound banks should be making sound loans now, and interest rates should be lower, now.

In addition to these proposals, we must recognize that our economic strength depends on being competitive in world markets. We must continue to expand American exports. A successful Uruguay round of world trade negotiations will create more real jobs and more real growth for all nations. You and I know that if the playing field is level, America’s workers and farmers can out-work, out-produce anyone, anytime, anywhere.

And with a Mexican free trade agreement

and our Enterprise for the Americas Initiative, we can help our partners strengthen their economies and move toward a free trade zone throughout this entire hemisphere.

The budget also includes a plan of action right here at home to put more power and opportunity in the hands of the individual. And that means new incentives to create jobs in our inner cities by encouraging investment through enterprise zones. It also means tenant control and ownership of public housing. Freedom and the power to choose should not be the privilege of wealth. They are the birthright of every American.

Civil rights are also crucial to protecting equal opportunity. Every one of us has a responsibility to speak out against racism, bigotry, and hate. We will continue our vigorous enforcement of existing statutes, and I will once again press the Congress to strengthen the laws against employment discrimination without resorting to the use of unfair preferences.

We're determined to protect another fundamental civil right: freedom from crime and the fear that stalks our cities. The Attorney General will soon convene a crime summit of our nation's law enforcement officials. And to help us support them, we need tough crime control legislation, and we need it now.

And as we fight crime, we will fully implement our national strategy for combating drug abuse. Recent data show that we are making progress, but much remains to be done. We will not rest until the day of the dealer is over, forever.

Good health care is every American's right and every American's responsibility. And so, we are proposing an aggressive program of new prevention initiatives—for infants, for children, for adults, and for the elderly—to promote a healthier America and to help keep costs from spiraling.

It's time to give people more choice in government by reviving the ideal of the citizen politician who comes not to stay but to serve. And one of the reasons that there is so much support across this country for term limitations is that the American people are increasingly concerned about big-money influence in politics. So, we must look be-

yond the next election to the next generation. And the time has come to put the national interest above the special interest and to totally eliminate political action committees. And that would truly put more competition in elections and more power in the hands of individuals.

And where power cannot be put directly in the hands of the individual, it should be moved closer to the people, away from Washington. The Federal Government too often treats government programs as if they are of Washington, by Washington, and for Washington. Once established, Federal programs seem to become immortal. It's time for a more dynamic program life cycle. Some programs should increase. Some should decrease. Some should be terminated. And some should be consolidated and turned over to the States.

My budget includes a list of programs for potential turnover totaling more than \$20 billion. Working with Congress and the Governors, I propose we select at least \$15 billion in such programs and turn them over to the States in a single consolidated grant, fully funded, for flexible management by the States.

The value, the value of this turnover approach is straightforward. It allows the Federal Government to reduce overhead. It allows States to manage more flexibly and more efficiently. It moves power and decisionmaking closer to the people. And it reinforces a theme of this administration: appreciation and encouragement of the innovative powers of States as laboratories.

This nation was founded by leaders who understood that power belongs in the hands of people. And they planned for the future. And so must we, here and all around the world.

As Americans, we know that there are times when we must step forward and accept our responsibility to lead the world away from the dark chaos of dictators, toward the brighter promise of a better day. Almost 50 years ago we began a long struggle against aggressive totalitarianism. Now we face another defining hour for America and the world.

There is no one more devoted, more committed to the hard work of freedom

than every soldier and sailor, every marine, airman, and coastguardsman, every man and woman now serving in the Persian Gulf. Oh, how they deserve—[*applause*]—and what a fitting tribute to them.

You see—what a wonderful, fitting tribute to them. Each of them has volunteered, volunteered to provide for this nation's defense, and now they bravely struggle to earn for America, for the world, and for future generations a just and lasting peace. Our commitment to them must be equal to their commitment to their country. They are truly America's finest.

The war in the Gulf is not a war we wanted. We worked hard to avoid war. For more than 5 months we—along with the Arab League, the European Community, the United Nations—tried every diplomatic avenue. U.N. Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar; Presidents Gorbachev, Mitterrand, Ozaal, Mubarak, and Bendjedid; Kings Fahd and Hassan; Prime Ministers Major and Andreotti—just to name a few—all worked for a solution. But time and again, Saddam Hussein flatly rejected the path of diplomacy and peace.

The world well knows how this conflict began and when: It began on August 2d, when Saddam invaded and sacked a small, defenseless neighbor. And I am certain of how it will end. So that peace can prevail, we will prevail. [*Applause*] Thank you.

Tonight I am pleased to report that we are on course. Iraq's capacity to sustain war is being destroyed. Our investment, our training, our planning—all are paying off. Time will not be Saddam's salvation.

Our purpose in the Persian Gulf remains constant: to drive Iraq out of Kuwait, to restore Kuwait's legitimate government, and to ensure the stability and security of this critical region.

Let me make clear what I mean by the region's stability and security. We do not seek the destruction of Iraq, its culture, or its people. Rather, we seek an Iraq that uses its great resources not to destroy, not to serve the ambitions of a tyrant, but to build a better life for itself and its neighbors. We seek a Persian Gulf where conflict is no longer the rule, where the strong are neither tempted nor able to intimidate the weak.

Most Americans know instinctively why we are in the Gulf. They know we had to stop Saddam now, not later. They know that this brutal dictator will do anything, will use any weapon, will commit any outrage, no matter how many innocents suffer.

They know we must make sure that control of the world's oil resources does not fall into his hands, only to finance further aggression. They know that we need to build a new, enduring peace, based not on arms races and confrontation but on shared principles and the rule of law.

And we all realize that our responsibility to be the catalyst for peace in the region does not end with the successful conclusion of this war.

Democracy brings the undeniable value of thoughtful dissent, and we've heard some dissenting voices here at home—some, a handful, reckless; most responsible. But the fact that all voices have the right to speak out is one of the reasons we've been united in purpose and principle for 200 years.

Our progress in this great struggle is the result of years of vigilance and a steadfast commitment to a strong defense. Now, with remarkable technological advances like the Patriot missile, we can defend against ballistic missile attacks aimed at innocent civilians.

Looking forward, I have directed that the SDI program be refocused on providing protection from limited ballistic missile strikes, whatever their source. Let us pursue an SDI program that can deal with any future threat to the United States, to our forces overseas, and to our friends and allies.

The quality of American technology, thanks to the American worker, has enabled us to successfully deal with difficult military conditions and help minimize precious loss of life. We have given our men and women the very best. And they deserve it.

We all have a special place in our hearts for the families of our men and women serving in the Gulf. They are represented here tonight by Mrs. Norman Schwarzkopf. We are all very grateful to General Schwarzkopf and to all those serving with him. And I might also recognize one who came with Mrs. Schwarzkopf: Alma Powell,

the wife of the distinguished Chairman of the Joint Chiefs. And to the families, let me say our forces in the Gulf will not stay there one day longer than is necessary to complete their mission.

The courage and success of the RAF pilots, of the Kuwaiti, Saudi, French, the Canadians, the Italians, the pilots of Qatar and Bahrain—all are proof that for the first time since World War II, the international community is united. The leadership of the United Nations, once only a hoped-for ideal, is now confirming its founders' vision.

I am heartened that we are not being asked to bear alone the financial burdens of this struggle. Last year, our friends and allies provided the bulk of the economic costs of Desert Shield. And now, having received commitments of over \$40 billion for the first 3 months of 1991, I am confident they will do no less as we move through Desert Storm.

But the world has to wonder what the dictator of Iraq is thinking. If he thinks that by targeting innocent civilians in Israel and Saudi Arabia, that he will gain advantage, he is dead wrong. If he thinks that he will advance his cause through tragic and despicable environmental terrorism, he is dead wrong. And if he thinks that by abusing the coalition prisoners of war he will benefit, he is dead wrong.

We will succeed in the Gulf. And when we do, the world community will have sent an enduring warning to any dictator or despot, present or future, who contemplates outlaw aggression.

The world can, therefore, seize this opportunity to fulfill the long-held promise of a new world order, where brutality will go unrewarded and aggression will meet collective resistance.

Yes, the United States bears a major share of leadership in this effort. Among the nations of the world, only the United States of America has both the moral standing and the means to back it up. We're the only nation on this Earth that could assemble the forces of peace. This is the burden of leadership and the strength that has made America the beacon of freedom in a searching world.

This nation has never found glory in war. Our people have never wanted to abandon

the blessings of home and work for distant lands and deadly conflict. If we fight in anger, it is only because we have to fight at all. And all of us yearn for a world where we will never have to fight again.

Each of us will measure within ourselves the value of this great struggle. Any cost in lives—any cost—is beyond our power to measure. But the cost of closing our eyes to aggression is beyond mankind's power to imagine. This we do know: Our cause is just; our cause is moral; our cause is right.

Let future generations understand the burden and the blessings of freedom. Let them say we stood where duty required us to stand. Let them know that, together, we affirmed America and the world as a community of conscience.

The winds of change are with us now. The forces of freedom are together, united. We move toward the next century more confident than ever that we have the will at home and abroad to do what must be done—the hard work of freedom.

May God bless the United States of America. Thank you very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 9:09 p.m. in the House Chamber of the Capitol. He was introduced by Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives. In his remarks, the President referred to Dan Quayle, President of the Senate; President Saddam Hussein of Iraq; Alan Greenspan, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; Attorney General Dick Thornburgh; United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar de la Guerra; President Mikhail Gorbachev of the Soviet Union; President Francois Mitterrand of France; President Turgut Ozal of Turkey; President Mohammed Hosni Mubarak of Egypt; President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria; King Fahd bin Abd al-Aziz Al Sa'ud of Saudi Arabia; King Hassan II of Morocco; Prime Minister John Major of the United Kingdom; Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti of Italy; Gen. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, commander of the U.S. forces in the Persian Gulf, and his wife, Renda; and Gen. Colin L. Powell, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and his wife, Alma. The address was broadcast live nationwide on radio and tel-

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evision. Prior to his address, the President attended a reception in the Speaker's Conference Room hosted by the congressional leadership. Parts of this address could not be verified because the tape was incomplete.

Remarks and an Exchange With Reporters Prior to Discussions With Foreign Minister Antonios Samaras of Greece January 30, 1991

Q. When are you coming to Greece, Mr. President?

The President. Well, let me say I'm looking forward to coming to Greece. And I want to tell the Foreign Minister that I'd like very much to have the Prime Minister come here, because we have a strong relationship with Greece. We're delighted with the cooperation we are receiving. I view it as a partnership.

And I don't know exactly on timing because we've had to delay a trip that might well have tied into a stop in Greece. But I hope you will tell the Prime Minister that—one, of our gratitude for the wonderful cooperation in this partnership approach we've got; two, of our commitment to Greece, longstanding, and to its security and to its prosperity.

And I guess, really, my message to the Greek people would be one of gratitude for its steadfast standing shoulder to shoulder with the United States and many other countries in standing up against the aggression that Saddam Hussein has perpetrated.

So, Greek-American relations are in good shape. And what we're going to talk about is how to make them even better, if we can.

Q. Mr. President, does your resolve for implementation of all U.N. resolutions include the Cyprus issue as well?

The President. Well, we've been looking at that for a long, long time. Quite clearly, it's not something that the United States can do. We've long favored support for the Secretary-General's initiative.

But that's the last question I'll take—a very good one and an issue that I hope can be resolved. We've got a full-time, a very able Ambassador who remains involved on it in multilateral—Mr. Ledsky. We have a good Ambassador in Athens who has our full confidence. So, I hope we can be helpful. But that's a problem that I'd love to see solved, in keeping with these U.N. resolutions.

Thank you all very much.

Note: The exchange began at 10:05 a.m. in the Oval Office at the White House. In his remarks, President Bush referred to Prime Minister Constantinos Mitsotakis of Greece; President Saddam Hussein of Iraq; United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar de la Guerra; Nelson C. Ledsky, U.S. Special Cyprus Coordinator; and Michael Sotirhos, U.S. Ambassador to Greece.

Remarks at the 50th Anniversary Observance of Franklin D. Roosevelt's Four Freedoms Speech January 30, 1991

Thank you very much, Speaker Foley. And may I salute the leaders of both Houses of Congress; pay my respects to Anne Roosevelt and to Arthur Schlesinger, Bill vanden Heuvel; and distinguished rep-

resentatives of the Congress here; distinguished representatives of our World War II allies who are with us; certain ambassadors; and to the many friends.

It is an honor to be with you on this

extraordinary day of reflection, rededication, and renewal, inspired by the stirring words of this great President.

You know, a day when we think of the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, the Emancipation Proclamation—Franklin Roosevelt called these documents “milestones of human progress.” And he added one more to the list that we’ve heard about—the charge he named his Four Freedoms of Common Humanity. All of these landmark charters are optimistic. After all, that’s what inspiration is about. But President Roosevelt knew that they are more than just idealistic goals. Together they are the moral North Star that guides us.

Two hundred years ago, perhaps our greatest political philosopher, Thomas Jefferson, defined our nation’s identity when he wrote: All men are created equal, endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights. Among them are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

Fifty years ago, our greatest American political pragmatist, Roosevelt, refined that thought in his four freedoms, when he brilliantly enunciated the 20th-century vision of our Founding Fathers’ commitment to individual liberty. And he saw that liberty was made up as we’ve heard: freedom of expression, freedom of worship, freedom from want, and freedom from fear. And for these 200 years this concept of human dignity has been a beacon drawing to these shores people from across the globe—people like a boy named Quang Trinh, a Vietnamese teenager who almost died escaping from the country where he’d seen his mother killed, his father jailed, his brother’s spirit broken. Quang fled the only life he’d known for freedom. He jumped into shark-infested waters for freedom, starved in delirium for freedom. And when he was rescued and told that he could enter the United States, he wept for joy.

Quang calls America freedom country. Imagine if every person across this world could call their homeland freedom country. We do—and we do because the four freedoms have shaped the American character. They’ve molded who we are as individuals and as a nation. And they’ve made us realize that along with the freedoms that are our birthright come solemn responsibilities.

As we look around the world at the events of the past year, we see how these very same beliefs are bringing about the emergence of a new world order, one based on respect for the individual and for the rule of law—a new world order that can lead to the lasting peace we all seek, where children will never have to repeat Quang’s ordeal. And that’s what’s at stake—a new chapter of human history.

And that’s why an international coalition of 28 nations backed by the United Nations is standing up to the evil that challenges this ideal halfway around the world in the Middle East. We cannot, we must not, and we will not let that hope for a better world be threatened.

It is our commitment to the new world order that takes us to the sands and the seas of the Gulf. And we’re there because we realize that each of Roosevelt’s four freedoms leads us to the greatest of all human aspirations—the freedom to live in peace.

We stand now, I really believe, at a defining moment in history, much as the man we honor today did a half a century ago. No one knew better than President Roosevelt what hard work freedom really is. And when he introduced first the four freedoms, Roosevelt’s America was entering a war against the oldest enemy of the human spirit—evil that threatened world peace.

But listen to the confidence of purpose that he expressed in that same speech: “Our national policy in foreign affairs has been based on a decent respect for the rights and dignity of all nations, large and small, and the justice of morality must and will win in the end.” That charge is as true today in the Gulf as it was 50 years ago in Europe. And the triumph of the moral order must still be the vision that compels us.

So, we ask God to bless us, to guide us, and to help us through whatever dark nights we still may face. We hope that, in the sublime resolve of those who strive so that all may live in peace and freedom, we will show how this nation has forged its very soul; and that the liberty bell of the four freedoms will ring for all people in every nation of this world.

Thank you very much.

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Note: The President spoke at 11:33 a.m. in Statuary Hall at the U.S. Capitol. In his opening remarks, he referred to Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Anne Roosevelt, granddaughter of

Franklin D. Roosevelt; and historians Arthur Schlesinger and William vanden Heuvel, co-chairmen of the Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute.

Message to the Congress Transmitting a Report on the Canada-United States Free-Trade Agreement

January 30, 1991

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to section 304(f) of the United States-Canada Free-Trade Agreement Implementation Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-449; 102 Stat. 1875), I am pleased to transmit the attached report pertaining to the implementation and effectiveness of oper-

ation of the United States-Canada Free-Trade Agreement (FTA) in its first 2 years.

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,
January 30, 1991.

Letter to Congressional Leaders Reporting on the Cyprus Conflict

January 30, 1991

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. Chairman:)

In accordance with Public Law 95-384 (92 Stat. 739; 22 U.S.C. 2373(c)), I am submitting to you this bimonthly report on progress toward a negotiated settlement of the Cyprus question. This report covers the period from mid-October through December 1990.

During this period the United Nations Secretary General, whose good offices mission forms the core of international efforts to resolve the Cyprus problem, sought to begin implementation of the "plan of action" that he had outlined in his report to the U.N. Security Council of July 12. This plan (described in my report to you of August 30) was designed to prepare the ground for restarting the intercommunal talks.

In mid-October the Secretary General asked his Special Representative on Cyprus, Ambassador Oscar Camilion, and Mr. Gustave Feissel of his New York staff, to test the degree of support for the U.N. plan of action in Athens and Ankara, as well as with the two communities in Cyprus. In Athens and Ankara Ambassador

Camilion and Mr. Feissel received firm offers of cooperation.

In Nicosia the picture was mixed. Both the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities pledged their cooperation with the Secretary General and reiterated their support for UNSC Resolution 649. Each side also made clear its belief that the other side was intransigent and that progress in carrying out the "plan of action" was therefore unlikely.

To lend U.S. support to the Secretary General's efforts, I asked my Special Cyprus Coordinator, Ambassador Nelson Ledsky, to travel to the area in late October. Ambassador Ledsky met twice with the Turkish Foreign Minister, once with the Greek Foreign Minister, and several times each with President Vassiliou and Mr. Denktash. In the course of these meetings, Ambassador Ledsky also discussed a series of possible interim steps that might provide an impetus to the U.N.-sponsored negotiating process. He explained to each party why such a process could not begin with a unilateral gesture by some other party and outlined

instead a series of balanced, reciprocal steps that could help create an atmosphere conducive to serious intercommunal negotiation. Although all concerned expressed interest in the development of such a package of steps, no agreement was reached on what the specific steps might be. Ambassador Ledsky's efforts will continue into 1991, in close cooperation with the U.N. Secretariat.

I am pleased to report that on October 28 my nominee for the post of Ambassador to Cyprus, Robert E. Lamb, was confirmed by the United States Senate. Ambassador Lamb presented his credentials to President Vassiliou on November 30. He has met with President Vassiliou and Mr. Denktash to discuss the Cyprus problem and will be active in all its aspects, including the U.S. effort to support the good offices mission of the U.N. Secretary General.

On November 7 the Secretary General sent to the Security Council a report on his mission of good offices in Cyprus (attached), which covered the period since his last report of July 12. In his November report the Secretary General observed that: "the negative atmosphere to which I had referred in my last report has persisted. Each side has objected to actions and statements by the other. These actions and statements have been a detraction to my effort."

The Secretary General also reported that the consultations undertaken by Ambassador Camillon and Mr. Feissel in the implementation of his "plan of action" had not been completed. He proposed to submit a progress report to the Security Council within 3 months, together with his assessment of the situation at that time. He reminded the parties of their commitment to UNSC Resolution 649, in which the Security Council called for their cooperation "on an equal footing . . . in completing . . . on an urgent basis an outline of an overall agreement. . . ."

On November 9 the Security Council—with the United States as President of the Council—adopted a statement supporting the efforts of the Secretary General. The statement also reaffirmed the Council's "endorsement of his plan of action to complete an outline of an overall agreement, includ-

ing the critical substantive issues of territory, refugees, constitutional arrangements and security guarantees."

On December 7 the United Nations issued the "Report of the Secretary General on the United Nations Operation in Cyprus" (attached). In his report the Secretary General pointed out that the U.N. peacekeeping force "is facing a chronic and everdeepening financial crisis." The report also noted a number of incidents during 1990 that indicate that tensions on the island remain high and the presence of the U.N. peacekeeping force is critical to any prospects of a lasting settlement.

On December 14 the Security Council approved for an additional 6 months the renewal of the mandate of the U.N. Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus. On December 21 the Security Council passed unanimously a resolution requiring the Council to examine the problem of costs and financing of the peacekeeping force with a view to implementing an alternative means of financing—which could include, *inter alia*, the use of assessed contributions—on or before June 15, 1991. We will be consulting with appropriate Members of Congress on this issue in the near future.

This is my final report to the Congress on Cyprus for 1990. As I look back over the events of 1990, I am disappointed in the lack of progress in the negotiating process and in the persistence of what the Secretary General has on several occasions called the negative atmosphere prevailing on the island. At the same time, I am gratified at the extraordinary efforts of the United Nations Secretary General and his staff in attempting to find a path toward reconciliation on Cyprus. As 1991 commences, I call upon the leaders of the two Cypriot communities to act in accord with UNSC Resolution 649 and to complete as soon as possible, hopefully by mid-February, the long-overdue outline for a settlement. I can assure the Congress that the United States will do all it can to act as a catalyst in this process and to help the people of Cyprus find the means in 1991 to end the division of their island by creating for themselves a

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peaceful and enduring bizonal, bicomunal federation.

Sincerely,

GEORGE BUSH

Note: Identical letters were sent to Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Claiborne Pell, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Nomination of Katherine Shirley To Be United States Ambassador to Senegal

January 30, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate Katherine Shirley, of Illinois, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Senegal. She would succeed George Edward Moose.

Since 1989 Ms. Shirley has served as Associate Coordinator for Counter-Terrorism at the Department of State. Prior to this she served as consul general at the U.S. consulate general in Palermo, Italy, 1986–1989; and visiting fellow at the Center for Foreign Policy Development at Brown University in Providence, RI, 1983–1984. In addition, Ms. Shirley served with the Department of State as Director of the Secretariat Staff, 1981–1983, and as a management analyst for Management Operations, 1980–1981. She served as political officer at the U.S. Embassy in Rome, Italy, 1977–

1980. Ms. Shirley also served as a desk officer for Belgium, The Netherlands, and Luxembourg for the Bureau of European Affairs at the Department of State, 1974–1977. Ms. Shirley was a staff assistant for the Bureau of European Affairs at the Department of State, 1972–1974; as a consular officer at the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw, Poland, 1971–1972; an analyst for United Kingdom affairs for the Bureau of Intelligence and Research at the Department of State, 1968–1970; and vice consul at the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi, India, 1966–1968.

Ms. Shirley graduated from Wellesley College (B.A., 1964) and the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, Tufts University (M.A., 1965). She was born August 18, 1942, in Chicago, IL. Ms. Shirley is married and resides in McLean, VA.

Appointment of Edward O. Vetter as a Member of the Competitiveness Policy Council

January 30, 1991

The President today announced his intention to appoint Edward O. Vetter, of Texas, to be a member of the Competitiveness Policy Council for a term of 2 years. This is a new position.

Since 1978 Mr. Vetter has served as president of Edward O. Vetter and Associates, and serves as a director of the Texas Department of Commerce in Dallas, TX. In addition, Mr. Vetter served as Under Secretary of Commerce at the Department of

Commerce in Washington, DC, 1976–1977.

Mr. Vetter graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (B.S., 1942). He was born October 20, 1920, in Rochester, NY. Mr. Vetter served in the U.S. Army, 1942–1946. Mr. Vetter is married, has three children, and resides in Dallas, TX.

Nomination of Robert B. Zoellick To Be an Under Secretary of State

January 30, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate Robert B. Zoellick, of the District of Columbia, to be Under Secretary of State for Economic and Agricultural Affairs. He would succeed Richard Thomas McCormack. Mr. Zoellick will continue to serve as Counselor of the Department of State in Washington, DC.

Since 1989 Mr. Zoellick has served as Counselor of the Department of State in Washington, DC. Prior to this Mr. Zoellick served on the State Department transition, 1988–1989. Mr. Zoellick also has served in several capacities at the Department of the Treasury in Washington, DC: Counselor to the Secretary of the Treasury and Executive Secretary, 1988; Executive Secretary and Special Adviser to the Secretary, 1986–1987; Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary and Deputy Assistant Secretary for Finan-

cial Institutions Policy, 1985–1986; and Special Assistant to the Deputy Secretary, 1985. In addition, Mr. Zoellick has served as a law clerk for the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, 1982–1983; as a staff assistant in the Office of the Assistant Attorney General in the Criminal Division at the Justice Department, 1978–1979; and as a research assistant for the Council on Wage and Price Stability in the Executive Office of the President, 1975–1976.

Mr. Zoellick graduated from Swarthmore College (B.A., 1975), Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government (M.P.P., 1981), and Harvard Law School (J.D., 1981). He was born July 25, 1953, in Evergreen Park, IL. Mr. Zoellick is married and resides in Washington, DC.

Remarks at the National Prayer Breakfast

January 31, 1991

Thank you very much for that warm welcome. And let me just greet Prime Minister Henry here and Prime Minister Ratu Mara and President Goncz over here, and all the other visitors from overseas.

And I want to pay my special respects to the members of the Senate and House Prayer Group. I would also like to single out Doug Coe, who has been such a guiding light in all of this. And, of course, our special thanks to Joe Gibbs and to Governor Buddy Roemer for sharing in such a personal way their faith.

My heartfelt thanks goes out to everyone involved in this marvelous event. Dr. Graham was reminding Barbara and me when we came over here of its genesis and how President Eisenhower, he felt, seemed very nervous about whether this would be the right thing to do and whether it would be a fulfilling experience for the people that attended. And I expect Ike would—if he could have attended this one—would have

had no doubts whatsoever.

I want to thank everyone for their concern and prayers about Barbara's recent accident. In these days of environmental terrorism—[laughter]—I can happily report that the tree is very well and so is Barbara Bush—doing very well, I might say. And I say that with considerable pride.

This is a diverse group. I've never seen anything quite like it—politically or anything else. But we do have one thing in common: We stand together in prayer. Let me just share a letter—a true letter I received here from a mother who told me a story about her 5-year-old son's evening prayers. As he knelt by his bed—this kid was kneeling in prayer, and his parents explained that they were going to pray together for President Bush so that he would have the wisdom to get the hostages out of Iraq. And after a minute of deep thinking, the little boy said, "Mom, how is a bush going to get the people out of the rock, and

how did they get there in the first place?” Well, the mother, in her wrap-up of the letter, said that it was a good thing the Lord knew what the boy was praying for, because he sure didn’t. [Laughter] But, you know, the hostages came out of Iraq. [Laughter]

So, I believe the Lord does hear our prayers. Joe put it very beautifully here. I know our country is praying for peace. And across this nation the churches, the synagogues, the mosques are packed—record attendance at services. In fact, the night the war began, Dr. Graham was at the White House. And he spoke to us then of the importance of turning to God as a people of faith, turning to Him in hope. And then the next morning, Dr. Graham went over to Fort Myer where we had a lovely service leading our nation in a beautiful prayer service there, with special emphasis on the troops overseas.

So, I expect when Barbara and I were there at that prayer service, we were only doing what everyone in America was doing—praying for peace.

You know, America is a nation founded under God. And from our very beginnings we have relied upon His strength and guidance in war and in peace. And this is something we must never forget. Just yesterday—you’re going to think I do nothing but read the mail—[laughter]—but just yesterday I got a letter from a man who pointed out to me that during the State of the Union Message that I had neglected to make any mention of God. And I was somewhat defensive about that, so I quickly went back and I did see at the very end “may God

bless America.” But then I got realizing that this man was correct. I have learned what I suppose every President has learned, and that is that one cannot be President of our country without faith in God and without knowing with certainty that we are one nation under God. So, I think I should have made that clear—more clear that God is our rock and salvation, and we must trust Him and keep faith in Him.

And so, we ask His blessings upon us and upon every member not just of our Armed Forces but of our coalition armed forces, with respect for the religious diversity that is represented as these 28 countries stand up against aggression.

Today I’m asking and designating that Sunday, February 3d, be a national day of prayer. And I encourage all people of faith to say a special prayer on that day—a prayer for peace, a prayer for the safety of our troops, a prayer for their families, a prayer for the innocents caught up in this war, and a prayer that God will continue to bless the United States of America.

Note: The President spoke at 9:50 a.m. in the International Ballroom at the Washington Hilton Hotel. In his opening remarks, he referred to Prime Minister Geoffrey Henry of the Cook Islands; Prime Minister Ratu Mara of Fiji; President Arpad Goncz of Hungary; Douglas Coe, event coordinator for the National Prayer Breakfast; Joe Gibbs, coach of the Washington Redskins football team; Gov. Buddy Roemer of Louisiana; and evangelist Dr. Billy Graham. Mrs. Bush had fractured her left leg while sledding at Camp David, MD.

Remarks at a White House Briefing on the 1991 National Drug Control Strategy

January 31, 1991

Thank you all very much. Please be seated. I wanted to come over here first to thank many people in this room, so many of you having in one way or another—directly, some indirectly—helping us formulate and now put into effect the National

Drug Control Strategy. I know that many of you have been instrumental in the development and the implementation of it. And I really am very, very grateful to each and every one of you.

As all of you know, our first Drug Strate-

gy, released nearly a year and a half ago, recognized the need for a comprehensive approach. Indeed, I think it's the first time the Government has formulated a comprehensive approach: effective law enforcement, drug prevention programs for our schools and communities, more and increasingly effective drug treatment, coordinated border interdiction, and a greater role for international diplomacy.

Our strategy is comprehensive. Our strategy is sound. Our strategy works. And the thrust of our strategy remains the same: cutting down the supply and then suppressing the demand.

We've called on every part of the administration to work closely together. And that's why I was particularly pleased to be joined by those who are up here with me and then Judge Sessions—Bill Sessions—and Reg and Bill Moss and others here; Dick Thornburgh, Attorney General; and then Lou Sullivan on the health side, as we do put more emphasis on prevention and on treatment; and then John Walters, of course, who's doing a superb job.

I am very pleased to report that, thanks to your efforts and the dedicated efforts of so many—and I was briefed yesterday on the volunteer aspect of this, the communities all across the country that are helping—I would say so many individuals and community leaders across the country—the signs of progress are unmistakable. The clear message of available data is that drug use is on the way down. Since I've come into office, we've seen an important and an encouraging shift in drug use trends.

Last December, we came out with new data that showed that drug use is declining. Not only is all casual drug use down but hospitals are reporting fewer cocaine-related emergencies and fewer cocaine-related deaths. And just last week, Dr. Sullivan's HHS announced the results of an annual survey that showed that cocaine use among high school seniors is at its lowest point in years. These numbers can only bode well for the future. And if fewer high school seniors are using drugs today, I think we're going to have a lot fewer drug problems tomorrow.

While this is welcome news, you might ask: Can we lessen our commitment to stop-

ping the scourge of drugs? Can we afford to look elsewhere, lose interest? Can we declare victory? And, of course, the answer is an emphatic no.

The strategy that we're releasing today is intended to make sure that the favorable trends that we've been following keep right on going in that same direction—down. And that's why we're putting more agents on the streets, hiring more prosecutors in the courtrooms, and building more prisons. And as we encourage more people to stop using drugs, we intend to provide them with more help. And I'm again requesting a substantial increase in Federal drug treatment spending.

I'm particularly proud of a new \$100-million proposal designed to expand our drug treatment capacity. And that means as many as 200,000 more people will receive help to get off and hopefully stay off drugs during fiscal 1992.

This strategy will also provide more funding for drug prevention and more resources for cooperative efforts with our Latin American allies who are helping to stop the drug trade at the source.

In total, we're proposing a drug budget of \$11.7 billion, an 11-percent increase over the last fiscal year and an 82-percent increase just since the beginning of our administration. This additional funding will help keep the pressure on. And I believe it persuasively demonstrates that our administration is committed to defeating the menace of drugs and that that commitment is unswerving. In fact, it is growing stronger, and I want to do my part in helping all of you and have the American people understand that.

In our first strategy we proposed a set of ambitious 2-year objectives. And I'm pleased to report that we have achieved those goals; in some cases we've surpassed them. In this strategy we've set new and more ambitious goals because, as everyone knows, a drug problem persists, creating misery wherever it flourishes. Let me just assure everyone that we will go after these new goals as vigorously as we pursued the last ones.

I know we're looking forward to bringing Governor Bob Martinez on board, taking

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Bill Bennett's place. He has the necessary experience on the front lines, if you will, the necessary commitment to fully implement this strategy.

In closing, again I want to thank you, the individuals who are helping make this strategy work, putting in the long hours and making everyone proud, very proud indeed, of our Federal effort.

Thank you very much. And now I understand that John Walters will conduct a briefing to flesh out some of what I've said here. But I think the bottom line is this nation simply must succeed in this fight. And, you know, I expect some wonder whether I am totally preoccupied with events halfway around the world. And I really wanted to take this opportunity to come over here to you who have done so much in this fight to let you know you're not alone. And I

will do my level best to support you every inch of the way.

Thank you all very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 1:55 p.m. in Room 450 of the Old Executive Office Building. In his remarks, he referred to William S. Sessions, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; William P. Moss, Chairman of the President's Drug Advisory Council; Attorney General Dick Thornburgh; Secretary of Health and Human Services Louis W. Sullivan; and the following officials of the Office of National Drug Control Policy: Reggie B. Walton, Associate Director for State and Local Affairs; John P. Walters, Chief of Staff and Acting Director; Bob Martinez, Director-designate; and William J. Bennett, former Director.

Message to the Congress Transmitting the 1991 National Drug Control Strategy

January 31, 1991

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit today for the consideration of the Congress and the American people the 1991 National Drug Control Strategy, in accordance with section 1005 of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-690; 21 U.S.C. 1504).

This is the third National Drug Control Strategy, and it should be viewed as a companion to the previous two submitted in September 1989 and January 1990. This Strategy lays out a comprehensive plan for Federal drug control activities for fiscal year 1992. The principal goal remains unchanged: to reduce the level of illegal drug use in America. This goal cannot be achieved by the Federal Government acting alone, and so this Strategy calls upon all segments of our society to continue to do

their part. In crafting this Strategy, we have sought the counsel not only of Federal officials and Members of the Congress, but also State and local officials; experts in the fields of drug prevention, treatment, and enforcement; and public-spirited citizens.

I am pleased to be able to report that there are indications that we are embarked on the right path: although much remains to be done and serious problems still confront us, numerous indicators show that we are beginning to see significant declines in drug use throughout the Nation. Continued congressional support is essential to ensure progress.

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,
January 31, 1991.

Message to the Congress Transmitting a Report on Aeronautics and Space Activities During 1988

January 31, 1991

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit this report on the Nation's progress in aeronautics and space during calendar year 1988, as required under section 206 of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2476). Not only do aeronautics and space activities cut across many sectors of our Federal Government as represented in this report, but the results of this ongoing research and development affect the Nation as a whole. This report details the accomplishments of the 14 contributing departments and agencies, with the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) and the Department of Defense the major contributors.

In 1988 we were proud to return to successful spaceflight with the launch of two space shuttle flights and the additional successful launch of six unpiloted expendable launch vehicles, putting in orbit a wide variety of space tracking, science, navigational, weather, and defense satellites. In addition, many other kinds of achievements highlighted the year. Global climate change and ozone depletion were intensely studied. The world's fastest supercomputer was installed, permitting solutions to aerodynamic problems far too complex to be handled by previous computers. The Department of Defense completed delivery of all 100 B-1B bombers and saw the rollout of the first B-2 Stealth bomber. Progress was made at the Federal Aviation Administration in the modernization of air navigation and air

traffic control and many safety research projects, including new ways of reducing aviation problems caused by adverse weather. Spin-offs, or benefits to the Nation resulting from practical applications of space technology, have resulted in an estimated \$27 billion from contributions to sales or savings since 1978. It should not be overlooked that U.S. aeronautical products are one of the principal positive contributors to the U.S. balance of trade. Significant developments in technology applications included a cooperative effort to use space technology to improve the sight of persons with impaired vision and a joint project to improve laboratory identification and monitoring of cancer cells. These are just a few of the many accomplishments our fiscal year 1988 \$26.6 billion space budget and \$7 billion aeronautics budget have produced.

In 1988 we reaffirmed our commitment to the exploration and use of space in support of our national well-being. Our mission to provide leadership in critical areas of space activities in an increasingly competitive international environment urges us to build on the great achievements of those who have gone before and continue with the extraordinary aeronautical and space achievements that this Nation has so capably demonstrated.

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,
January 31, 1991.

Message to the Congress Submitting a Report on the International Space Year

January 31, 1991

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to submit the attached report on plans and programs for the International Space Year (ISY) in 1992, prepared

by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in response to Senate Joint Resolution 75 (Public Law 101-339, July 31, 1990). The report shows considerable

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progress since the ISY was first proposed by the Congress in 1985 and advanced internationally by NASA at President Reagan's direction.

The report indicates a broad acceptance for the ISY that confirms the original intent and expectations of the Congress. The ISY celebrates a new age that inspires a unifying perspective on Earth as we continue to push back the frontiers of space. I invite the American people to develop activities for 1992 that foster the ISY's global perspective.

The ISY will place important emphasis on education. The language of science and the perspective of space are both global in scope. They will be united during the ISY in many science education programs in which challenging subjects such as astronomy, geology, physics, and chemistry will draw on the universal appeal of space science and exploration. Similarly, other public education activities ranging from television programs to expositions will carry the ISY's universal message to the widest

possible audience.

I invite the leaders of all the nations of the world to join me in endorsing and actively supporting the International Space Year in 1992. In particular, I urge their continued support for the Space Agency Forum on the ISY (SAFISY), whose membership includes 28 space agencies plus eight affiliated international organizations, including the United Nations. The SAFISY has adopted Mission To Planet Earth as the central ISY theme and is also supporting ISY activities concerning human exploration, education, benefits for developing nations, and space science. I look forward to continued progress in those areas as the ISY approaches.

The ISY will promote worldwide recognition of a new era of global cooperation in space. Everyone can and should join in its celebration.

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,
January 31, 1991.

Nomination of Charles R. Baquet III To Be United States Ambassador to Djibouti

January 31, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate Charles R. Baquet III, of Maryland, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Djibouti. He would succeed Robert South Barrett IV.

Currently Mr. Baquet serves as consul general at the U.S. consulate general in Cape Town, South Africa, 1988-1991. Prior to this he attended the senior seminar at the Foreign Service Institute in Washington, DC, 1987-1988. In addition he has served as Director of the Regional Management Center at the U.S. Embassy in Paris, France, 1983-1987; Acting Deputy Assistant Secretary for Operations of the Bureau of Administration at the Department of State, 1979-1983; special assistant to the Assistant Secretary for Administration at the

Department of State, 1978-1979; Counselor for Administrative Affairs in Beirut, Lebanon, 1976-1978; and as general service officer at the U.S. consulate general in Hong Kong, 1975-1976. He has served at the Department of State for the Bureau of Administration as an administrative officer, 1971-1975, and general services officer for building management, 1971. He has also served as a consular officer in Paris, France, 1969. He entered the Foreign Service in 1968.

Mr. Baquet graduated from the University of Xavier (B.A., 1963) and the Maxwell School of Government at Syracuse University (M.P.A., 1975). He was born December 24, 1941, in New Orleans, LA. Mr. Baquet is married and currently resides in Cape Town, South Africa.

Remarks to Community Members at Cherry Point Marine Corps Air Station in North Carolina

February 1, 1991

Thank you very much for that warm welcome. And it's a wonderful honor to be introduced by Ms. Hearney, whose husband is doing such an outstanding job for the country. Let me salute the Secretary of the Navy, Larry Garrett; of course, General Al Gray, upon whom I depend so much as a member of the Joint Chiefs; and General Mundy and General Richwine and Colonel McDyre and, of course, Governor Martin, the Governor of this great State—an old friend, Jim Martin; and Mrs. Krulak and Mrs. Sutton; families and friends and members of "the few, the proud, the Marines."

There's a song which speaks of "Carolina in the Morning." Well, I am very pleased to be here this morning to salute all of you who form the magnificent Carolina MAGTF [Marine Air Ground Task Force].

Admiral Bull Halsey—if you'll forgive me, a Navy man—[laughter]—once called you "not merely the elite Corps of this country but the elite Corps of this world." And I agree. Let me tell you, it's a real privilege—and I mean that—to be at a home base of the United States Marine Corps.

For 216 years, the corps has helped write the story of America. And today—in wartime, as in peacetime—you write that story still. It is the story of *Semper Fi*—Always Faithful—to the liberty which set men free.

My squadron helped cover the landings at Guam and Saipan, and I was way up there and those marines were way down there. And I saw their courage then, firsthand. Think of the marines storming the beaches at Iwo; or taking the shell-torn ridges at Chosin, Guadalcanal; patrolling the skies from Okinawa to Korea; and now in Saudi Arabia.

As I said Tuesday night in my State of the Union speech, to be an American means writing new chapters in this story. It means enlisting in the cause of liberty and undertaking the hard work of freedom—a cause which, today in the Persian Gulf, your colleagues, friends, above all, families have bravely and willingly borne as marines have

always done.

It comes as little surprise that the first ground engagement in the Gulf involved marines. It comes as no surprise that the marines fought with great distinction and fought very bravely. Their professionalism and sacrifice will end the nightmare—I'm absolutely confident of that—will end the nightmare of Iraq's brutal occupation and ensure that Kuwait is once again free.

What's this T-shirt up here?

No, but their courage and commitment will help punish aggression and protect our new world order from the tyranny of ruthless dictators with no concern for human life.

We're now more than 2 weeks into Operation Desert Storm. My report to you today is that we are on course, we are on schedule, and things go well. Day by day, night by night, Iraq's capacity to wage war is being systematically destroyed by U.S. and coalition military forces. And our investment, our training, and our planning are paying off. And yes, achieving our goals will require time and sacrifice, but we will prevail—make no mistake about that. And when we do—and when we do, we will have taught a dangerous tyrant and those few who would follow in his footsteps that there is no place for lawless aggression in this critical region and in the new world order that we seek to create.

Every day, I think of our brave service men and women like the 2d Marine Airwing, 11 squadrons and 2 battalions deployed in the Gulf; the 2d Marine Division; and the 2d Force Service Support Group. Ninety percent of their members are deployed in the Gulf. And they, too, believe in a cause larger than themselves. And most of all, we think of all those who have given the last full measure of devotion, and I will always keep a place in my heart for the memories and especially for the families of these American heroes.

I'm told that not far from here yellow ribbons stretch as far as the eye can see.

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And they show what a former President, a former general, Dwight Eisenhower, meant when he said, "Morale is the greatest single factor in successful wars." The communities of Jacksonville and Havelock care. And so, like communities all across America, they've joined hands to support military troops and their families. And I think of your schools, touching troops with their letters and their love. And the "Key Wives Program," linking families and hearts. And if there's anyone around this country who wonders what we're fighting for, they need look no farther than right here in this room.

Unfortunately, there are no medals of valor for military families. If there were, there would be as much decoration on your chests as there is pride within them. Two weeks ago, a monument was dedicated a mile from here. It has five service seals and this inscription: "Operation Desert Storm: This beacon burning bright is a constant reminder of Havelock's home fires burning in support of our military men and women and their families." To all of you—spouses, children, parents, loved ones, marines—you're doing more than just keeping the home fires burning. Your dedication and bravery is lighting the heart—believe me—it is lighting the heart of every American. You're hastening the day when your men and women will come home. And let me repeat this to the families: We will stay in the Gulf for as long as necessary, but not one day longer than it takes us to complete this mission.

Today, in the Gulf, marines are enduring much to keep America strong and great. Let me leave you with words that were written more than a century ago. Back then,

the marines had just landed on another distant shore, and a reporter wrote, "The Marines have landed, and the situation is well in hand." Nothing has changed, and nothing will.

You know, I heard on the radio, "The President is going to North Carolina to lift the morale of the people." Let me assure you, it's the other way around after seeing this group.

So, thank you, thank you for your support. God bless you and this great country. And most of all, God bless the finest soldiers, sailors, airmen, coastguardsmen, and marines any nation has ever had. Thank you very much.

Note: The President spoke at 8:43 a.m. in a hangar at the air station. In his remarks, he referred to Maggie Hearney, wife of Richard D. Hearney, commanding general, 2d Marine Air Wing; Secretary of the Navy H. Lawrence Garrett II; Gen. A.M. Gray, Jr., Marine Corps commandant; Lt. Gen. Carl E. Mundy, Jr., commanding general, Fleet Marine Force, Atlantic; Brig. Gen. David A. Richwine, commanding general, Marine Corps Air Station, Cherry Point; Col. Daniel B. McDyre, commander, 2d Marine Aircraft Wing; Gov. James G. Martin of North Carolina; Zandra Krulak, wife of Brig. Gen. Charles C. Krulak, commanding general, 2d Forces Service Support Group; Linda Sutton, wife of Brig. Gen. Russell H. Sutton, Director, Operations Division, Plans, Policies, and Operations Department; and President Saddam Hussein of Iraq. Following his remarks, President Bush traveled to Goldsboro, NC.

Remarks to Community Members at Seymour Johnson Air Force Base in Goldsboro, North Carolina

February 1, 1991

Thank you so very much. Cynthia, thank you for that introduction. This is the warmest picnic on a cold day I've ever attended, I'll tell you. And really, it's great to be here at Seymour Johnson, home of the 4th Tac-

tical Fighter Wing—the "Rocketeers" and the "Chiefs"—as well as these great refueling units, the 68th and the 916th. And let me just pay my respects and say what an unbelievable job Colonel "Jumbo" Wray is

doing here on this base. We're very proud of him. While your wing commander, Colonel Hornburg, is deployed with Desert Storm, "Jumbo" is filling in, doing just great.

And I'm also glad to see a man that flew over with me from our last stop—that's Governor Martin out here, the Governor of this State. Congressman Martin Lancaster, from this district, and I am very proud he is with us here today. And, of course, the mayor, Mayor Plonk, is with us, too. And I wanted to specifically thank the military affairs committee of the Wayne County Chamber of Commerce for hosting this fantastic picnic. I don't believe I've had so much fun in a long, long time.

And of course, I do want to salute two others: our very able Secretary of the Air Force that you just met, Don Rice back there, as well as the Air Force Chief of Staff, General Tony McPeak—both of them doing a fantastic job for our country.

This is a three-stop day for me. We just came here from the Marine Air Station at Cherry Point, and from here we head to Fort Stewart. But I want to tell you how very pleased I am to be able to spend some time meeting and talking to at least some of you—especially the kids—because I know in my heart how tough these days can be. There's a lot of waiting, a lot of uncertainty—the not knowing. But each of you do know this: The men and women from Seymour Johnson are doing a fantastic job for this country, and we are very, very grateful.

You've got the tactical fighters and the refuelers and the medical personnel and the civil engineers and the security police. I just want you to know how grateful the Nation is to this entire team—and to you—and to share with you here today just a few thoughts. I cast fear and horror into the heart of one guy I was having lunch with because I told him this was going to take 45 minutes; it won't, believe me.

But let me just share some thoughts with you. I probably don't need to tell you that the brave service men and women of this base are part of the most motivated, the best educated, the best equipped Armed Forces in the history of this great country of ours, bar none. Because they are—and

you are—doing the hard work of freedom, the cause of freedom will prevail. I'm absolutely certain of that.

You know, we're now more than 2 weeks into Desert Storm. And I'm happy to say—and put it this way—we are on course and we are on schedule. And as each day passes, Iraq's war machine, thanks to many of your loved ones, is being systematically destroyed by our allied military forces. Our investment, our training, and our planning are paying off. And yes, sacrifices still lay ahead, but we will succeed. And when we do, we will have taught Saddam Hussein and all others like him that there is no place for lawless aggression in the region or in this new world order that we envision.

While I'm here, I would be remiss if I didn't salute what the U.S. and coalition airmen have accomplished. Air superiority is an established fact now. The Iraqi Air Force is no longer a factor. And I know that this base—as much as any base in this country—this base is very proud of the way that we have used air superiority to go after Saddam's missiles of terror.

And yes, our mission in the Gulf is demanding and it's difficult, but I can tell you that our troops will not be asked to accomplish their mission with one hand tied behind their back. We are not going to do that in this war. And let me say something else: Your husbands and wives and your moms and dads will not be in that Gulf one day longer than is absolutely necessary. I want them home, and I want them all home.

And finally—and I don't think I have to tell this particular group this point—but I want each of you and all our troops—this really is for the troops—I want you to know that the American people stand with you. And I hope you had a chance to watch at least the part of the State of the Union Message that I want to mention to you because if you did, you would have seen a very moving scene: The entire Congress—and Congressman Lancaster was there; he will tell you this is true—the entire Congress, the Cabinet, the Supreme Court, the Joint Chiefs, the diplomatic corps rose to their feet in a prolonged, heartfelt tribute to the troops. It was a moving thing. And if only you could have felt it, as I did standing

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up there in front of the Congress—felt the thunder of the applause and sensed the emotion that filled that Chamber. And the cheering for our armed forces—and it was strong, it was for them—was followed by two more standing ovations for you, the courageous families of our service men and women. And it was for you and for our troops. And that's exactly the way it should have been.

And I hope that that Saddam Hussein, in his bunker somewhere in Baghdad, saw every single minute of it. And if he did, maybe he now understands that we are a nation united in support of our troops.

I know it's been tough on a lot of you—maybe all of you here at Seymour Johnson. And I know also what it is that you have offered this great nation of ours. I understand what it is that I have asked of you, what General McPeak has asked of you. Members of this fighting unit have voluntarily set aside their freedom to wage this battle. But while today some may be prisoners of war, and others may have made the ultimate sacrifice, a lifetime of democracy and faith in God keeps their spirit free. No foreign dictator can imprison the love of liberty that beats in the hearts of every American.

And before I finish, I'd like to say something to all of the kids here today. I want you to know that your parents, your loved ones, our troops in the Gulf are enduring the hardships of war today so that you may know the blessings of peace tomorrow.

And seeing such strong, wonderful families here today and knowing the support that you have received from this community is good for the soul and proves the strength of America's spirit. And I think each and every one of you—I thank each and every one of you. And when I climbed on Air

Force One this morning out there—I told them this over at Cherry Point—I heard on the television, "President Bush is visiting the bases to help lift the morale." And it's been exactly 180 degrees the other way around. My morale has been pretty darn good, frankly, but seeing those people over there and now all of you, my morale has never been more sky-high.

Thank you for this fantastic support for the troops—because you see, you see, I do draw strength and courage from your forbearance—for the job that the colonel and all the others are doing around here. And I ask God's blessing upon you all—every one of you—and upon every soldier and sailor, marine, airman, and coastguardsman—every man and woman now serving in the Persian Gulf. What a wonderful country we have. And nothing could prove that more than the patriotism and the courage and the devotion of your loved ones, our beloved troops, halfway around the world.

May God bless the United States of America and each and every one of you. Thank you very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 11:55 a.m. at the base picnic grounds. In his remarks, he referred to Cynthia Hornburg, wife of Col. Al Hornburg, wing commander, 4th Tactical Fighter Wing; Col. James "Jumbo" Wray, vice commander, 4th Tactical Fighter Wing; Gov. James G. Martin of North Carolina; Representative H. Martin Lancaster; Hal K. Plonk, mayor of Goldsboro; Secretary of the Air Force Donald B. Rice; Gen. Merrill A. McPeak, Air Force Chief of Staff; and President Saddam Hussein of Iraq. Following his remarks, President Bush traveled to Fort Stewart, GA.

Remarks to Community Members at Fort Stewart, Georgia *February 1, 1991*

Thank you for that great welcome. Jill—Jill McCaffrey—it is my great pleasure to be here and to meet with you. Barbara and I met the commanding general—met Jill's

husband, Gen. Barry McCaffrey, and many of his troops, many of your loved ones—and we shared a meal with them on Thanksgiving Day. And it was special, and we Bushes

will never forget it. And the food wasn't bad, either. [Laughter] But I'll tell you, the morale was great.

I want to salute General Burba, thank him for his leadership in this most important command of his. I want to salute and pay my respects to these two Senators from this State in which this installation is located—Senator Nunn, chairman of our Armed Services Committee; Senator Wyche Fowler—and of course, your own Congressman from this district who's been so supportive of everything all of you are involved in, Congressman Thomas. To the new Governor of this great State, Governor Miller, who is with us today, my respects. And Colonel Lucas, thank you, sir, for your prayers. And Colonel Frank Miller, if you can sing like your wife does, why, you guys ought to go on the road. [Laughter] But I think I've mentioned everybody but Beetle Bailey here. [Laughter]

But nevertheless, it is indeed a real pleasure to meet with you. I've heard a lot from Colonel Miller and others about Hinesville, and I heard a lot out in the Saudi desert—you can believe me—about all of you, the Fort Stewart family. I came down here to thank you on behalf of a grateful nation for your steadfast service and sacrifice because when proud men and women of Fort Stewart and Hunter Field put it all on the line, every one of you is right there with them.

In times of trial, we fall back on faith and on family—what a wise man once called the “little platoons” to which we all belong—the little platoons that provide the 24th Infantry Division with its fighting spirit and its staying power.

Right now, it's night in Saudi Arabia. The soldiers from Fort Stewart are on duty, 1 more day in more than 5 long months away from home. Our thoughts are with them, day and night—America's finest, standing against an aggressor who must be stopped, standing up for the best—all that is best in us. Because those men and women know and you know—we all know that when the forces of aggression take up arms, America cannot look the other way.

It began with Kuwait, but that wouldn't have been the end. What we've witnessed these last few weeks removed any last shred of doubt about the adversary that we face:

the terror bombing, without military value—the terror bombing of innocent civilians with those Scud missiles; the brutal treatment—that brutal, inhumane treatment of our POW's; the endless appetite for evil that would lead a man to make war on the world's environment. All of us know what we're up against. All of you know why we're there.

We are there because we are Americans, part of something that's larger than ourselves. Our cause is right. Our cause is just. And because it is just, that world's cause will prevail.

And when we win—and we will—we will have taught a dangerous dictator and any tyrant tempted to follow in his footsteps that the U.S. has a new credibility, and that what we say goes, and that there is no place for lawless aggression in the Persian Gulf and in this new world order that we seek to create. And we mean it. And he will understand that when the day is done.

I know that all of you—especially all of you—are anxious to know if and when a ground operation might begin. Let me tell you now, it will only begin if necessary and when we decide that the time is right. We will conduct this conflict on our terms, on our timetable, not on Saddam Hussein's timetable.

Let me assure you that Desert Storm is right on course. Our training, our investment, our planning are all paying off. American and allied forces are systematically destroying Iraq's capacity to wage war.

Every member of the 24th Infantry Division is part of a fighting tradition stretching back some 50 years. Back in November, when I met with the men and women of the 24th, I told them about the last Thanksgiving that I had spent so far away from home. It was on a ship off the Philippine coast back in 1944. The 24th was there, fighting to take Red Beach on Leyte Island in the campaign that earned the 24th the nickname it so proudly bears today: the “Victory” Division.

And back then, those—close to 50 years ago—Franklin Delano Roosevelt sent a cable out to General MacArthur and the 24th Division, a message that—very short—I'd like to read it to you today. FDR wrote

them: "You have the Nation's gratitude, and the Nation's prayers for success, as you and your men fight your way back."

And now, many years later, once more the 24th is in the front lines, far from home. Once more, the Nation's prayers and the Nation's pride are with the 24th and all the brave men and women of Desert Storm.

I don't know whether it was Jill, but somebody told me about the send-off back in August, when the 24th was among the first to deploy to Saudi Arabia—the way the people of Hinesville and the other towns near here lined not just the streets around Fort Stewart but lined the interstate all the way up I-95 to Hunter Field and Savannah. What a sight that must have been to the proud soldiers of Fort Stewart.

And let me say to all the children here with parents that are serving over there in the Gulf, keep in mind that no matter how much you depend on your parents, your country depends on them, too. And you've read at school about the great generals and some of the Presidents—all about American history and American heroes. Well, you see, that's just part of the great story about our country because your moms and dads are the heroes, too, doing the hard work of freedom right now, half a world away.

I know it's been tough. It may get tougher. We've got three of the Walker kids here somewhere: Michael, Sioban, and their little brother, Martin. Their mom and dad are both now serving in Saudi Arabia, and they've been living with their babysitter, Ida Sanders. Eddie and Brandon Bowman are here; their dad went over in August, and their mom in November. Eddie and Brandon are staying with a friend of their family, Reggie Bray, whose wife was called up in the Reserves. I know at times like this the Fort Stewart family draws together, just gets tighter; everyone pulls together, the way a family always does.

And so, to all you kids, let me say: Be proud, and stay strong. Don't be afraid to ask family friends or your teachers at school to help you when things get tough. And know that we're doing everything we can to make sure your parents have the best possible support to get the job done and get every man and woman of the fighting 24th back home, safe and sound, just as

soon as possible. That is my goal as your Commander in Chief.

With those brave young men and women in mind, let this nation come together this Sunday—day after tomorrow—on a day that will be our National Day of Prayer. We are, you see, one nation under God. And we will pray for the safety of every American and allied serviceman and service-woman, for every innocent caught up in this terrible conflict, and for our POW's and for our MIA's. And may all of our troops be safe and sound until the families of Fort Stewart are united once again.

Thank you once again for this warm welcome and for all your support. And let me tell you what I told some of the wives that are supporting in this support group. When I got on Air Force One this morning, I heard one of the television commentators say, "Well, the President is going to three different places to help with the morale." And, you see, it's been just the other way around. I've got good morale. But I'll tell you, I'm going on home to see Barbara with my morale sky-high because of the fantastic spirit of the families that are giving their all-out support to the finest fighting men and women that the world has ever seen.

God bless you all, and God bless the United States. Thank you very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 3:47 p.m. on Cottrel Field at Fort Stewart. In his remarks, he referred to Jill McCaffrey, wife of Maj. Gen. Barry R. McCaffrey, commanding general, 24th Infantry Division Mechanized; Gen. Edwin H. Burba, Jr., commander in chief, Forces Command; Senators Sam Nunn and Wyche Fowler, Jr.; Representative Robert Lindsay Thomas; Gov. Zell Miller of Georgia; Col. Thomas L. Lucas, installation chaplain; and Col. Frank D. Miller, installation commander, and his wife, Joan. Prior to his remarks, the President attended a reception with spouses of deployed personnel. Following his remarks, he traveled to Hobe Sound, FL, to visit his mother. Later in the evening, the President traveled to Camp David, MD, for the weekend.

Radio Address to the Nation on the National Day of Prayer *February 2, 1991*

At this moment, America, the finest, most loving nation on Earth, is at war, at war against the oldest enemy of the human spirit: evil that threatens world peace.

At this moment, men and women of courage and endurance stand on the harsh desert and sail the seas of the Gulf. By their presence they're bearing witness to the fact that the triumph of the moral order is the vision that compels us. At this moment, those of us here at home are thinking of them and of the future of our world. I recall Abraham Lincoln and his anguish during the Civil War. He turned to prayer, saying: "I've been driven many times to my knees by the overwhelming conviction that I have nowhere else to go."

So many of us, compelled by a deep need for God's wisdom in all we do, turn to prayer. We pray for God's protection in all we undertake, for God's love to fill all hearts, and for God's peace to be the moral North Star that guides us. So, I have proclaimed Sunday, February 3d, National Day of Prayer. In this moment of crisis, may Americans of every creed turn to our greatest power and unite together in prayer.

Let us pray for the safety of the troops, these men and women who have put their lives and dreams on hold because they understand the threat our world faces.

Let us pray for those who make the supreme sacrifice. In our terrible grief, we pray that they leave the fields of battle for

finer fields where there is no danger, only tranquillity; where there is no fear, only peace; and where there is no evil, only the love of the greatest Father of all.

Let us pray for those who are held prisoner, that God will protect these, his special children, and will enlighten the minds and soften the hearts of their captors.

Let us pray for the families of those who serve. Let us reach out to them with caring, to make them part of a greater family filled with love and support.

Let us pray for the innocents caught up in this war, all of them, wherever they may be. And let us remember deep in our hearts the value of all human life, everywhere in the world.

Let us pray for our nation. We ask God to bless us, to help us, and to guide us through whatever dark nights may still lay ahead.

And above all, let us pray for peace, "peace . . . which passeth all understanding."

On this National Day of Prayer and always, may God bless the United States of America.

Note: This address was recorded January 31 in the Oval Office at the White House and was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on February 2. The proclamation is listed in Appendix E at the end of this volume.

Message to the Congress Transmitting the Fiscal Year 1992 Budget *February 4, 1991*

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to present the *Budget of the United States Government for Fiscal Year 1992*.

The budget is consistent with the 5-year deficit reduction law enacted last fall. It recommends discretionary spending levels that fall within the statutory caps for de-

fense, international, and domestic discretionary programs. It implements the entitlement savings and reforms enacted in the Budget Agreement. It conforms to the new pay-as-you-go requirements.

By holding the overall rate of growth of Federal Government spending to approximately 2.6 percent—below the inflation

rate—the budget puts into effect the concept of a “flexible freeze,” which is an essential means of bringing the budget into long-term balance.

The longest period of peacetime economic expansion in history has been temporarily interrupted. We can, however, return to growth soon—and proceed on the path to a new era of expansion. With that goal in mind, the budget places special priority on policies that will enhance America’s potential for long-term economic growth, and that will give individuals the power to take advantage of the opportunity America uniquely offers.

To this end, I am again proposing tax incentives to increase savings and long-term investment.

On the spending side of the budget, the existence of a cap on domestic discretionary outlays rightly creates a competition for resources. Priorities must be set. This budget proposes that domestic investment be increased in the following key areas:

Education and Human Capital.—The budget proposes investments to prepare children better for school, to promote choice and excellence in our educational system, to improve math and science education, and to increase the access of low-income Americans to higher education.

Prevention and the Next Generation.—The budget includes proposals to help reduce illness and death from preventable diseases, and to reverse the long-term trend of underinvestment in children.

Research and Development and the Human Frontier.—The budget recommends an increase of \$8.4 billion in the Federal investment in research and development, with special emphasis on basic research, high performance computing, and energy research and development. It proposes to extend permanently the tax credit for research and experimentation to encourage private sector R&D investment. In addition, the budget reflects the Administration’s continued commitment to expanding human frontiers in space and biotechnology.

Transportation Infrastructure.—The budget supports an expansion of the Federal Government’s investment in highways and bridges to over \$20 billion within 5 years, and proposes substantial increases to

improve the condition of the Nation’s airports, to modernize the air traffic control system, and to continue to develop the transportation infrastructure for exploration and use of space.

America’s Heritage and Environmental Protection.—The budget includes increased funds for the expansion and improvement of America’s treasury of parks, forests, wildlife refuges, and other public lands; for the implementation of the Clean Air Act and other key environmental statutes; for the cleanup of pollution at various Federal facilities and at Superfund sites; and for protection and enhancement of coastal areas and wetlands.

Choice and Opportunity.—The budget provides: funds to help give parents greater choice in child care, health care, education, and housing; the resources to allow *all* Americans, especially those with low incomes, to seize the opportunities that such choice provides; and a proposal to establish Enterprise Zones to bring hope to our inner cities and distressed rural areas.

Drugs and Crime.—The budget further increases the Administration’s investment in drug prevention, treatment, and law enforcement. And the budget substantially increases the resources available to help the Federal Bureau of Investigation fight crime, the Federal prosecutors prosecute criminals, and the Federal prison system accommodate those convicted of crimes.

To make such investments possible, the budget includes recommendations to terminate or reduce Federal investment in certain low-return programs, and proposes reforms to slow the continuing growth of mandatory entitlement programs and to increase fairness in the distribution of the benefits these programs provide.

In addition, the budget contains a new proposal to fund various programs now carried out by the States through a comprehensive block grant. The States are continuing to develop new and innovative ways to deliver services more effectively. The budget not only highlights several of these innovations; it proposes to reinforce and build upon them.

The budget contains several proposals

that reflect my commitment to managing government better. These include measures to improve accountability, to reduce waste, to reform regulation, to employ risk management budgeting in addressing threats to health and safety, and to set clear objectives and measure performance in meeting them.

Finally, consistent with the statutory caps enacted last year, the budget provides the resources necessary to maintain national security, and to better advance American interests abroad. As the budget goes to press, the timing of the resolution of the multinational coalition's efforts to reverse the aggression in the Persian Gulf is uncertain. For this reason, the budget reflects only a placeholder for Operation Desert Shield. A supplemental request for the incremental costs of Desert Shield, which includes

Desert Storm, will be forwarded to the Congress in the coming weeks.

The priority investments embodied in this budget will help America prepare for the requirements and opportunities presented by a rapidly changing world. I look forward to working with the Congress in developing a budget that lays the groundwork for a brighter future, protects our national interests, and helps create the conditions for long-term economic growth and prosperity.

February 4, 1991

GEORGE BUSH

Note: The President's message was printed in the report entitled "Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1992." It was not issued as a White House press release.

Remarks to Members of the National Governors' Association

February 4, 1991

Let me just make a few brief comments, and then what I really am anxious to do is to hear from you. I know you've been briefed in some detail on many aspects of the domestic program, but I'd like to get from you a feel for emphasis and some of your most serious concerns.

But first, my thanks to you, Governor Gardner and Governor Ashcroft. And I know Dick Cheney has briefed you on the Gulf. And let me simply just say this on it: It's going according to plan. We are going to set the timetable for what lies ahead—not Saddam Hussein. And I have a very strong team that is working this problem of the Gulf. Not only do I have great confidence in the officers and the men and women in the Gulf itself but, of course, I think Dick Cheney and General Colin Powell—working so closely together and then working very closely with our Chief of Staff here and mainly with General Scowcroft, my able right hand on these national security matters.

I have confidence that we're doing the right thing, and I have confidence that it is going the way we planned. And there

have been no surprises, and there will not be any quick changes, nor will I try to tie the hands of the military because I just feel we have to go forward and prosecute this to a successful conclusion. So, I want you to know from my standpoint the team is working well, the objectives are out there, and we're going to achieve them all.

So, I will be glad to respond to questions on this, of course, later on because I know it's a matter of enormous concern in your communities. I used the figure, I think last night, mentioning some 436 units of the National Guard—over 60,000 men and women who are more than spectators. And I would just encourage all of you to give the utmost support you possibly can. I talked to some of you all last night, and I was very impressed with what you told me about this spirit of these people and even more so about the spirit in the communities.

I do think that the United States is supporting this. I can tell you that you read from time to time about lack of public support in some of the coalition countries, but

generally speaking, the support is very, very strong. And that is not just the U.S.; it's in other countries as well.

So, here at home I understand you've been talking about that. I recognize that we are facing enormously challenging problems and that some of you face exactly the same problems that the Federal Government does in terms of trying to restrict these deficits or get out of this deficit mode.

One of the subjects that I really wanted to build on as we go along here this year with the Governors is what happened at the Charlottesville education summit. I think you expressed many concerns there, those who were Governors then, and I hope we have responded. You were concerned about the readiness of the kids for school. And we have recommended and received good support for Congress on this whole concept of increased funding for Head Start. You wanted more emphasis on research and on assessment, and we saw it and got increases in those programs—not that those increases alone at the Federal level are going to get the job done. Nobody knows that better than the Governors around this table.

But you asked for a lasting commitment. And let me just say that though the Gulf war has overshadowed almost everything in terms of interests from the American people, we have not pulled back one iota in our determination to work with you. Sixteen months after that summit, the work still goes on. And I think we're going to do all right. We want to see these goals fully met, and I told you that I would convene my Cabinet to mobilize their Departments toward the achievement of the goals, and I think I can tell you that—I hope you've had a chance to glance at the report. That's working fairly well.

To those of you who weren't in office at the time of that summit—and we have many new Governors here—let me simply restate a commitment. As you work towards world-class education, the Federal Government and this President want to be with you every step of the way. And so, all of us should renew our commitment to fulfilling the goals set out in Charlottesville.

One last point is, I know how you all feel about flexibility and not mandating pro-

grams from Washington. Some people call some of our proposals warmed-over federalism. They miss the point. The point is you are on the problem-solving edge of this equation. You are better equipped to represent the diverse interests of the various States. And so we want to continue to work with you as best we can without sending a lot of mandated programs, whether it's in Medicaid or whatever else.

I understand that John Sununu came over and talked to you at length about this new proposal. Some of you mentioned it to me last night—on this block grant approach. And it is different. It's fully funded, and it is something that—I am very grateful to those who have spoken out on it already. I am not naive. We're going to have to fight together to get this through the Congress. But I think if we get this strong support continuing—it's already been manifested by the Governors—I think that will send a very strong message to the Congress. And I think we can take this step. And I hope that it will benefit each and every Governor and every State present.

So, those are the opening remarks. As I say, what I really want to do—I know you've heard from the experts—is to get your opinions on the most pressing problems. And, of course, I would be glad to try to respond to questions. I just heard a briefing that Dick Darman gave along with our Secretary of the Treasury, Nick Brady, and others on the budget. So, he's here if you want any specifics on it.

But with no further ado, and with the understanding and cooperation of the press, who are now history here—[laughter]—we thank you very much. We will go ahead and hear from you all. Thank you.

Note: President Bush spoke at 11:31 a.m. in the East Room at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Gov. Booth Gardner of Washington; Gov. John Ashcroft of Missouri; Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney; President Saddam Hussein of Iraq; Colin L. Powell, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; Richard G. Darman, Director of the Office of Management and Budget; and Secretary of the Treasury Nicholas F. Brady.

Remarks to Representatives of the Boy Scouts of America February 4, 1991

To Mr. Leet, Mr. Love, and Earl Graves and Bill Sessions, Director Simpson of the Secret Service and Admiral Truly, members of the White House staff and the Vice President's staff, all interested in Scouting, let me say it's a pleasure to be here.

This has become, appropriately so, an annual event. And I am proud to be now this card-carrying member of the Boy Scouts—[laughter]—and pleased to receive this year's report to the Nation.

I'm also just delighted to have this Desert Storm patch because in my view there's no doubt about the outcome of Desert Storm and no doubt about the reasons why. We're fighting in the Gulf so that this generation of Scouts never has to. And we want to pass on to them the kind of world they deserve—a world of stability and security, peace and justice.

This report that the Scouts have given me is, I am told, full of the good deeds done by our nation's future leaders, from helping the hungry to helping kids stay drug-free. And that's the kind of work that makes the Scouts Points of Light and the

leading lights of a new generation.

So, I really wanted to come here to thank you, as representatives of all the Scouts across the Nation, for all the wonderful good deeds you do every single day because in that way you're keeping our country strong.

So, thank you for coming, and thank you for these marvelous souvenirs that I take with me. And God bless you all, and keep up the great work.

Thank you so much.

Note: The President spoke at 1:47 p.m. in the Roosevelt Room at the White House. In his opening remarks, he referred to Richard Leet, Ben H. Love, and Earl E. Graves, national president, national chief executive, and national commissioner of the Boy Scouts of America; William S. Sessions, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; John R. Simpson, Director of the U.S. Secret Service; and Richard H. Truly, Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on President Bush's Telephone Conversation With State President Frederik Willem de Klerk of South Africa

February 4, 1991

President Bush spoke with President de Klerk of South Africa this morning. President Bush commended Mr. de Klerk on his speech of last week in which he announced further steps toward the dismantling of apartheid. President Bush noted

that these are historic measures.

President Bush also gave President de Klerk an update on the Persian Gulf war, pointing out that the coalition effort was proceeding smoothly and as planned.

Feb. 4 / Administration of George Bush, 1991

Letter to Congressional Leaders on the Reinstatement of Beneficiary Trade Status for Chile

February 4, 1991

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)

I am writing to inform you of my intent to add Chile to the list of beneficiary developing countries under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP). The GSP program is authorized by the Trade Act of 1974, as amended ("the 1974 Act").

Chile previously had its GSP eligibility suspended as a result of a determination that it had not and was not taking steps to afford internationally recognized worker rights to workers in the country, as required by section 502(b)(7) of the 1974 Act. As a result of a review completed to consider recent changes in law and practice in Chile,

I have now determined that it meets the worker rights standard of the law and is otherwise eligible to have its GSP benefits reinstated.

This notice is submitted in accordance with section 502(a)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended.

Sincerely,

GEORGE BUSH

Note: Identical letters were sent to Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Dan Quayle, President of the Senate. The related proclamation is listed in Appendix E at the end of this volume.

Letter to Congressional Leaders on Beneficiary Trade Status for the Central African Republic, Paraguay, and Namibia

February 4, 1991

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)

I am writing to inform you of my intent to add the Central African Republic, Paraguay, and Namibia to the list of beneficiary developing countries under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP). The GSP program is authorized by the Trade Act of 1974, as amended ("the 1974 Act").

The Central African Republic and Paraguay previously had their GSP eligibility suspended as a result of determinations that they had not and were not taking steps to afford internationally recognized worker rights to workers in their countries, as required by section 502(b)(7) of the 1974 Act. As a result of reviews completed to consider recent changes in law and practice in the Central African Republic and Paraguay, I have now determined that both countries meet the worker rights standard of the law

and are otherwise eligible to have their GSP benefits reinstated.

Namibia became an independent nation on March 21, 1990. I have determined that Namibia meets the eligibility standards of the GSP law and that it is appropriate to designate Namibia as a beneficiary developing country for purposes of the GSP.

This notice is submitted in accordance with section 502(a)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended.

Sincerely,

GEORGE BUSH

Note: Identical letters were sent to Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Dan Quayle, President of the Senate. The related proclamation is listed in Appendix E at the end of this volume.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on Beneficiary Trade Status for the Central African Republic, Chile, Namibia, and Paraguay February 4, 1991

The President today designated four countries as beneficiaries under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP).

Namibia, which became an independent country on March 21, 1990, is being designated as a GSP beneficiary for the first time; the Central African Republic (CAR), Chile, and Paraguay are being reinstated as beneficiaries. The GSP grants duty-free access to the United States to certain goods from developing countries. The four beneficiary countries can now export more than 4,230 products to the United States duty-free. For the first 11 months of 1990, the CAR exported \$70,519 in GSP eligible products to the United States; Chile, \$131 million; Paraguay, \$21 million; and Namibia, \$903,160.

The CAR, Chile, and Paraguay had been suspended from the GSP program for their failure to provide internationally recognized worker rights, as required by the GSP statute. The Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) conducted a review of changes in the countries' laws and practices and determined that the countries now meet the worker rights requirements. Other GSP eligibility criteria include whether countries provide "adequate and effective" protection of intellectual property. The USTR review determined that Chile was making progress in providing improved patent protection.

Note: The related proclamations are listed in Appendix E at the end of this volume.

The President's News Conference February 5, 1991

The President. After this statement I'll be glad to take some questions.

This morning, I spoke with President Salinas, and Prime Minister Mulroney of Canada, and together we intend to pursue a trilateral free trade agreement that would link our three economies in bold and far-reaching ways.

Successful conclusion of the free trade agreement will expand market opportunities, increase prosperity, and help our three countries meet the economic challenges of the future. A free trade area encompassing all three countries would create a North American market of 360 million people, with annual production of more than \$6 trillion. This agreement would be a dramatic first step toward the realization of a hemispheric free trade zone stretching from Point Barrow in Alaska to the Straits of Magellan.

I've informed the Congress of this decision and notified them of my intent to use

the fast-track procedure for this North American free trade zone. In cooperation with Mexico and Canada, we will work actively to conclude these negotiations expeditiously.

And I am—let me shift to the budget for a sec—I am very pleased at the generally constructive reception that our budget is receiving and in particular am pleased at the positive receptions that the Governors gave yesterday concerning our budget proposal for transferring 15 billion dollars' worth of government programs to the States—fully funded, I might add.

It will put the States at the forefront of problem-solving and provide the necessary flexibility for administering government programs. And I believe this can open up a whole new era of cooperation as well as State responsibility that can only have a beneficial impact.

This morning I also spoke with President Ozal of Turkey regarding the coalition ef-

forts in the Persian Gulf. We're nearing the end of the third week of Operation Desert Storm—almost 21 days to the hour. And I'm pleased to report that we remain on course and on schedule.

U.S. and coalition forces continue to perform their assigned missions with great professionalism and, thankfully, with only modest casualties on our side. And I'd like to emphasize that we're going to extraordinary and, I would venture to say, unprecedented lengths to avoid damage to civilians and holy places.

We do not seek Iraq's destruction, nor do we seek to punish the Iraqi people for the decisions and policies of their leaders. In addition, we are doing everything possible—and with great success—to minimize collateral damage, despite the fact that Saddam is now relocating some military functions such as command-and-control headquarters in civilian areas such as schools.

I'd also emphasize that our goals have not changed. We continue to seek Iraq's full compliance with the 12 relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions.

And our soldiers have performed with courage and bravery that should make all Americans proud. And I believe our country is giving them the support that they need and deserve. As we move into the fourth week of this conflict, I ask all Americans to continue their prayers for our valiant men and women in the Gulf.

And just let me end with this—that I have asked Dick Cheney, the Secretary of Defense, and General Powell to travel to Saudi Arabia late this week to meet directly with Norm Schwarzkopf and his staff. The purpose of this trip, which will be a short one, will be for them to get a firsthand status report. And I would then look forward to their returning here quickly and meeting with me and my other senior advisers.

So, with no further ado, who has the first? Terry [Terence Hunt, Associated Press]?

Persian Gulf Conflict

Q. Mr. President, your new budget contains relatively little money for the Persian Gulf war, which some analysts think could cost as high as \$1 billion a day if it goes into a ground conflict. If the war goes on

for months, how will you pay for it with an economy that's in a recession and a deficit that's climbing past \$300 billion?

The President. Well, I think that in the budget some \$15 billion is included. And I think what people that are concerned about this have not realized is that we are getting significant support committed from overseas. And I'm confident that what we have in there will take care of it—will be testimony on this up on the Hill, but we're talking about having commitments of close to, I think it's \$50 or \$51 billion from others added to the \$15 billion that we have budgeted. That's \$66 billion, and we believe it should be sufficient.

Q. Would you under any circumstances consider a surtax to pay for the war if it goes on?

The President. Too hypothetical, but I can see no reason for a war surtax. I don't think it's necessary, and I've heard very little call for that, as a matter of fact, because I think people realize that these cost estimates are pretty accurate.

Q. Mr. President, I think that you showed today that you are a little disturbed that people might think the goals have changed. But you don't deny, do you, that in addition to driving the Iraqis out of Kuwait there is a sort of systematic destruction of the infrastructure, the essentials of daily living in Iraq? I mean, and that may be—

The President. No, that's not what we're doing. No, we are not trying to systematically destroy the functions of daily living in Iraq. That's not what we're trying to do—or are we doing it.

Q. No water, no electricity, no fuel.

The President. Well, I would say that our effort, our main goal, is to get this man to comply with the resolutions. But we are not trying to systematically destroy the infrastructure or to destroy Iraq. For example, I can tell you about—on targeting petroleum resources, we're not trying to wipe out all their ability to produce oil. We're not trying to wipe out all their ability to refine oil. We are trying to wipe out and keep them from resupplying their military machine.

Q. May I follow up?

The President. Yes.

Q. You say everything is on schedule, on course. What is the schedule for ending this war?

The President. Well, we'll have to just wait and see, Helen [Helen Thomas, United Press International]. That's a very complicated question.

Q. Is it all a secret?

The President. But the war has been going on for something less than 21 days now, fully, and I think it is going very well, indeed. And so we will keep going, and I will avoid making—

Q. Do you have an end in sight?

The President. I will avoid making predictions as to when it will end, but it won't be—I've said this over and over again—it will not be a Vietnam. I don't believe it's going to be long and drawn-out. And it is going as we planned. It is going on schedule. It is going very well.

Q. Mr. President, does the Cheney-Powell visit over there signal that a decision is at hand on the commencement of a ground war?

The President. No, it doesn't signal that.

Q. Well, let me follow by asking you: There is a perceptible increase in anti-American sentiment in the streets of a number of capitals in the Middle East. Does this add to the pressure on you to wrap this war up and get it over with?

The President. No, it doesn't, because what we overlook when we see the demonstrations on the television is the fact that there's strong support in many Arab countries. And I am staying in very close touch with our coalition partners, and I am always encouraged when I talk to them about the support in their countries and in other parts of the Arab world for what we're doing. Yes, it's divided, and yes, I've seen the demonstrations in Amman; I've seen some of the demonstrations in the Magreb. But to get back to your question, they will not influence my decisionmaking on the timing involved, say, for the use of ground forces.

Saddam Hussein will not set the timing for what comes next. We will do that. And I will have to make that decision if we go to ground forces, and I will do it upon serious consideration of the recommendations of our military, including our Secretary of Defense and the Chairman, of course,

but also of our commanders in the field.

But I see those demonstrations and I understand that some look at this and—some more in the fundamentalist, particularly—differently. But I also am gratified with the support in the Arab world, and I think it's strong. I think a lot of them want to see this man comply with these resolutions fully and not see this aggression rewarded, no matter what's happening in the streets.

Q. Sir, the White House and the State Department were cool, even indifferent, to the Iranian peace initiative. Why so? Why would you not encourage an initiative which called for the full withdrawal from Kuwait by Saddam?

The President. I don't think that there was an initial—I don't think there is an Iranian proposal, John [John Cochran, NBC News]. I have not seen it. I just hung up talking to President Ozal of Turkey, and he doesn't think there is a specific Iranian proposal because—and I think the reason is that people realize that this man has to comply with these resolutions without equivocation; that he has to go forward, no concession, no compromise, and do what the world has called on him to do. And at that point, then there can be some cessation of hostilities. But I have not seen a specific five-point program out of Tehran.

Q. Well, there are reports from Tehran that do give several points. But beyond that—

The President. They did what?

Q. There are reports out of Tehran that, in fact, do include several points which do include the withdrawal from Iraq. But the problem—

The President. Let me stop you there if I could, and then I'll get back to your question. If that were the case, it would seem to me that Iran would have conveyed such a proposal to the United States, and that is not the case.

Q. The problem seems to be, sir, an impression is being given that you will be disappointed if the war ends with Saddam Hussein still in power.

The President. I see. No, I don't think that's the case, but the war will not end with Saddam Hussein standing with his view that he will not withdraw from

Kuwait. I believe one of the things we'll see that came out of these recent meetings with the Iraqi Hadami [Sa'dun Hammadi, Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq] in Iran is that Iraq is showing no flexibility whatsoever in terms of withdrawing from Kuwait. So, we get right back to square one. There's nothing to negotiate about. There's nothing to be conciliatory about when you have a person who is steadfast in his refusal to comply with the fundamental purpose, and that is to get him out of Kuwait. But we haven't shifted our objectives on this.

Now, would I weep? Would I mourn if somehow Saddam Hussein did not remain as head of his country? I thought Prime Minister Major spoke very well about it, spoke very convincingly about it, and he reflected my view that there will be no sorrow if he's not there. In fact, it would be a lot easier to see a successful conclusion because I don't believe anybody other than Saddam Hussein is going to want to continue to subject his army to the pounding they are taking, or his people to the pounding that is going on. So, I would like to think that somehow, some way, that would happen. But I have no evidence that it will.

Q. Mr. President, back on the timing of the ground offensive. You said last week at Fort Stewart, Georgia, and again here today that the United States and its allies—and not Saddam Hussein—would determine that. Three weeks into the war, what are the prospects for avoiding ground warfare in the Gulf?

The President. Well, I think one of the things that I look forward to hearing from General Powell and Dick Cheney is the answer to that question. And I guess you could rephrase it and say, would air power alone get the job done? My own view is I'm somewhat skeptical that it would, but I'm very interested to hear from our Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs.

Q. Well, we've heard conflicting reports about what happened in Khafji last week. Some reports have it that it was a skirmish, others that it was a major engagement, some that the Iraqis fought very poorly, and some that they put up quite a bit of resistance. What is your reading of that?

The President. My reading is to refer to

General Schwarzkopf and the Pentagon briefing on that, which I thought were very clear. And obviously, there were devastating losses on the Iraqi side—no question about the amounts of armor that were killed and, regrettably, the loss of life. But there's no question that this was a humiliating defeat. But I'd rather leave the details of that to the Pentagon briefers or to the briefers out in Saudi Arabia—who, incidentally, both of whom are doing a superb job of keeping the American people informed, keeping the world informed. And they have my full support for the way in which they're briefing.

Q. Sir, you just mentioned the pounding that these Iraqi troops are taking. And I wonder how you have approached the decision where you obviously, if you continue this aerial bombardment like this, run the chance of slaughtering, literally, tens of thousands of Iraqi troops. The two-part question is, first, do you draw any conclusion that Saddam is either out of control of that decision or lost his senses?

The President. On what decision?

Q. On allowing the United States, basically, to pound his troops who are virtually defenseless from the air.

The President. I'm not sure he has the full—I've never known for fact certain how much he's told. You mentioned Khafji—the question was raised. I don't know how much information he has about what happened there in spite of the full coverage that takes place. But let me be very clear. What concerns me are the lives of our troops. What concerns me are the lives of our coalition forces, the Saudi and the Qatar forces that went into Khafji very courageously. And my first worries are about them. And Saddam Hussein should be concerned about the Iraqi forces. But how concerned he is, I don't know. Because when you shove people into battle, pushing them from behind to be defeated clearly and surely, or when you send your airplanes up and the score is totally one-sided—in fact, every engagement in the air, the Iraqi planes and pilots have gone down—you have to wonder how he looks at what you're asking about, how he feels about that.

But here's a man that used chemical weapons on his own people. Here's a man that gassed the Kurds. Here's a man who has no hesitancy to recklessly throw city-busting Scuds, population-killing Scuds, into Israel or into Saudi Arabia. Here's a man that brutally parades prisoners of war. Here's a man that has launched environmental terrorism. I can't figure out what he's thinking, and neither do the coalition partners with whom I am in touch; neither can they figure it out.

But we're going to pursue this to achieve our objectives. And clearly, I want those objectives achieved with the most limited loss of life possible. It works on my mind every day. And I want to be sure that we pursue our ends with that in mind. But we are going to prevail, and I'm going to do whatever is necessary to be sure that we do and be sure we do it in relatively timely fashion.

Q. It's already been suggested, though, that he is willing to suffer that level of casualties to his forces to increase a wave of anti-American sentiment in the region after the war, to hurt you politically after the war. Is that a consideration?

The President. I wouldn't be surprised if that's what he's trying to do. But I think that after the war, when we prevail—and we will—and when the coalition prevails—and it will—there will be a renewed credibility for the United States, a renewed credibility for the United Nations. And thus, I worry far less about that than about other things because I think we then have an enormous potential to join with others in being the peacemakers.

Q. Mr. President, on the question that John posed about Iran, is the problem with any Iranian peace effort simply the fact that it is Iran and your relations with Iran themselves are not good?

The President. No, not at all. And there are other—let's be fair about it, there are other countries that have offered up a willingness to try to bring peace to the area. I think of my friend Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria; I think of what the Arab League early on tried to do; I think of the Secretary-General of the United Nations. There's a lot of people who are obviously concerned about peace, would like to find a way to

bring this to a conclusion.

So, the fact that Iran would like to see the war end is encouraging. And Iran is conducting itself, in my view, in a very credible way here. They've said that those airplanes that come in there are going to be impounded, and we take them at their word on that. They have not been violators of the sanctions that we're aware of. They have wanted to remain neutral. They are concerned about continued U.S. ground force presence in the Gulf, and I keep saying, not just to reassure Iran but to everybody else, we have no intention of leaving forces in that area. We are there as part of a coalition under the United Nations resolutions to get this job done.

So, I have no argument with the way Iran is conducting itself. The only thing I was disputing with John a little is whether there was a specific peace proposal. And I don't think there is because I think Iran knows that Saddam has to comply fully with these resolutions and start a credible, visible withdrawal; then the new regime of legitimate leaders comes back to Kuwait.

And that's the way it could end if Saddam could come to his senses. But I keep coming back to the point that in all these talks there is no indication that he is prepared to get out of Kuwait. It's always the bottom line. They talk and talk and talk—and then, "But this is Province 19; we're going to stay there."

Q. If I could follow quickly, just to touch on a second neighbor. The reports are that Syria is now engaged in fighting and shelling on the ground. Do you have a full commitment from Syria to go with you on a ground war, and is that representative—

The President. Well, I again would refer that out. I have no reason to be dissatisfied with the commitment there, but I just can't tell you—I'm not going to go into the game plan as to who is supposed to be doing what.

Q. Mr. President, you sound very much like you've come to the conclusion in your own mind that Saddam Hussein will never surrender—never. Have you come to that conclusion, and what does that mean about the length of the war and ferocity of his fighting forces?

The President. No, I haven't put it in terms of surrender; I've been putting it in terms of compliance with the resolutions. But I don't know. As I've said, it is very difficult to read somebody who is doing these horrible things that he is doing to civilian populations, to prisoners, to the environment, and to many other things. So, I just can't predict it, but all I know is, we are going to prevail. The coalition will prevail. He will comply with the United Nations resolutions, and that means he will be totally out of Kuwait one way or another. But I don't know—I can't give you a clear picture of exactly which way will achieve that result.

Q. Well, there has been quite a lot of denigrating of his forces early in this war. That is, they won't fight. If they're not supplied in time, they'll give up in large numbers. Have you changed your view of his ground forces?

The President. No. The one serious engagement on the ground forces is they've been obliterated. So, I haven't changed my view on it. But having said that, we will conduct ourselves in such a way as to minimize—I mean, to see that the risk to coalition forces is minimum. And that is what I've asked our Chairman and our Secretary to do and to look into when they go out there.

Q. Mr. President, I'm wondering if you could tell us the latest you've heard from the International Red Cross or anyone else who is trying to find out the fate of the POW's and the personnel who are missing there?

The President. So far all I've heard is a frustrating silence of his willingness to permit people to do what should be done, and that is to inspect and talk to the people involved. That's all I've heard.

Q. Sir, as a followup, do you, following your experience in World War II, feel any personal kinship with these pilots who were shot down?

The President. Well, it doesn't have anything to do with my experience, particularly, many, many years ago. It has a lot to do with the fact that they are courageous Americans. And the answer to your question is, yes, I feel very strongly about it. And I had a chance to say that to some of the

spouses and I—but it's not some kind of a psychological tie-in to the fact that 50 years ago I was flying airplanes. It's the fact that I'm just—you see that, and you see these prisoners paraded, and it just turns my stomach. It just says something about the brutality of this person. And that's what really motivates me.

Soviet Union

Q. Mr. President, I'd like to change the subject briefly and ask you about the Soviet Union—whether you feel that Mikhail Gorbachev is still in charge and is still a person with whom the United States should be dealing and placing its trust?

The President. Well, he is still in charge, and he is still the President of the Soviet Union; and thus we will deal with the President of the Soviet Union. He has enormous problems at home, and we've discussed them. His new Foreign Minister was here and said they were going to do certain things. We're watching to see if they will all be done. Some have been done. And so it's a very troubling situation inside the Soviet Union right now. But he's the President, and I'm the President of this country, and of course we will deal with the authorities there. You don't set up 25 other diplomatic initiatives with a country; it's not the way you treat somebody. You deal in normal ways. And I'm going to do that. But we are looking for—that does not diminish my desire to see the people of the Baltics, for example, fulfill their destiny.

Q. If I could follow, do you feel the era of *glasnost* and *perestroika* is over?

The President. The era of it? No. I think it will never go back, no matter what happens, to the totalitarian, closed-society days of the cold war.

Persian Gulf Conflict

Q. Mr. President, you've made the point many times that the world needs to stop Saddam now, unlike in the 1930's when it failed to stop Hitler. In retrospect, do you ever think that this war might have been avoided if the U.S. had been tougher with Saddam long before he invaded Kuwait?

The President. Yes, yes.

Q. Is there any lesson to be drawn from

that, in other words?

The President. Well, we tried the peaceful route. We tried working with him and changing through contact. I don't know what the lesson is. The lesson is clear in this case that that didn't work. But whether there's a lesson in the future that you reach out to regimes—I think it was proper that we have reached out to the Soviet Union, when you look at the dramatic changes in Eastern Europe, you look at the changes in the unification of Germany, you look at the withdrawal of Soviet forces from a lot of Eastern Europe. I mean, at times you want to try to go forward with regimes. I think Nixon's going to China was a very appropriate and courageous diplomatic move that has made the world a little better in spite of setbacks. That's the way I approach it.

Q. Mr. President, Saddam Hussein has not yet used chemical weapons on the battlefield, but some analysts believe that may be something that we will face in the future. Have you made a decision on what the U.S. response would be if he does turn to chemical weapons? And have you ruled out the idea that the United States might in turn use weapons of mass destruction?

The President. Well, I think it's better to never say what option you may be considering or may or may not do. But, yes, he has used chemical weapons on his own people, so the only way I would like to take the opportunity in responding to your question to say he ought to think very carefully about doing that—very, very carefully. And I will leave that up to a very fuzzy interpretation because I would like to have every possible chance that he decides not to do this.

And you talk about turning world opinion further against this brutal man, that would do it. But how we will respond or something, I would wait for recommendations and I would not discuss options ahead of time one way or another.

Q. I understand that you're not going to tell us what you would do, but have you in your own mind made a decision on what you would do, even though you can't reveal it?

The President. No.

Q. Mr. President, can you say with 100-

percent Presidential guarantee that you will not reinstate the draft?

The President. I have absolutely no intention of reinstating the draft. I've heard no discussion from any of our people about the need to reinstate the draft. We have an all-volunteer army that is totally capable of getting this job done.

Q. So the answer is no, you will not?

The President. No, I will not what? [*Laughter*]

Q. Reinstating the draft?

The President. You're right—no, I will not reinstate the draft.

Q. Mr. President, in an interview published this morning, General Schwarzkopf spoke rather eloquently of the emotional burden he carries sending—giving orders to troops that may cause combat casualties. As Commander in Chief, is that a nagging concern of yours that might lead you to extend the air war longer before committing land troops?

The President. Well, I would think—in the first place—and Norm Schwarzkopf understands, Powell understands, Cheney understands—that that's a decision the President has to make. But I don't feel any loneliness about that or—the loneliness at the top. I have very able people to depend on. And it is a decision that I'm perfectly prepared to make upon recommendation of these people in whom I have so much confidence.

But I wouldn't go against sound military dogma—or doctrine, I mean—in order to just delay for the sake of delay, hoping that it would save lives.

Q. There seems to be an increasing—

The President. I said at the beginning—let me finish, John [John Mashek, Boston Globe], just one more thought and then I'll get back—I said at the beginning I am not going to second-guess. Now, there may be times when I have to say we're not going to do it this way or we may have to do something that way, but I don't think that this would be one of those cases at all. And I would bear the full responsibility for that very difficult decision. But I feel rather calm about it because we have a game plan, and we've stayed with the game plan, and we are on target. And unless I get recommendations from these men in whom I

have so much trust, we're going to remain on the plan.

Q. There seems to be an increasing feeling on the Hill among Republicans as well as Democrats that we should wait longer; some say even up to June. What's the downside of waiting that long and continuing to pound away at targets?

The President. I would simply say that I want to let this be determined by people that understand the military plan and that are prepared to implement it. And I remember before January 16th there was the same feeling—please let the sanctions work. I mean, I can understand the feeling on the Hill. I can understand those who say let air power do it alone.

But I'm going to make these calls. These are the responsibilities of the Commander in Chief—that kind of decision. And I will make that decision after full consultation with the chief out there and the two main military people upon whom I depend here—Secretary of Defense and Chairman of the Chiefs.

So, I'm not trying to say it wouldn't be a difficult decision, but I am saying, one, I'm prepared to make it, and two, I have total confidence that this decision will not be recommended to me unless the people that I've just mentioned know that it's the right thing to do.

Q. Mr. President, there are some reports circulating that if Saddam Hussein were to begin a withdrawal from Kuwait you would still continue to prosecute this war at least for a while until you were satisfied certain conditions were met. Now, obviously, this is semihypothetical. He hasn't gotten out, of course. But could you tell us something about your conditions for agreeing to a cease-fire in the event that he did begin a withdrawal?

The President. It would have to be a credible, visible, totally convincing withdrawal. There would be other things that I will not state here that I would want to see happen. That would mean immediate supervision of the withdrawal. It would mean a return of the legitimate government right away. And so, there are several things. But the reason I want to pull back a little and not give you a 10-point program is that he's got to say: I'm going to get out of

Kuwait now, and I'm going to get out fast, and I'm going to do it so everybody knows that I'm not making this up, that I'm going to go forward. No trust, no concession—"I'll get out if you'll get out"—we've passed that. We tried that, diplomatic effort after diplomatic effort.

Now we're in a war with this man. And he will comply with these resolutions fully, without concession. And then we can determine what niceties or what little details need to be done. But what has to happen to begin with is a credible withdrawal from Kuwait without concession, without condition. And all the rest of this then can fall into place.

Last one.

Q. Mr. President, we've heard from your wife recently that you haven't been sleeping so well, and we've also heard that the drums outside are keeping you awake. My question is, if you could just share with us what kind of personal toll this war has taken on you as far as your routine, your moods, your emotions?

The President. Maureen [Maureen Dowd, New York Times], look, my wife—normally I stick by everything she says, but I'm sleeping very well. The drums have ceased, oddly enough. And there was a slight hyperbole there because the drums could only be heard from one side of the White House. However, when they got up over the 60-decibel count limit, a protest was raised by a hotel over here because they were on the wrong side and they heard the drums. And, lo, people went forth with decibel count auditors—[laughter]—and they found the incessant drummers got to over 60, and they were moved out of there. [Laughter] And I hope they stay out of there because I don't want the people in the hotel to not have a good night's sleep. I'm sleeping quite well, as a matter of fact. And I say this not frivolously because you ask a more serious question. And I can't tell you that I don't worry a lot about our families of the troops.

I'll tell you what was emotional for me—and I don't think I've had a press conference since then—was this visit down to the three bases I went to. It was very, very moving. But what I came back with was this sense of wonder at the way these

spouses stand together, totally supportive of their spouses across the way. So, when I said I got lifted up, my morale was not down; it's been good. And I'm just so confident of how this thing is going to work out. But it was better, my morale was better, when I saw these families. And when I talked to some who had loved ones missing or held prisoner, I just wondered at their strength.

And I have had some other contacts with people that are in that description—one most beautiful letter from a wife of a pilot who was killed in action. And her spirit and the way she approached this whole conflict over there in the face of her own loss has been inspiring—it has been totally inspiring to me.

So, my own feeling is I know what I've got to do. I've got very good people helping me do it. I really don't lose sleep. I can't tell you I don't shed a tear for families and for those that might be lost in combat. We've had very few losses, and yet I've got to tell you I feel each one. But we're going to continue this, and we're going to

prevail.

And I think Marlin said that was the last question.

Thank you very much.

Note: President Bush's 71st news conference began at 11:35 a.m. in the Briefing Room at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to President Carlos Salinas de Gortari of Mexico; Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada; President Turgut Ozal of Turkey; President Saddam Hussein of Iraq; Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney; Gen. Colin L. Powell, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Gen. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, commander of the U.S. forces in the Persian Gulf; Deputy Prime Minister Sa'dun Hammadi of Iraq; Prime Minister John Major of the United Kingdom; President Chadli Bendjedid of Algeria; United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar de la Guerra; President Mikhail Gorbachev and Foreign Minister Aleksandr A. Bessmertnykh of the Soviet Union; former President Richard M. Nixon; and Marlin Fitzwater, Press Secretary to the President.

Joint Statement Announcing Canada-Mexico-United States Trilateral Free Trade Negotiations

February 5, 1991

The President of the United States, George Bush; the President of the United Mexican States, Carlos Salinas de Gortari; and the Prime Minister of Canada, Brian Mulroney, announced today their intention to pursue a North American free trade agreement creating one of the world's largest liberalized markets.

Following consultations among their ministers responsible for international trade, the three leaders concluded that a North American free trade agreement would foster sustained economic growth through expanded trade and investment in a market comprising over 360 million people and \$6 trillion in output. In so doing, the agreement would help all three countries meet the economic challenges they will face over the next decade.

Accordingly, the three leaders have agreed that their trade ministers should proceed as soon as possible, in accordance with each country's domestic procedures, with trilateral negotiations aimed at a comprehensive North American free trade agreement. The goal would be to progressively eliminate obstacles to the flow of goods and services and to investment, provide for the protection of intellectual property rights, and establish a fair and expeditious dispute settlement mechanism.

February 5, 1991

Note: This joint statement was made available by the Office of the Press Secretary but was not issued as a White House press release.

Feb. 5 / Administration of George Bush, 1991

Nomination of Rockwell A. Schnabel To Be Deputy Secretary of Commerce

February 5, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate Rockwell Anthony Schnabel to be Deputy Secretary of Commerce at the Department of Commerce. He would succeed Thomas Joseph Murrin.

Since 1989 Mr. Schnabel has served as Under Secretary for Travel and Tourism at the U.S. Department of Commerce in Washington, DC. Prior to this Mr. Schnabel served as U.S. Ambassador to Finland, 1985–1989. In addition, he was president of Unilife Assurance Group in Luxembourg,

1975–1979. In 1965, Mr. Schnabel joined Bateman Eichler, Hill Richards, Inc., serving in various senior management positions including president of the firm's holding company.

Mr. Schnabel attended Trinity College in The Netherlands, 1952–1956. He served in the U.S. National Guard Reserves, 1959–1965. He was born December 30, 1936, in Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Mr. Schnabel is married, has three children, and resides in Washington, DC.

Remarks on Signing the Veterans' Compensation Amendments of 1991 and the Agent Orange Act of 1991

February 6, 1991

Good morning. It's a pleasure once again to have so many familiar faces here today representing our veterans. And of course, it's a pleasure to be standing up here with one of the great members of our Cabinet, Ed Derwinski. I see so many Members of Congress—five special ones here who were instrumental in the passage of this legislation: Congressmen Sonny Montgomery, Bob Stump; Senator Specter, Senator Murkowski, and Senator Bob Graham.

From Midway to Normandy, from Inchon to Khe Sanh to last week's battle at Khafji, American marines, soldiers, airmen, sailors, coastguardsmen have given their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor to keep freedom safe. American men and women are fighting for peace today, as we did then, because America must lead in deterring and defeating aggression. And we're here today to ensure that our nation will ever remember those who defended her: the men and women who stood where duty required them to stand.

It's my honor today to sign into law two bills which give veterans and their families the compensation that they deserve. The first is H.R. 3, and it provides for a 1991

cost-of-living adjustment. And the second, H.R. 556, codifies our administration's regulations for compensation for three diseases. It also relies on independent science, with the help of the National Academy of Sciences, to settle the troubling question concerning the effects on veterans of exposure to herbicides used during the Vietnam war. This is a continuation of our policy over the past 2 years to deal with this very complex and very divisive issue, but to deal with it in a fair and compassionate way.

And I want to salute those who ensured that, in the end, a bipartisan spirit prevailed to pass these important pieces of legislation. These two bills meet the critical needs of our veterans and will build the confidence of tomorrow's veterans that they and their loved ones will not be forgotten.

A grateful nation salutes our veterans for the difference they have made in the history of this country and, indeed, of the world. Our allied forces are sacrificing much today in the pursuit of peace for tomorrow. And the American people, I believe, are behind them foursquare. And I think everyone in this room is as proud of them—I know ev-

everyone in this room is as proud of them as I am. Each and every one has volunteered to serve, and they're standing against a dictator whose brutality reminds us every single day that he must be stopped. The brave men and women of Desert Storm know when the forces of aggression arise, America stands ready to do the hard work of freedom.

And so, I am very proud and pleased to be able to sign this legislation today. I'd like to ask these five Members of Congress who are with us to join Secretary Derwinski and me as we sign these bills into law. But I want to thank everybody here who was instrumental in the passage of these important pieces of legislation because I know that many out in the audience deserve great credit for this.

Thank you so much, and now let's sign this legislation.

[At this point, the President signed the bills.]

Got it done; that's great. It's good to see all of you. Thanks for coming by, and now we'll go about our work here.

Things are doing darned well over there, too, I might add. I know there's a lot of interest in all of this, and I am very confident that we're on schedule, and there have been no surprises on our side; I think a few on his.

But the Air Force has been doing a good job; the Navy; obviously, the Marines have been engaged; and of course the Army, ready under a couple of superb commanders. So, to you who have shown the support and interest, I just want you to know I feel very confident that this matter is going to resolve itself, and it's not going

to take that long, and it is going to be total and complete.

And one of the things that I take great pride in and I think everybody here understands is that we've not second-guessing. I know what my obligations are as Commander in Chief, and I also have enough confidence in those people out there in the desert, from General Schwarzkopf on down, and those people across the river in the Pentagon—Cheney and Powell, particularly—that they will make the tactical calls. And I'm perfectly prepared, as I said yesterday, to make whatever tough calls might lie ahead. But we've not going to be second-guessing. And once again, we're not going to have these courageous young men and women over there fighting with some kind of a limited agenda, fighting with their hands tied behind their back. We went through that, and we're never going to do it again as far as I'm concerned.

Thank you all very much.

Note: The President spoke at 11:15 a.m. in the Roosevelt Room at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Secretary of Veterans Affairs Edward J. Derwinski; Representatives G.V. (Sonny) Montgomery and Bob Stump; Senators Arlen Specter, Frank H. Murkowski, and Bob Graham; Gen. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, commander of the U.S. forces in the Persian Gulf; Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney; and Gen. Colin L. Powell, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. H.R. 3, approved February 6, was assigned Public Law No. 102-3. H.R. 556, approved February 6, was assigned Public Law No. 102-4.

Statement on Signing the Veterans' Compensation Amendments of 1991

February 6, 1991

I am pleased today to sign into law H.R. 3, the "Veterans' Compensation Amendments of 1991."

Our Nation provides compensation and other monetary benefits to service-disabled

veterans and Dependency and Indemnity Compensation (DIC) benefits to the survivors of those who died as a result of military service to our country. My Administration is committed to ensuring that these payments

keep pace with changes in the cost of living.

H.R. 3 provides a 5.4 percent increase in compensation and DIC benefits effective January 1, 1991. Nearly 2.2 million Armed Forces veterans and their dependents will benefit from this increase. In addition, the same increase will be provided for some 275,000 surviving spouses and 38,000 children who receive DIC benefits. These are survivors of some 300,000 veterans who either died in service to our country or as a result of service-connected disabilities. This bipartisan legislation bears witness that Americans now and always will keep faith with those who have given the full measure of devotion in defense of our freedoms.

Now more than ever, Americans are reminded that we owe a special debt to our

veterans who have unselfishly placed their lives on the line and sacrificed so much in service to the Nation. Our existence as a Nation and the freedoms and liberties we enjoy, which are too often taken for granted, depend on the men and women in our Armed Forces. The measure I sign today demonstrates our gratitude and continuing commitment to those who have served our country.

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,
February 6, 1991.

Note: H.R. 3, approved February 6, was assigned Public Law No. 102-3.

Statement on Signing the Agent Orange Act of 1991 February 6, 1991

I am pleased today to sign into law H.R. 556, the "Agent Orange Act of 1991." This legislation relies on science to settle the troubling questions concerning the effect on veterans of exposure to herbicides—such as Agent Orange—used during the Vietnam era.

H.R. 556 will have three primary effects:

- It will codify decisions previously made by my Administration with respect to presumptions of service connection related to the Vietnam experience and herbicide exposure.
- It will establish a new procedure for determining whether particular diseases are related to exposure to Agent Orange. This includes calling upon the National Academy of Sciences to study the scientific evidence concerning the potential health effects of exposure to Agent Orange and other herbicides used in Vietnam.
- It will provide a reasoned and scientific basis for determining whether to proceed with further studies concerning the effects of exposure to herbicides.

The issue of the effects of exposure to Agent Orange is one of deeply held, but

divisive, beliefs. I believe that my Administration has done an exemplary job in carrying out the mandate of Public Law 98-542, the "Veterans' Dioxin and Radiation Exposure Compensation Standards Act." I want to express my particular thanks to the Veterans' Advisory Committee on Environmental Hazards, a Federal advisory committee established by that law. This committee, since its creation in 1985, has done a thoroughly professional job in carrying out its assigned duties.

Nevertheless, I am aware of the concern of some that a nongovernmental review would be of value. Accordingly, I applaud the efforts of the Congress to work toward a thoughtful and meaningful compromise of the Agent Orange issue.

My Administration has stated many times one overriding goal in this area—providing the truth to Vietnam veterans about the effects of exposure to Agent Orange. I believe that this legislation will further that goal, and I am therefore pleased to sign H.R. 556.

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,
February 6, 1991.

Note: H.R. 556, approved February 6, was assigned Public Law No. 102-4.

Message to the Congress Transmitting a Report on Federal Energy Conservation Activities

February 6, 1991

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith the annual report describing the activities of the Federal Government for fiscal year 1989 required by subtitle H, title V of the Energy Security Act (Public Law 96-264; 42 U.S.C. 8286 *et seq.*). These activities include the development of energy conservation and effi-

ciency standards for new commercial and multi-family high rise buildings and for new residential buildings.

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,
February 6, 1991.

Message to the Congress Transmitting the Annual Report of the Federal Labor Relations Authority

February 6, 1991

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with section 701 of the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 (Public Law 95-454; 5 U.S.C. 7104(e)), I have the pleasure of transmitting to you the Eleventh Annual Report of the Federal Labor Relations Authority for Fiscal Year 1989.

The report includes information on the

cases heard and decisions rendered by the Federal Labor Relations Authority, the General Counsel of the Authority, and the Federal Service Impasses Panel.

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,
February 6, 1991.

Statement on the Death of Danny Thomas

February 6, 1991

The death of Danny Thomas leaves a noticeable void in the world of American humor. We also lose a fine gentleman and humanitarian who will always be known as a man of good will.

Danny Thomas entertained Presidents from Eisenhower to the present. He was a giant of the entertainment business who knew that spark of delight which Americans take in poking fun at themselves. In his situation comedies, either as actor or producer, he reflected the best qualities of

American life. He pioneered the family sitcom in which we could all use the new medium of television to laugh at ourselves and our daily problems. We will be laughing with him for years to come.

In 1962, Danny Thomas founded St. Jude Children's Research Hospital in Memphis, TN. It became more than a leading research center dedicated to finding cures for children's cancer and other diseases, but a symbol of the love that one man had for his

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fellow man. That was Danny Thomas.
Barbara and I extend our deepest sym-

pathies to Rose Marie, the Thomas family,
and all of Danny's friends.

Exchange With Reporters Aboard Air Force One on the Persian Gulf Conflict

February 6, 1991

Q. Mr. President, King Hussein says that the war is unjust and you've exceeded the limits laid out by the U.N. What do you say to that?

The President. Well, I'm afraid that we have a major disagreement on that. It's not true.

Q. Will America's offer of assistance for refugees still stand—to Jordan?

The President. Well, we tried to make clear to Jordan that we have no argument with Jordan. I think they've made a mistake to align themselves so closely with Saddam Hussein against the rest of the world. But on the other hand, I've tried to understand the pressures that King Hussein is under. So, we will obviously try to keep open lines of communication. That's about as far as I'd want to go.

But you have to listen to the rhetoric and then understand why it's being used out in that part of the world.

Q. Your conversation with Mitterrand today—

The President. We just stay with the course here. There will be no cease-fire; there will be nothing of that nature until this man commences a credible unilateral withdrawal. And then we'll see what happens. But there's no interest in the other. I mean, there's talk about it, but most of the people I've talked to in that part of the world feel that Saddam simply has got it wrong and doesn't have the word on what he ought to do, so—

Q. The notice on the diplomatic break—have you seen that from Iraq, that Iraq has broken diplomatic ties?

The President. I saw a notice about it. I don't think we've had official notice. I saw something in the paper about it. We have no people over there, so I don't know what he's proving by that.

Q. You talked to Presidents Ozal and Mitterrand, and presumably, the Iranian initiative came up in both calls. Is there, in fact, an Iranian initiative for a peace proposal?

The President. Not that we know of.

Q. Any kind of mediation effort underway?

The President. No. I think they've indicated they might be available. But somebody asked me yesterday whether there was some plan, and I said no. And there isn't. But I think they're conducting themselves very well right now—Iran.

Q. The Iranians?

The President. I think so. But there's no peace plan, or I know of no initiative. And we've talked to the French—Mr. Scheer, who is back in Paris now and was supporting—supposedly he was on some peace plan, and apparently that's not correct at all. So, maybe General Scowcroft can fill you in. I have to go back and fix my seatbelt. [Laughter]

Mr. Scowcroft. I don't need one.

Note: The exchange occurred in the evening while President Bush was en route from Washington, DC, to New York, NY. In his remarks, he referred to King Hussein I of Jordan; President Saddam Hussein of Iraq; President Francois Mitterrand of France; President Turgut Ozal of Turkey; Francois Scheer, Secretary General of the French Foreign Ministry, who had recently visited several countries in the Middle East and Africa; and Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs. A tape was not available for verification of the content of this exchange.

Remarks and a Question-and-Answer Session at a Meeting of the Economic Club in New York, New York February 6, 1991

The President. Thank you so very much. And Dick, thank you, sir, for inviting me to this most prestigious organization. May I pay my respects to Secretary Brady who is with us, came up with us from Washington, and in my view is doing an outstanding job for our country. And I'm just delighted he's here.

And I want to thank one other, Ray Price, an old friend who I understand does a lot of heavy lifting for this organization—a lot of the organization. And each one of you, all of you—and I want to thank you not for standing up to greet me, for heaven sakes, but for standing up for all those fighting against aggression tonight in the Persian Gulf, and especially all the coalition forces, but especially the fighting men and women of the United States of America.

Looking around at this dais and at the audience, I wonder who's home minding the GNP. [Laughter] This is a classy, star-studded audience, and we are very pleased, again, once again, let me say, to be here.

This year, as Dick said, marks a defining hour—a moment of truth—for this generation, for this country, and I'd also add for the United Nations. We were patient and we were cautious. But when the moment of truth came, America and the world did what was moral, what was just, and what was right.

We said the occupation of Kuwait would not stand. And 3 weeks ago tonight, at just about this time, we announced that the liberation of Kuwait had begun. Three weeks ago tonight, allied forces moved to end a conflict that we did not seek and that we did not begin. But ladies and gentlemen, it is one that we and our allies will finish. And I can tell you firmly that tonight we are on course and we are on schedule. Mission by mission, hour by hour, Iraq's capacity to wage war is being systematically destroyed by American and coalition forces.

The road to real peace will be difficult—long and tough, I'd say. But we will prevail. And when we do, we will have before us an historic opportunity. From the con-

fluence of the Tigris and the Euphrates, where civilization began, civilized behavior can begin anew. We can build a better world and a better new world order.

Tonight the world is united by shared commitments, shared interests, shared hopes. Our efforts will determine the kind of legacy that we bequeath our children, the kind of world they will live in. And so, let us rededicate ourselves to the ideals in which our troops so resolutely believe. Because in the final analysis, America and her partners will be measured not by how we wage war but how we make peace.

I said in my State of the Union Address that "we are the nation that can shape the future." And shaping the future is a job that begins at home. And so I want to talk to you tonight about the economy. Long-term economic growth is central to the quality of life for America's families, quality of decency for America's communities, and to the quality of leadership America can bring in its special role as the world's leading diplomatic, cultural, and economic power.

Just over 8 years ago, when we came out of a recession, the longest peacetime expansion in American history began. Working together, we created millions of new jobs, cut both interest rates and inflation in half—a triumph driven by the energies of the most dynamic and diverse economy on Earth.

Against this background, the events of 1990 served to remind us that even a fundamentally healthy economy faces the risk of temporary disturbances, short-term setbacks. For example, when Iraq invaded Kuwait in August 1990, it was a shock to the world's conscience. Business and consumer confidence fell. We all remember the rise, the dramatic rise, in oil prices. Inflation worries rose, and interest rates reflected an extra risk premium. Taken together, this produced a very real blow to an economy that had already slowed down.

But make no mistake: The current reces-

sion does not signal any decline in the fundamental, long-term health or basic vitality of our economy. America is a can-do nation. And America is home to the largest, most productive economy on Earth. Our administration's economic policies are designed to strengthen the foundation for a solid recovery and guarantee the highest possible rate of sustained economic growth. I described the three pillars of that foundation in the State of the Union Address: encouraging economic growth, investing in the future, and giving power and opportunity to the individual.

Encouraging economic growth means reducing Federal borrowing by cutting the growth of Federal spending. That's why we sent Congress a budget proposal that holds spending growth below the rate of inflation—the lowest increase in spending in 5 years. And that's why the budget law was armed with real teeth—pay-as-you-go provisions and enforceable spending caps—aimed at cutting the growth of debt by nearly half a trillion dollars over 5 years. True, the deficit is high, unacceptably high. The S&L costs, the war, the economic decline haven't helped a bit. But thanks to the budgetary reforms that began last fall, the deficit will be virtually eliminated by 1995.

To ensure economic growth, this administration will also redouble its efforts to weed out counterproductive government regulations. [Applause] I thought there might be some enthusiasm for that one because I really believe that the market must be allowed to work without unnecessary Federal intervention.

We must also fuel economic growth by providing incentives to promote private savings and job-creating investment. Our budget includes tax-free family savings accounts, penalty-free IRA withdrawals for first-time home buyers, and a reduced tax for long-term capital gains. And that will help bring down the cost of capital, which will help American businesses compete at home and abroad.

We must also renew our investments in America's future. And that means investing in the education and safety of our children, investing in the infrastructure of our transportation system, investing in reforms for the financial services system, investing in

high technology and in space.

The budget proposal that we sent up there to Capitol Hill has been well-received. I'm not saying we don't have any critics—[laughter]—but when you look back over your shoulders, I think it's fair to say this one has been well-received. It includes a record \$76 billion for research and development, one of the most important investments we can make in the long-term economic and military strength of our nation. It also recognizes that government must help translate the results of basic research into the generic technologies that strengthen our industries and improve our lives. This isn't an investment in machines; it's an investment in people—in the scientists, the engineers, and the educators who will produce the advances of the 21st century. And together with the Nation's Governors, we've launched a comprehensive effort at reform and restructuring, aimed at producing an educational renaissance.

We've still got a long way to go. But we won't sell our kids short. As one observer said of the troops manning Patriot missiles in the Gulf: "In one day, they wiped out the idea that young Americans are not smart enough for the 21st century."

Investing in the future—it also means modernizing our financial system, which is exactly what our able Secretary of the Treasury unveiled yesterday with our banking reform proposals. These reforms will continue to protect every insured depositor in America. But they will also address the reality of the modern financial marketplace by creating a U.S. financial system that protects taxpayers, serves consumers, and strengthens our economy. We don't want to be back again in a couple of years to do this all over again. That's why halfway solutions won't do. We have to do the whole job, and we have to do it now.

The challenges ahead are great. But by any historical standard, the current downturn is expected to be mild and brief. And today in America, the bottom line is this: While our economy may be beset by difficulty, it should not be beset by doubt.

A healthy sense of confidence is backed by the facts. Inflation has been kept under control. Interest rates are beginning to de-

cline further. The trade deficit declined for the third year in a row. Inventories have been kept down, reducing the need for many production cuts to work off excess inventory. Because our major trading partners are seeing relatively strong growth and the price of U.S. exports on world markets remains low, the pace of U.S. exports will continue to set record highs. In spite of many prewar predictions that a Gulf war would send oil up to \$80 a barrel—and I think we can all remember those speculative days—oil prices have fallen substantially since their peaks in October, especially since the start of Operation Desert Storm. I believe that by standing up to aggression in the Gulf we are guaranteeing the future security and the stability of that entire area, an area that is so vital to global economic prosperity.

Later this month, the administration will release our National Energy Strategy. The strategy will propose Federal, State, and private sector initiatives to increase energy efficiency and conservation. It recognizes the need for creating a clean, safe environment. And it also recognizes that we must find more domestic oil and gas, and use more alternative sources of energy.

Our strategy is designed to reduce our vulnerability to foreign oil supply disruptions. Now, some will argue that reducing our energy vulnerability is not enough and that we should embark upon more drastic measures designed to achieve total energy independence. That's down the road, because the reality is we are a long way from total energy independence and we must avoid unwise and extreme measures that would seriously hurt American consumers, American jobs, American industries.

Yes, we've got to begin reducing our energy vulnerability now. Our new strategy will do that because it is prudent, it is balanced, and it is comprehensive.

And finally, don't forget another underlying strength of our economy: the flexibility of America's free market system. To preserve this flexibility, we must keep our markets open and hold government restrictions to a minimum. This, frankly, is not easy. I will continue to oppose protectionism. I will continue to fight for a level playing field, so that international trade is free and fair.

And that is what we are doing in this Uruguay round of trade negotiations—trying to lower the barrier to the free flow of goods and services around the world. And that is also what we seek in the negotiations that we will launch this year with Mexico and Canada to create a North American free trade area. And our Enterprise for the Americas Initiatives—and again I salute Secretary Brady for his key role in all of this—is intended to extend the benefits of flexibility throughout the Western Hemisphere.

To build a new, peaceful world order we must secure the democratic triumphs of the past year. I'm thinking especially of the Revolution of '89. The new democracies in Central and Eastern Europe inspire us all with their commitment to free societies and free market economies. But look, they face daunting obstacles from the Communist past as well as severe new problems brought on by lost markets and brought on by higher oil prices.

Our administration is committed to help, and we're committed to lead. Despite the burden we are bearing in the Gulf, I've asked Congress for \$470 million in new assistance for Central and Eastern Europe—a substantial increase over last year's request.

Four decades ago, the Marshall plan helped build a West European zone of prosperity and security that greatly benefited the United States. Together with our Western European partners, we can now extend this success to create a Europe whole and free—an entire continent of prosperity and stability that fulfills the vision of that Marshall Plan.

With their great human potential and commitment to market economic reform, Central and Eastern European countries offer real opportunities for U.S. trade and investment. And I urge American business to seize these opportunities, as many are doing.

I see Jack Welch over here. Well, G.E. weighed in with \$150-million joint venture with Tungram in Hungary. Drew Lewis, who is not here with us tonight—but his Union Pacific stepped up to the plate with an impressive effort to modernize Poland's railroads. And Bell Atlantic and U.S. West

have begun a \$80-million telecommunications venture in Czechoslovakia.

History is moving decisively in favor of freedom, thanks in large part to American ideals and perseverance—the touchstones of the modern world which the emerging democracies are now striving for: free markets, free speech, free elections. America has lived by these tenets for over 200 years. And they've given us both our power and our purpose.

And that is why America and our allies are going to prevail in the Gulf. And that is why America and our partners are going to prosper in the years to come. You see, I firmly believe that our best days are before us. And I can assure you, America, and the world that we will continue to fight for principle, we will continue to do the hard work for freedom.

Thank you all very much. I'll be glad to take your questions. And may God bless the troops in the Gulf and the United States of America.

Free Trade

Q. Mr. President, every year there are 80 million new more mouths to feed in this world. You and your Presidency have been sensitive to their needs—not only to help feed them, as we can, but more importantly to help them economically to be able to feed themselves. Recently you sent Carla Hills to the GATT negotiations, and she has done a superb job of moving the world's food trade to the top of the agenda at GATT in an effort to try to get more market-oriented agricultural trade which would help enormously during the next decades in getting food produced where it should be produced and into the mouths of hungry people.

Now, while we try for free trade, just about every country we compete with is using managed trade in a democratic, socialist mercantile system replete with export subsidies—like Japan and the EEC. In view of the fact that they seem to be rejecting our desire that they move toward freer trade, do you think GATT will ever be able to solve the problems of that kind, or will we have to go to a managed industrial policy like most of the Western world in order to compete?

The President. Well, Dwayne, I don't want to give up on the GATT round. I go from optimistic to sometimes pessimistic. I still believe that we have an opportunity to get a successful conclusion of the GATT round. Whether it will be done by the time our fast-track authority runs out, I'm not sure.

But I believe that we can get the kind of conclusion that will avoid making the situation that you've described even worse. Because I don't want to see us resort to the kind of government-mandated targeting and the government controls that go with the kind of economies that you have described. So, I am still hopeful that we can get the successful conclusion. The major hang-up on the GATT round involves agriculture. And we have had a great deal of difficulty getting some of our friends in Europe, and to some degree the Japanese, fully on board in terms of agriculture.

Carla Hills is tough as nails, and she will continue to work hard to get this done. But I think we ought to—before we start going down the road of managed economies and targeted products like some of the others that we compete with do, I think we ought to go all-out to see that we can successfully resolve that round.

At the same time—I was talking to David at dinner and to Rand—we are working hard on this new North American free trade zone. And I believe that, even if GATT gets hung up for a while, we should keep pushing hard for a free trade zone with these three countries—Canada, Mexico, and the United States. And that would lead, I think, inextricably to a hemisphere that is free and fair.

So, I want to keep pushing on that. I worry about the problems that you throw out there, but I'm not prepared to give up yet on GATT. And we are weighing in heavily with the EC, with France, with Germany, and with Japan so we can reach a successful conclusion.

Japan and Germany

Q. Mr. President, wars are often historic moments in the relationship among nations. In this war, our two largest economic partners, Germany and Japan, appear to have

become our two most reluctant and troubling political partners. Will this adversely affect our economic relationships with these two countries or, on a brighter note, do you think that the war will make Germany and Japan realize the need for closer political and economic cooperation with the United States?

The President. In the first place, I believe that it is not fully realized that Japan has pledged \$9 billion to Desert Storm in addition to the billion they spent before we were in the war, and Germany has now pledged \$5 billion. Those are very generous contributions in my view—or appropriate contributions, in my view. And I am grateful to Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and to Chancellor Helmut Kohl for doing this.

So, the concept of burden-sharing that has concerned the American people on the costs of the war is in far better control than I think we've made clear. In other words, I feel comfortable where it is. Now, I think we have to recognize that Japan and Germany have constraints, constitutional constraints placed on them as a result of World War II.

I think if you look around the world and you take a look at the Pacific countries, particularly the countries out there, the ASEAN countries, there still is some concern about a totally rearmed Japan. And that's a sentiment that is shared by many members of the Japanese Diet. So, we should not be saying to them, you've got to do more in the way of tanks and planes and military force.

So, I'm hoping that the world will see that they are pitching in and will continue to pitch in as these costs mount, because clearly we are doing a lot of work that benefits the people in both those countries. They are both dependent on foreign sources for oil—both of them heavily dependent on oil from that part of the world. But I think they understand that.

In terms of the long run, it is my hope that because we have taken this lead role in the coalition—because we have put together what I think history will show is an historic, albeit diverse, coalition—that the people of Germany and the people of Japan as well as others around the world will see a United States that has a vastly restored

credibility, and that that will help us, I think, as we talk to them about other kinds of problems.

So, I don't see anything out of this that should diminish our interest in continuing strong economic relations with them. Having said that, I'd go back to Dwayne's question. Both—particularly Japan has got to give us access, and Germany in agriculture as part of the EC has got to give us access to markets. But perhaps our credibility will be such because we've bitten off this really tough—decided to bite off this tough assignment and complete it, that we will have some—I wouldn't say leverage on them but persuasiveness that will lead to a more harmonious trading relationships.

Soviet Union

Q. Mr. President, every European nation now has a comprehensive trade treaty with the Soviet Union including investment guarantees. Western Europe this year will do eight times as much business with the Soviet Union as we do, and in manufactured products almost 30 times as much.

Now, looking ahead, and with special reference to the problems you see involved in the negative attitudes of Congress, how do you see the possibility of U.S. business and industry catching up with the long lead that the Europeans have in trade with Russia?

The President. Well, right now, Dwayne, as you well know, why, we have some big problems. And you've seen the EC pull back within the last few days on some of their trade breaks for the Soviet Union. You see the pressure mounting in our Congress for me to pull back on most-favored-nation and on the moderate steps that we took to include the Soviets or to encourage the Soviets to join some of the international financial organizations. And that stems from the fact that there is this visible repression against the Baltic States.

A little history: We have never recognized the incorporation of the Baltic States into the Soviet Union. And so we have enormous problems when we see force used against those three Republics. And it is a big problem. And it concerns me deeply, it concerns the American people deeply. And there are certain constraints on what we

can do in moving forward until we get satisfied that this was an anomaly and not a new way of life.

Mr. Gorbachev faces enormous problems inside the Soviet Union. You've heard suggestions that—maybe you heard the press conference yesterday—the tone of some of the questions: “Well, you ought to start dealing with other leaders.” He's the President of the Soviet Union. He has done wonderful things in terms of reunification of Germany, in terms of getting out—of freeing up the Eastern European countries. But he's faced with big problems.

And these are internal affairs of the Soviet Union that I've got to be a little careful discussing. But for the United States standpoint, we've got to see that no more force will be used against these Baltic States and that there can be peaceful resolution to these questions. Otherwise, not only will our trade relations be set back, as they are now being set back in some European countries, but the rest of our overall relationship could undergo a problem. I don't want that. They have been steadfast in support of our objectives in the Gulf. And that is very, very important. They have lightened up on their sending military equipment into this hemisphere, a problem we have always had. We're having cooperative work with them in terms of freedom in Angola. So, it is to our interest to work closely with the Soviets for many things.

But when we see a repression in the Baltics, it is very hard to have business as usual, say nothing about trying to catch up. So I'm very hopeful that the representations that were made to us when Mr. Bessmertnykh was here will prove to be do-able by President Gorbachev, and I am hopeful that we can find a way to move this productive relationship forward. But I am not in a position at this juncture to say exactly what we can do more positive while we have this big problem of—the human rights problem and the problem of this military crackdown in the Baltics. It puts us in a very difficult position, and I think the Soviet leaders know this. I've talked frankly to them about this, and I believe they know it. So, let's hope that these things can go forward with a peaceful resolution to the question of the Baltics.

Banking Reform

Q. Since it's the Economics Club, we have an economics question. In reaction to the S&L crisis and in response to new and tougher guidelines from banking regulators, many banks have now become ultra-conservative—some to the point of making no loans at all.

We all know that sound bank lending is central to stimulating the economy and getting us out of the recession. Do you think the regulators have gone too far, and do you think the new legislation that we've just heard about will stimulate and encourage bank lending in the United States?

The President. To answer the easy part, I think the—less controversial part—[laughter]—the new Brady proposal—it will be called the Bush proposal if it's successful—[laughter]—should indeed renew confidence. Regulatory reform is long overdue. I headed a task force when I was Vice President that I thought came up with some very sound recommendations for regulatory reform.

Now Secretary Brady has come up with some recommendations that I think are even better. They're more simplified. The Fed manages one set of organizations and the new organization under Treasury another. And I should think this would renew confidence. I think the interest rates coming down should instill confidence. And, yes, I do believe that some of the regulators—I'm not sure I can answer it specifically on regulations per se—but I think some of the regulators in the past got overzealous, and I think that scared some of the banks.

Just to be fair about it, I think some of the banks made some bad loans. [Laughter] And so what I think we're seeing is, in an effort in this reform legislation and hopefully as the economy starts coming out, a banking system that is fundamentally sound, a banking system that deserves the confidence of the American people—and I think these reforms will help on that—a banking system that will be able to get into other forms of business, as some of our competitors abroad do. And that, I think, should usher in a whole new era of prosperity involving fundamental loaning by these

banks.

Low-Income Housing

Q. Mr. President, I was talking with an old friend of yours, Tip O'Neill, the other day. [Laughter] And he seems to be now one of your greatest friends and advocates and supporters of your—particularly of your management of American foreign policy in your Presidency. But he asked me to ask you—[laughter]—housing is fundamental to our economy. The rate of housing and construction is less now than it was in 1982. And he feels it ought to be at least 20 percent higher. What do you have in mind, if anything, to correct this situation?

The President. First, let me profess my love for Tip O'Neill. [Laughter] And I really, sincerely mean it, as I think many people—I know Barbara knows, and I really feel strongly about it—the guy has not been well lately, nor has Millie, his wife, who we love dearly. So, I will take this opportunity through C-SPAN or whoever to pay my genuine respects and affection to him. He knows this. And I think you've phrased it very well—we do have a different approach on how housing should be done in this country. I think when Tip goes back, he was talking about government-paid-for, government-owned housing.

Our approach is something else. We believe that the best way to do it is to have tenant management, encourage ownership, voucher systems. We have a program called HOPE, which relates fundamentally to home ownership as opposed to Federal ownership. We have put much more money in the budget for this. We happen to believe that enterprise zones going into low-income areas would do an awful lot to bring business there and thus enable people to buy more homes.

So, I hope that the program that we've put forward, the HOPE program, will have the support of many of Tip's former colleagues. I have a feeling it will. We'd made a good step on it last year in the Congress and got good support from both sides of the aisle. But if Tip is referring to the government-owned-bricks-and-mortar approach, we think that that has been tried, and we think in many instances it has failed. We think it has built misery into the system.

You've seen programs in St. Louis that at one time looked good, and then they had to tear them down in their entirety.

So, I would like to encourage support for this new approach which empowers the people and I think will lead to far more housing.

New World Order

Q. Mr. President, you have talked several times about basing the future on a new world order. Can you give us a definition of the new world order? And if it depends on the collaboration between the Soviet Union and the United States, how do events in the Soviet Union affect this concept?

The President. Well, it doesn't depend entirely on it, but it would be greatly enhanced by a Soviet Union that goes down the line with its commitment to market reform, to private ownership of land, to a free economic system, to a system that resists and does not use force to assure order amongst the Republics, that goes farther down the road with elections and all the openness that I give President Gorbachev credit for. And as well as the openness in terms of *glasnost* and the reforms in terms of *perestroika*—we're going to continue to support those concepts. But it was this, it was the farsighted vision of Mr. Gorbachev that enabled us to work together in the United Nations.

Now, my vision of a new world order foresees a United Nations with a revitalized peacekeeping function. I think most that follow the United Nations see the economic and social side of the United Nations as having performed well since it was founded. Most people that follow it find that the peacekeeping function for the most part has not been effective. And one of the reasons it hasn't is because of the veto in the hands of the five permanent members of the Security Council, one of them being the Soviet Union.

When I was Ambassador 20 years ago in the U.N., we hardly ever voted with the Soviet Union. Now we're with them on many, many things. So, the new world order I think foresees a revitalized peacekeeping function of the United Nations. But I cannot and I will not predict a Soviet

Union going back, turning its back on reform—*perestroika*—turning its back on *glasnost*—openness. I don't believe, no matter what the ferment in the Soviet Union today, that they're ever going to go back to that. And I don't think anyone there wants to go back to that.

And so it would envision, though, a much more cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union. And on matters of the Gulf, in international matters, not bilateral, it envisions a greatly enhanced peacekeeping function of the United Nations itself.

One of the reasons we have so much support for this is that we went to the United Nations 12 times. There are 12 resolutions that speak to the Gulf, and that has mobilized world opinion. And so when we are successful in fulfilling all 12 of those resolutions, I think there's going to be new credibility for that peacekeeping function, new credibility for the United States. But we should have and should strive to have Soviet cooperation all along the way. And that's why I'm not going to back off on my efforts to try to improve relations with the Soviet Union.

Then we've left China out of the equation, and we ought not to do that. They've been through a difficult time. I took on some shots for trying to keep relations from China. I was offended as anybody else was by the human rights abuses at Tiananmen Square and spoke out on it. But I think it is in the interest of the United States to have continued relations with China. And I think it is vital to this new world order that that veto-holding member of the Security Council go along and be with us on these matters of trying to bring peace to troubled corners of the world.

Soviet Union

Q. Mr. President, this is a followup question having to do with Soviet trade. The Jackson-Vanik amendment, the Jackson-Vanik bill, has been in effect since 1972; really, in effect, says that we cannot have normal trade with the Soviet Union until they have permitted free emigration from their country.

There's no question but what the Jackson-Vanik legislation has played a role in

Gorbachev's decision to free emigration. So in that sense, it has been a success. Now the emigration rate from Israel is about 600,000 a year, which is 10 times more than we asked for. And most of the religious organizations that I know are saying they're very happy with it and very well satisfied. And as a matter of fact, Prime Minister Shamir of Israel has said publicly that he thinks it's totally satisfactory.

There doesn't seem to be much possibility that they're going to get around to codifying that, but it's the custom in Russia for 100 years that emigration is an administrative decision. I'm wondering, recognizing the problems in Congress, do you think there's a possibility, in view of the fact that they have fulfilled that commitment, that Congress will authorize business with the Soviet Union on the same basis that we trade with other countries somewhere along the line here?

The President. The provisions of—what they have agreed to do is pass legislation that will, I think as you put it, codify this. They have not been able to do that. I think they've got some internal problems inside the Soviet Union on this. Under our law, they have to be passed before we can have the kinds of trade agreements and other things with them that we would like to have.

I think you make a very good point on the fact of emigration. The Israelis are pleased. The Israelis have started up—taken a step through consular relations for diplomatic relations, and they're very happy with the exodus, and so am I, as one who have been very much concerned about the exodus of Soviet Jews to Israel and to other places.

I don't want to overstate the problems of the present. I can tell you it would be extraordinarily difficult to pass anything of this nature in terms of waivers given the current situation inside the Soviet Union. It is very difficult to do. You see all kinds of legislation getting talked about and some perhaps already being offered that would indeed move the relationship backwards, not towards understanding of this nature. So it is my fervent hope that problems that I've outlined earlier in the Baltics can be

resolved peacefully, and demonstrably so, so that we can get on with finding ways to improve our trade relations.

Defense Spending

Q. Mr. President, with the end of the cold war, many Americans believe we might be able to reduce our spending on national defense, creating a so-called peace dividend. Has the Gulf war and the problems inside the Soviet Union delayed or eliminated the chance for a peace dividend, or do you see it long-term?

The President. No, we've actually—well, let me get to dividend in a minute. But in terms of—I always had a different concept of dividend—[laughter]—you have a profit, you pay a dividend. If you don't, why, you don't. We're operating at 300-and-some-jillion-dollar deficit—[laughter]—so we're not in exactly a dividend-paying mode, but the fact of the matter is that we have reduced defense spending.

It is substantially reduced with almost every other account going up in this budget. When you take a look at what we put out there yesterday, you'll see that defense spending is down. I think it's robust enough to have the kind of rapid deployment force that's going to be required in the future.

You heard Cheney yesterday doing a superb job testifying about why we're having to lay up some of the battleships that are proving themselves today off Kuwait. He said he had to make the tough choices, and we've done that. But we are not going to do it to the degree some of the antidefense Members of Congress want, where they want to go in and slash 30 percent out of the muscle of defense.

And I think if there ever is a reason not to do it, you just have to look halfway across the world today. So we're not going to stand for that. And I think that we are going to try to find ways to further reduce defense spending, but not at the risk of weakening our fundamental defense. And I think that some of the criticized high-technology weapons are paying off.

I am annoyed at the propaganda coming out of Baghdad about targeting civilians. This has been fantastically accurate. And that's because a lot of money went into high-technology weaponry—these laser-

guided bombs and a lot of other things, Stealth technology—many of these technologies ridiculed in the past now coming into their own and saving lives, not only American lives, coalition lives but the lives of Iraqis.

And so, we are going to have to have a high-tech, a highly mobile force. And it ain't going to come cheap. It's not going to come cheap, not going to be achieved by slashing the muscle of our defense. And I will keep it strong. And I think yesterday's budget, which is at a reduced number from what we had before, is going to provide us that kind of force. But anything less I won't stand for.

Block Grants

Q. Mr. President, our Governor Edgar was grinning from ear to ear, very, very pleased about the Governors' meeting the other day where it was explained to him your new plan to transfer a good many functions to the States. I wonder if you would mind telling us the philosophy behind this new emphasis on State activity.

The President. Actually, one, it's a concept that could have the label "block grant." The Governors heretofore have been suspicious of block grants because they never got the funds with it. They got the mandates; they had strings attached. And this is a block grant where we have proposed by name the elimination of programs. And we then say the money saved—\$15 billion is the figure we're using—will be distributed to the States to use as they see fit.

And the philosophy behind it is very, very true. I have been President only 2 years. But I believe that the best problem-solving is done as close to the people as possible, at the State level or at the local level. And so this concept is to give these Governors the opportunity in these various fields, and the money with it, to solve the problems. It will cause innovation, it will cause a lot of experimentation, but it will be done without some centralized mandate from a committee chairman or committee action in Washington.

So, the concept isn't spectacularly new,

but it has never been tried where you actually get it fully funded and give the Governors that flexibility. Now, some of the mayors are upset because they say, "Hey, don't give it to Governors, give it to us." We can't give it to everybody, so we'll give it to the Governors and let them use their legislatures to distribute it.

But it was well-received by liberals, conservatives, Republicans, and Democrats at the gubernatorial level. Now our fight is to take some of these entrenched committee interests in the Congress and have them look at it with the same farsighted view. [Laughter]

Economic Stimulants

Q. Mr. President, the war in the Gulf has shown your decisive leadership. Every American is proud of American technology and American servicemen and the success we're having there. But at home, one of the unfortunate things that's happened is businesses have postponed expenditures, consumers are postponing spending, travel is down—a lot of things have been put on hold. What would you tell us all, and what can you and business do to regain this momentum?

The President. Well, I think I tried to address some of that in the remarks I made earlier, because I believe we should have more confidence. We are in a recession; there's no question about that. But I think it will be shallow. I believe that the financial reforms we're talking will help. I believe the lowering of interest rates will help. I believe that the budget that, in spite of the magnitude of the deficit, with the restrained growth in the spending that is held to less than the rate of inflation, would help marginally—because the deficit works the other way.

Some people are talking about stimulating—the old Keynesian approach of pump-priming, stimulating the economy. We've got a major—if government spending is what stimulus is, we've got the stimulus that comes from an unacceptable deficit. So, I will resist all these programs that are going to be offered up of make-work job programs or special housing programs or special added spending programs. They will not bring this economy out. I believe it's

going to be shallow for the reasons I gave—inventory and interest rates and a lot of other reasons.

So, I think what's needed is a boost of confidence. You mentioned travel—I understand that some people are afraid to travel because of security. I remember the charge going up, well, maybe we shouldn't have the Super Bowl because of security. We've got good security, and we've got good intelligence. And I think the American people should have confidence in travel and tourism. And I think people should come here with a renewed sense of confidence and travel.

So, some of it is psychological; some of it is something the government can do something about, and I hope some of the programs that I've mentioned here tonight will do that. But I'm certainly not discouraged about the economic future in this country or our ability to get back on the growth path for the reasons I said in the speech itself.

Mr. Voell. We'll have two more very short questions. Dwayne, have you got a short one?

Postal Rate Increase

Q. All right, I was just told that we're at the end. But I have a short one. [Laughter] But, Mr. President, it's my duty to deliver you just a bit of bad news, I'm sorry to say. It's about that 29-cent stamp. [Laughter] I hear that the ladies would like to have it made 30 cents because the problem that the post office has with the pennies is enormous, and there's a rumor going around the Middle West that maybe this was a conspiracy of the copper people to increase the consumption of copper. [Laughter]

The President. No comment. Next question. Thank you very much. I'll look into it. [Laughter] It's better than saying, "I'll study that one." [Laughter]

Economic Forecast

Q. Mr. President, the final question. The outlook right now is not as great as it should be for the economy. What's your prediction for the rest of your term—this term and your next term?

The President. No, I predict that in a

couple of quarters we'll come out of this and that we'll have a robust economy. It will grow—the estimates that we used in our budget figures are somewhere in the middle of the blue chip estimates. They're not overly optimistic. They were less than the CBO, the Congressional Budget Office; normally, administration's are on the rosier side than the CBO. So I think we've got a real opportunity before half the year's over to start seeing a recovery and see us come back on a growth pattern and see us resume our economic vigor. And then I think that will begin to be felt as these interest rates, hopefully, come down in the housing market.

I think the transportation program that I didn't talk about tonight will have a stimulatory effect in the construction industry. I think the fact that oil prices are lower than where many of the pessimistic predictors would have them is another reason that this will not be as severe a recession—or put it this way—will be a shorter recession if prices stay in this range than have been predicted.

So, basically, I'm optimistic. I think we've had too much pessimism. I can understand why, and if I were an auto worker laid off I guess I'd have every reason in the world to have doubts. But I think the fundamentals are still there. I do not think that this war is going to add an unacceptable burden to it. When you heard the testimony as to the cost that will inure to us after the others come in with their support—I believe that that's another reason that the economy will recover fast. I can tell you I don't believe—I will say this without any fear of contradiction whatsoever: This is not and will not be another Vietnam. This is not going to be a long, drawn-out, difficult situation with an ill-defined ending. I'm absolutely confident of that.

And I can't tell you what and when and how, but I can tell you I have never been more certain of anything in my life. We're going to win it, and we're going—and I think to some degree—and this is your business, not mine, but the market seems to be saying there is reason to be far less pessimistic—or turn it around—more optimistic than many had felt in the late fall or even when we first got in there and the oil prices were spiking up around \$38–\$40 a barrel.

So, the fundamentals are good. Some industries are hurting. Some regions in the country clearly are doing better than others. But basically we're a strong nation. We're a productive nation. We can out-trade anybody if we can get the playing field level, and so that means renewed efforts on GATT or on our free trade areas.

And I'll end up this way: I'm very optimistic about the United States of America. Thank you all very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 8 p.m. in the Grand Ballroom at the New York Hilton Hotel. In his remarks, he referred to Richard A. Voell and Ray Price, chairman and president of the Economic Club of New York; Secretary of the Treasury Nicholas F. Brady; Dwayne O. Andreas, chairman and chief executive officer of Archer Daniels Midland Corp.; Carla A. Hills, U.S. Trade Representative; David Rockefeller, chairman of the Rockefeller Group; Rand V. Araskog, chairman and chief executive officer of ITT Corp.; Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu of Japan; Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany; President Mikhail Gorbachev and Foreign Minister Aleksandr Bessmertnykh of the Soviet Union; Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., former Speaker of the House of Representatives, and his wife, Millie; Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel; Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney; and Gov. Jim Edgar of Illinois.

Exchange With Reporters on the Persian Gulf Conflict February 8, 1991

Q. Mr. President, sorry to interrupt you, sir. Could you say something about Jordan

and the apparently escalating administration comments on the subject?

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The President. Look, I'd prefer not to take any questions at essentially this photo opportunity.

You're talking a very great interest in Jordan, and Mr. Fitzwater gave our views on that. But there is quite some concern now about what appears to be a shift in the Jordanian position. And yet, we're concerned about it and don't understand some of the rhetoric coming out of there. On the other hand, we've always had a historically good relationship with Jordan. But this complicates things.

Jim Baker testified on that yesterday very well and pointed out that we're having to

review our aid picture with him, given the fact they've seemed to have moved over, way over into the Saddam Hussein camp totally.

Note: The exchange began at 1:34 p.m. in the Oval Office at the White House, prior to a meeting with Foreign Minister Guido Di Tella of Argentina. In his remarks, President Bush referred to Marlin Fitzwater, Press Secretary to the President; Secretary of State James A. Baker III; King Hussein I of Jordan; and President Saddam Hussein of Iraq. A tape was not available for verification of the content of this exchange.

Memorandum on the Presidential Design Awards Program

February 8, 1991

Memorandum for the Heads of Departments and Agencies

Every year the Federal Government helps design products that become a part of daily American life. Professional designers working for Federal departments and agencies are instrumental in the production of everything from postage stamps to highways. Our Nation has good reason to take pride in the high standards of quality and innovation these designers have set.

For almost two decades the National Endowment for the Arts has helped to promote design excellence through the Federal Design Improvement Program, and I am delighted to further those efforts by announcing today Round Three of the Presidential Design Awards. These awards, first established in 1983, publicly recognize ex-

emplary achievements in Federal design work and honor those individuals in Federal service and private industry who have pursued excellence in design.

I have asked Chairman John Frohnmayer of the National Endowment for the Arts to implement the Presidential Design Awards Program. I know he will enjoy your full and enthusiastic support. Please designate an individual with an appropriate background and position to be your liaison with the Endowment to help ensure the success of this program.

GEORGE BUSH

Note: An original was not available for verification of the content of this memorandum.

Nomination of Ira H. Raphaelson To Be a Special Counsel at the Department of Justice

February 8, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate Ira H. Raphaelson, of Illinois, to be Special Counsel for the Financial

Institutions Fraud Unit at the Department of Justice. This is a new position.

Currently Mr. Raphaelson serves as First

Assistant to the U.S. Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois in Chicago. Prior to this Mr. Raphaelson served with the U.S. Attorney for the Northern District of Illinois in several capacities: U.S. Attorney, 1989–1990; Chief of the Special Prosecution Division, 1987–1989; Chief of the Criminal Litigation Division, 1987; and

Deputy Chief for Special Prosecutions, 1986–1987.

Mr. Raphaelson graduated from Northwestern University (B.A., 1974; J.D., 1977). He was born July 3, 1953, in Chicago, IL. Mr. Raphaelson is married, has three children, and resides in Northbrook, IL.

Message on the Observance of National Afro-American (Black) History Month

February 11, 1991

This February, as we observe National Black History Month, we recognize the remarkable achievements of Black Americans and the many contributions they have made to our national heritage.

All of us can learn from the special programs and activities being conducted nationwide because Black history is, in fact, America's history. Our Nation has been shaped by the unique contributions of Black Americans, and, today, we share the pride of those courageous men and women who have triumphed over the bitter legacy of slavery and discrimination. Individuals like Frederick Douglass, Dr. Charles Drew, Rosa Parks, and Dr. Martin Luther King are remembered throughout the world for the strength of their convictions and the wealth of their abilities.

However, history is more than a proudly declared list of past feats. It is an ongoing

process that is created each moment as we go about our daily lives. Inspired by the efforts of those who struggled to open the doors of opportunity, Black Americans today are adding to their rich history by excelling in business, government, science, and education—virtually every field of endeavor. Their achievements, like those of previous generations, can serve as powerful examples for our Nation's youth as we strive to create an environment free of the crime and drug abuse that are taking a toll on far too many young Americans. Black History Month challenges young people, not only to celebrate the great accomplishments of the past, but also to turn hard-won opportunity into a hopeful future.

I encourage all Americans to join me in the celebration of Black History Month.

GEORGE BUSH

Message on the Observance of the Lunar New Year, 4689

February 11, 1991

I am pleased to extend my warmest greetings to everyone celebrating the Chinese Lunar New Year of the Ram, 4689.

This holiday provides a wonderful opportunity for you to join with family and friends in celebrating the past and in looking ahead to the challenges and opportunities that the new year will bring. However, on this special occasion, it is also fitting that all Ameri-

cans pause to recognize the many lasting contributions Chinese Americans have made to our country.

America owes a debt of gratitude to the many ethnic groups that have helped to shape the character of our Nation. Sharing a rich and diverse heritage, Americans of Chinese descent have long been recognized for their many contributions to America's

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social, cultural, and economic development. Today, by striving to uphold virtues celebrated during the Year of the Ram—patience, self-sacrifice, and consideration for others—you continue to enrich our commu-

nities and our country.

Barbara and I send our best wishes for every happiness in the Year of the Ram. God bless you.

GEORGE BUSH

Remarks on the Persian Gulf Conflict

February 11, 1991

The President. Let me just say that we had a very thorough briefing from Secretary Cheney and from Chairman Powell. They had a very good visit out there to the Gulf area, talking to our commanders. I am very satisfied, having heard their briefing, with the progress in the war. The air campaign has been very, very effective, and it will continue for awhile. We're not talking about dates for further adding to the air campaign, put it that way.

But I would simply want to say to the American people that the war is going well. I am very pleased with the people that are running the war; they have my full confidence. We are going to take whatever time is necessary to sort out when a next stage might begin. And I will not be discussing it any further than that. And I can guarantee you that there should be no further discussion of that for a lot of reasons, including the safety of our own troops—and that comes first as far as I'm concerned—and the coalition forces. Their safety is paramount in my mind.

But I would be remiss if I didn't reassure the American people that this war is being fought with high technology. There is no targeting of civilians. It has gone far better in terms of casualties than I'd hoped, though we mourn the loss of every single member of our armed forces and the coalition forces, of course.

My heart still goes out to the families. I might say to the families of those who are over there, the report from General Powell and from Secretary Cheney is very reassuring in terms of the morale of our people over there. They know why they are there. They are gung ho about it. They know its importance. They know that it's

right and just. And so, I have great confidence in them.

And altogether, I feel much better after this briefing. I've always felt confident we were on the right path. I feel even more so now after this briefing from Secretary Cheney and General Powell. So, we will just continue down this road. We're the ones that are going to set the time for how this war—the time for any action that is taken. We are not going to suit somebody else's timetable, whether he lives in Baghdad or anyplace else. And that's exactly the way it should be.

And so, I will rely heavily on the advice of our Secretary of Defense, of our Chairman, of our generals out there—General Schwarzkopf and others. Then if they come to me and say there needs to be another phase, then I will then make that decision because that is a decision for the President of the United States.

Having said that, I have total confidence that we are on the right path. And with no further ado, I want to thank them for this arduous trip, but it was well worth it.

Thank you.

Q. Mr. President are you still skeptical air power will do the job?

The President. They may be taking questions over there and I'll refer the—as I said early on when I started in all of this, the briefings on military and air and all of this are best conducted by the experts. And they are over there across the river in the Pentagon. When it comes to the President's decision, I'll be glad to discuss it at the appropriate time. But this is not the appropriate time, for the reasons that I gave you.

We are on track; it is going smoothly. I've

got total confidence that we are prevailing. It is working well. And that's what the American people need to know now, and I don't have anything to contribute beyond that.

Note: The President spoke at 3:45 p.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. Prior

to his remarks, the President was briefed by Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney and Gen. Colin L. Powell, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, on their recent meetings in Saudi Arabia with Gen. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, commander of the U.S. forces in the Persian Gulf, and other allied officers.

Letter to Congressional Leaders Reporting on the National Emergency With Respect to Iraq February 11, 1991

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)

1. On August 2, 1990, in Executive Order No. 12722, I declared a national emergency to deal with the threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States caused by Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. (55 FR 31803.) In that order, I ordered the immediate blocking of all property and interests in property of the Government of Iraq (including the Central Bank of Iraq) then or thereafter located in the United States or within the possession or control of a U.S. person. I also prohibited the importation of goods or services of Iraqi origin into the United States and the exportation of goods, technology, and services to Iraq from the United States. In addition, I prohibited travel-related transactions and transportation transactions from or to Iraq and the performance of any contract in support of any industrial, commercial, or governmental project in Iraq. U.S. persons were also prohibited from granting or extending credit or loans to the Government of Iraq.

At the same time, at the request of the Government of Kuwait, I issued Executive Order No. 12723 (55 FR 31805), blocking all property of the Government of Kuwait then or thereafter in the United States or in the possession or control of a U.S. person.

Subsequently, on August 9, 1990, I issued Executive Orders Nos. 12724 and 12725 (55 FR 33089), to ensure that the sanctions imposed by the United States were consistent with United Nations Security Council Resolution 661 of August 6, 1990. Under these orders, additional steps were taken

with regard to Iraq, and sanctions were applied to Kuwait as well to insure that no benefit to Iraq resulted from the military occupation of Kuwait.

2. The declaration of the national emergency on August 2, 1990, was made pursuant to the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*), the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*), and section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code. I reported the declaration to the Congress on August 3, 1990, pursuant to section 204(b) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (50 U.S.C. 1703(b)). The additional sanctions of August 9, 1990, were imposed pursuant to the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including the statutes cited above and the United Nations Participation Act (22 U.S.C. 287c). The present report is submitted pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c) and 1703(c). This report discusses only Administration actions and expenses directly related to the national emergency with respect to Iraq declared in Executive Order No. 12722, as implemented pursuant to that order and Executive Orders Nos. 12723, 12724, and 12725.

3. The Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Department of the Treasury ("FAC"), after consultation with other Federal agencies, issued the Kuwaiti Assets Control Regulations, 31 C.F.R. Part 570 (55 FR 49857, November 30, 1990), and the Iraqi Sanc-

tions Regulations, 31 C.F.R. Part 575 (56 FR 2112, January 18, 1991), to implement the prohibitions contained in Executive Orders Nos. 12722–12725.

Prior to the issuance of the final regulations, FAC issued a number of general licenses to address emergency situations affecting U.S. persons and the legitimate Government of Kuwait. Those general licenses have been incorporated, as appropriate, into the Kuwaiti Assets Control Regulations and the Iraqi Sanctions Regulations as general licenses, which permit transactions that would otherwise be prohibited by the Executive orders and regulations. U.S. persons, including U.S. financial institutions, are authorized to complete certain securities, foreign exchange, and similar transactions on behalf of the Government of Kuwait that were entered into prior to August 2, 1990. Similarly, certain import and export transactions commenced prior to August 2, 1990, were allowed to be completed, provided that any payments owed to Iraq or Kuwait were paid into a blocked account in a U.S. financial institution. The regulations also allow for the investment and reinvestment of blocked Kuwaiti and Iraqi assets. Consistent with United Nations Security Council Resolutions 661 and 666, the regulations also outline licensing procedures permitting the donation to Iraq or Kuwait of food in humanitarian circumstances, and of medical supplies, where it is demonstrated to FAC that the proposed export transaction meets the requirements for exemption under United Nations Security Council Resolution 661.

With this report I am enclosing a copy of the Department of the Treasury's Kuwaiti Assets Control Regulations and Iraqi Sanctions Regulations.

4. Worldwide outrage over the invasion of Kuwait by Saddam Hussein has resulted in the imposition of sanctions by nearly every country of the world. To an extent unprecedented in the history of peacetime economic sanctions, the community of nations has worked together to make the sanctions effective in isolating Saddam Hussein and in cutting him off from the support he needs in order to continue his illegal occupation of Kuwait. This cooperation has occurred through the United Nations Sanc-

tions Committee, established by United Nations Security Council Resolution 661, diplomatic channels, and day-to-day working contact among the national authorities responsible for implementing and administering the sanctions.

5. As of January 24, 1991, FAC had issued 158 specific licenses to Kuwaiti governmental entities operating assets or direct investments in the United States, enabling continued operation and the preservation of Kuwaiti government assets in the United States, as well as addressing certain expenditures by or on behalf of the Government of Kuwait in exile. In addition, 68 specific licenses were issued regulating transactions involving the Government of Iraq or its assets. Authorizations were granted enabling the Iraqi Embassy to conduct diplomatic representation in the United States. Specific licenses were also issued to non-Iraqi entities determining or authorizing the disposition of pre-embargo imports and exports on the high seas, authorizing the payment under confirmed letters of credit for pre-embargo exports, and permitting the conduct of procedural transactions such as the filing of lawsuits and payment for legal representation. In all cases involving Iraqi property, steps were taken to ensure that no financial benefit accrued to Iraq as a result of a licensing decision. In order to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of licenses, reporting requirements have been imposed that are closely monitored. Licensed accounts are regularly audited by FAC compliance personnel and by deputized auditors from other regulatory agencies. Compliance analyses are prepared monthly for major licensed Kuwaiti governmental entities.

6. Upon issuance of Executive Orders Nos. 12722 and 12723 on August 2, 1990, FAC initiated an intensive effort to identify and enforce the blocked status of all property within the United States in which the Government of Iraq has an interest. On Sunday, August 5, 1990, in a nationwide law enforcement effort coordinated by FAC, notices of blocking were served on agents of Iraqi Airways, Inc., at four locations—two in New York, one in Southfield, Michigan, and one in Los Angeles, California—and all

operations of Iraqi Airways in the United States were shut down.

On August 27, 1990, a notice of blocking was served on a company in Newbury, Ohio, which had in its possession a scintillation detector belonging to the Iraqi Atomic Energy Commission. The detector had been sold to the Iraqi government by the firm in February 1990 and returned to the United States for repair in July 1990.

On September 17, 1990, in a law enforcement effort coordinated by FAC with assistance from the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Customs Service, a notice of blocking was served and actions were taken pursuant thereto at the office of a machine tool distributing company in Solon, Ohio. This corporation is a wholly owned subsidiary of an English company and was blocked based on information that the English company was ultimately owned and controlled by an Iraqi government-controlled trading company in Baghdad, Iraq. Enforcement of the blocked status of the Ohio company's property, including its bank assets, forced the shutdown of the firm.

FAC is continuing to coordinate enforcement actions and investigate reports of violations of the sanctions against Iraq and occupied Kuwait. These efforts will continue to ensure that no activities in violation of the sanctions are allowed to confer any benefit on Iraq.

The enforcement efforts of the United States Government complement the efforts worldwide to enforce sanctions against Iraq. The United States has utilized a wide variety of diplomatic, administrative, and enforcement tools to deter circumvention of the global trade and financial embargoes established under United Nations Security Council resolutions. The enforcement efforts of the United States have been augmented through ongoing contacts with the United Nations, the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development, the European Community and member states' central banks through the Bank for Inter-

national Settlements, as well as with representatives of individual governments.

7. The expenses incurred by the Federal Government in the 6-month period from August 2, 1990, through February 1, 1991, that are directly attributable to the exercise of the authorities conferred by the declaration of a national emergency with respect to Iraq (including sanctions against Iraq and occupied Kuwait) are estimated at \$1,226,338.80, most of which represents wage and salary costs for Federal personnel. Personnel costs were largely centered in the Department of the Treasury (particularly in FAC, the U.S. Customs Service, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Enforcement, the Office of the Assistant Secretary for International Affairs, and the Office of the General Counsel), the Department of State, the Federal Reserve Board, the National Security Council, the Department of Agriculture, and the Department of Transportation.

8. The invasion of Kuwait and the continuing illegal occupation of that country by Saddam Hussein continue to pose an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. The United States remains committed to a multilateral resolution of this crisis through its actions implementing the binding decisions of the United Nations Security Council with respect to Iraq and Kuwait. I shall continue to exercise the powers at my disposal to apply economic sanctions against Iraq and occupied Kuwait as long as these measures are appropriate, and will continue to report periodically to the Congress on significant developments, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1703(c).

Sincerely,

GEORGE BUSH

Note: Identical letters were sent to Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Dan Quayle, President of the Senate.

Message to Congressional Leaders Transmitting the 1991 Economic Report

February 12, 1991

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate:

Just over 8 years ago the longest peacetime economic expansion in U.S. history began. By the start of the 1990s the unemployment rate had fallen to levels not seen since the early 1970s, and inflation remained relatively low and remarkably stable when compared with the 1970s. More than 20 million new jobs were created by our dynamic and diverse market economy—the largest and the most productive in the world. Reflecting both the evolving needs and wants of the American people and the rapid advance of technology, some industries and regions experienced much more robust job growth than others. And, as is normal during economic expansions, the rate of growth of the Nation's output varied from year to year.

The events of 1990 were a reminder that even a healthy economy can suffer shocks and short-term setbacks. In early August, Iraq invaded and occupied its small, defenseless neighbor Kuwait and threatened Saudi Arabia. Oil prices rose substantially on the world market, and business and consumer confidence plummeted. These shocks hit an economy that was already growing slowly for several reasons, including worldwide increases in interest rates, tightened credit conditions, and the lingering effects of a successful attempt begun in 1988 by the Federal Reserve to prevent an acceleration of inflation. U.S. output turned down in the fourth quarter of 1990, and it became clear that the economy had entered a recession. I know that in some regions of our country, people are in genuine economic distress.

This temporary interruption in America's economic growth does not signal a decline in the basic long-term vitality of the U.S. economy. Indeed, there were important economic achievements in 1990. Even though many analysts had earlier forecast increased inflation, the underlying rate of

inflation was contained and showed clear signs of declining by the end of the year. Low inflation is essential to lower interest rates and strong economic growth. The U.S. trade deficit declined for the third year in a row, and U.S. firms remained competitive in world markets. Exports of American products reached an all-time high in 1990 and exceeded those of any other nation. Productivity in U.S. manufacturing continued to grow impressively. Some regions and industries experienced relatively strong job growth.

My Administration's economic policies are designed both to mitigate the current downturn and to provide for a solid recovery and the highest possible rate of sustainable economic growth. Because these policies are credible and systematic, they reduce uncertainty and pave the way to higher growth with sustained job-creating expansions. With these policies in place, the current recession is expected to be mild and brief by historical standards.

Economic growth is projected to recover by the middle of this year. Inflation and interest rates are expected to decline. With the adoption of my pro-growth initiatives, the recovery and ensuing expansion are projected to be strong and sustained, and to be accompanied by continued progress toward lower inflation.

As the Nation proceeds into the 1990s, it is important to remember the simple secret of America's economic success in the 1980s: a government policy that allowed the private sector to serve as the engine of economic growth. We must also remember that economic growth is the fundamental determinant of the long-run success of any nation, the basic source of rising living standards, and the key to meeting the needs and desires of the American people.

The process of growth necessarily involves change. Advances in technology, shifts in world market conditions, and changes in tastes and demographics have created major new industries and dramati-

cally altered the fortunes of existing industries. The lesson of history is clear. Attempts to protect special interests by blocking the economy's natural, market-driven evolution—through regulation, subsidy, or protection from competition—reduce the economy's flexibility and impair its ability to grow and to create jobs. Growth and prosperity are enhanced by strengthening and extending the scope of market forces, not by substituting government dictates for the free choices of workers, consumers, and businesses.

Toward Renewed Growth

The budget law enacted last fall gives fiscal policy a strong and credible medium-term framework. It increases the ability of the fiscal system to dampen the impact of the current recession, while providing for strong controls to reduce Federal spending as a percentage of our gross national product. A major reason that the budget deficit is expected to increase this year—before declining steadily thereafter—is the increase in payments to those adversely affected by the current downturn and the reduction in tax receipts as incomes grow more slowly. These automatic responses to the recession will help cushion its effects.

I am committed to maintaining a tax system that will sustain strong economic growth. My proposal to reduce the tax rate on capital gains would give a needed boost to the economy and set it on a strong course of economic growth and job creation for years to come. A lower capital gains tax rate would encourage entrepreneurial activity, which plays a critical role in creating new jobs, new products, and new methods of production. It would reduce the bias in favor of debt financing and thereby decrease the financial risks borne by U.S. corporations and their workers and shareholders.

The Federal Reserve's control of inflation throughout the recent long expansion has given it the credibility necessary to mitigate the current downturn significantly without triggering an increase in inflationary expectations. Federal Reserve action in recent months will also help to alleviate tight credit market conditions that have hampered the economy. It is important that the Federal

Reserve sustain money and credit growth necessary for the maintenance of sustained economic growth, especially during an economic downturn. And, while unwarranted risks should be avoided, I believe that sound banks should be making more sound loans.

Comprehensive banking reform will help to alleviate tight credit conditions by reducing unnecessary restrictions on the banking sector. Healthier depository institutions are essential for a sound financial system. Lifting restrictions on interstate banking activities and on the ability of banks to combine with commercial and other financial firms will increase banks' competitiveness. These changes will enhance banks' ability to attract capital and reduce the risk of a contraction in lending.

Some have argued that the government should react to the recent oil price shock by reregulating energy markets. They would do well to remember the lessons of the 1970s, when regulation worsened the impacts of two oil shocks and forced Americans to waste many hours in long and unnecessary lines at gas stations. Long-term uncertainties about energy prices make it vital that U.S. energy policy be based, in both the short run and the long run, on the flexibility and efficiency that only well-functioning markets can provide.

My Administration's National Energy Strategy calls for removing unnecessary barriers to market forces so that ample supplies of reasonably priced energy can continue to foster economic growth. The Strategy also outlines initiatives to enhance the energy security of the United States and its friends and allies, to encourage cost-effective conservation and efficiency measures, to increase the use of alternative fuels, and to continue to mitigate the environmental consequences of energy use.

Supporting Long-Run Growth

The Federal Government cannot mandate or effectively direct economic growth, but it can and should create conditions that encourage market-driven growth. That requires reducing barriers to saving, investing, working, and innovating. Encouraging growth also requires sustaining and expand-

ing the role of market forces and, thereby, enhancing the economy's flexibility. Attempts to second-guess the market and to direct government support to particular firms, industries, or technologies in the name of promoting growth are inevitably counterproductive.

The multiyear Federal deficit reduction package adopted last year, the largest and most comprehensive such package in U.S. history, will reduce the Federal budget deficit by nearly a half-trillion dollars over the next 5 years relative to baseline projections. This substantial reduction in government borrowing will raise the national saving rate and increase the pool of funds available to finance job-creating private investment in new productive capacity and new technology.

My Administration remains firmly committed to taking additional steps to lower the cost of capital and to encourage entrepreneurship, saving, investment, and innovation. I have again asked the Congress to reduce the tax rate on long-term capital gains and to make the research and experimentation tax credit permanent. To encourage private saving, my budget again includes Family Savings Accounts and penalty-free withdrawals from Individual Retirement Accounts for first-time homebuyers. My Administration will seek increased Federal support for research that has broad national benefits, and we will make the results of government-supported research more accessible to the private sector so that they can be brought more quickly to market.

Strong economic growth will continue to require a sound national transportation infrastructure. My Administration's proposals for restructuring highway programs, centered around a new National Highway System program, would make a substantial contribution to meeting those demands.

Economic growth requires skilled and adaptable workers as well as modern capital and new technology. Excellence in education is the key to increasing the quality of the U.S. labor force. My Administration is strongly committed to making the U.S. educational system second to none, so that U.S. workers can continue to compete effectively with their peers in other nations. To meet this goal, the performance of U.S.

elementary and secondary education must be dramatically improved. More money will not ensure excellence; America is already a world leader in spending on education. Fundamental reform is necessary.

Government policies should be designed to put power in the hands of individuals and families—to give them the tools and incentives to improve their own lives. Thus students and their families must be given greater freedom to choose among competing schools, and talented and skilled individuals must be freed from unnecessary obstacles to entering the teaching profession. My Administration will seek enactment of a new Educational Excellence Act that would support choice in education, alternative certification for teachers and principals, rewards for outstanding teachers and for schools that improve their students' achievements, and innovative approaches to mathematics and science education.

The Immigration Act of 1990, the first major reform of legal immigration in a quarter-century, will substantially increase the overall level of immigration, particularly of skilled workers. These new workers will contribute to U.S. economic growth, as well as to the Nation's social and cultural vitality.

The Americans with Disabilities Act is the most significant extension of civil rights legislation in two decades. It will enable more of our citizens with disabilities to enter the economic mainstream and thus to better their own lives while contributing to the Nation's economic strength.

Last year important legislation passed that will give power and opportunity to individuals. The expansion of the Earned Income Tax Credit, the new health insurance credit, and the other child care provisions in the 1990s budget legislation will put dollars for child care directly in the hands of parents, instead of bureaucracies. The Homeownership and Opportunity for People Everywhere (HOPE) initiative in the National Affordable Housing Act will expand homeownership and give more families a stake in their communities. My Administration strongly supported the expansion of Medicaid to provide health insurance to more pregnant women and chil-

dren in low-income families.

But there is more to be done. My Administration will continue to press for the establishment of enterprise zones to encourage entrepreneurship, investment, and job creation in distressed communities. We will propose initiatives focused on infant mortality, preventive measures, and nutrition to improve the health of those least able to provide for their own needs.

Flexibility and Regulation

The remarkable flexibility of the U.S. economy, which stems from its reliance on free markets, is a major national asset. Flexibility enables the economy to cushion the effects of adverse developments, such as oil price shocks, and to take full advantage of innovations and other new opportunities. Indeed, the responsiveness of the economy to new opportunities is an important spur to innovation and a source of economic dynamism.

Government regulation generally serves to reduce economic flexibility and thus should have a very limited role. Where regulation is necessary, regulatory programs should pass strict cost-benefit tests and should seek to harness the power of market forces to serve the public interest, not to distort or diminish those forces.

The lesson of the savings and loan crisis, to which my Administration responded swiftly, is not that competition and innovation are incompatible with safety and soundness in the financial sector. Rather, this experience shows that poorly designed regulation, inadequate supervision, and limits on risk-reducing diversification can combine to produce behavior that undermines creditors' confidence and imposes unnecessary burdens on taxpayers.

We can and must ensure the safety and soundness of our banking system and continue to provide full protection for insured deposits while allowing competition to improve efficiency and encourage innovation. My Administration's proposals for comprehensive reform of the regulatory system governing banks will achieve these goals. In addition, these reforms will enhance the ability of U.S. banks to compete in the global markets for financial services.

Last year's farm legislation embodied im-

portant steps toward a market-oriented agricultural policy and away from government domination of this vital and progressive sector. Farmers have been given additional flexibility in planting decisions, in a way that will both sustain farmers' incomes and save taxpayers' money.

Market-based initiatives can and should play a key role in environmental policy as well. In 1989 my Administration proposed comprehensive legislation to combat air pollution. This proposal broke a logjam that had blocked congressional action for more than a decade, and a landmark clean air bill was enacted last year—the most significant air pollution legislation in the Nation's history. The centerpiece of this bill is an innovative, market-based program for controlling—at the least possible cost to the economy—the emissions that produce acid rain. All provisions of this legislation will be implemented so as to minimize unnecessary burdens on American workers and firms.

Economic growth and environmental protection are compatible, but only if environmental goals reflect careful cost-benefit analysis and if environmental regulation provides maximum flexibility to meet those goals at least cost. My Administration will continue to be guided by the responsibilities of global stewardship; we will seek both to protect the environment and to maintain economic growth to give all the world's children the chance to lead better lives than their parents.

Leadership in the Global Economy

Throughout the postwar period, the United States has led the world toward a system of free trade and open markets. The benefits of global economic integration and expanded international trade have been enormous, at home and abroad. U.S. firms gain from access to global markets; U.S. workers benefit from foreign investment in America; and U.S. consumers can buy goods and services from around the world. Competition and innovation have been stimulated, and businesses have increased their efficiency by locating operations around the globe. The phenomenal prosperity and vitality of market-oriented economies—and the bankruptcy of the socialist model—

point the way to future progress and growth.

My Administration will continue to push aggressively for open markets in all nations, including our own, and will continue to oppose protectionism. Protectionist trade barriers impose burdens on the many to serve the interests of the few and can only reduce the Nation's competitiveness. Government attempts to overrule the decisions of the international marketplace and to manage trade or investment flows inevitably reduce economic flexibility and lower living standards.

My Administration's top trade policy priority continues to be the successful completion of the Uruguay Round negotiations of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Success in the Uruguay Round would open agricultural markets, lower or eliminate tariffs on many products, strengthen the GATT system, and extend it to cover important new areas—such as services, investment, and intellectual property—critical to U.S. economic vitality. These improvements would significantly increase the ability of the global economy to raise living standards in the United States and around the world. Failure, on the other hand, would increase trade frictions and could lead to a destructive new round of protectionism.

In addition, my Administration has moved to pave the way toward a hemispheric zone of free trade. We have announced our intention to begin negotiations on a free-trade agreement with Mexico. My Enterprise for the Americas Initiative promises to fuel growth and prosperity throughout this hemisphere by removing barriers to trade and investment. This initiative also aims to provide official debt reduction to countries engaged in significant economic reforms and thereby to build on my Administration's ongoing support for commercial debt reduction.

America remains a beacon of hope to peoples around the world. Our Nation continues to demonstrate by shining example that political democracy and free markets reinforce each other and together lead to liberty and prosperity. Nations in this hemisphere and the emerging democracies of Eastern Europe are eagerly moving to follow America's example. The challenges these nations face as they fundamentally restructure their economies are enormous. My Administration will continue its strong support and assistance for their vital and historic efforts.

Looking Ahead

In my *Economic Report* last year I stated that I looked forward to the 1990s with hope and optimism. Despite the economic events of 1990, we have reason for both hope and optimism in full measure as the Nation approaches the next American century.

Following sound economic policy principles, my Administration seeks to achieve the maximum possible rate of sustainable economic growth. We must continue to adhere to those principles if we are to soften the impacts of the current recession and to strengthen the foundation for strong growth in the years to come. Economic growth remains the key to raising living standards for all Americans, to expanding job opportunities, and to maintaining America's global economic leadership.

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,
February 12, 1991.

Note: The President's message was printed in the "Economic Report of the President" but was not issued as a White House press release. Thomas S. Foley was Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Dan Quayle was President of the Senate.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on United States Commercial Space Policy Guidelines

February 12, 1991

The President has approved U.S. commercial space policy guidelines aimed at expanding private sector investment in space by the market-driven commercial space sector. These guidelines are the result of a 9-month interagency review of the commercial space sector conducted by the Vice President and the National Space Council.

The U.S. commercial space policy guide-

lines recognize that a robust commercial space sector has the potential to generate new technologies, markets, jobs, and other important economic benefits to the Nation. The guidelines contain new provisions and definitions of key concepts to provide for more effective implementation of the national space policy by U.S. Agencies.

Exchange With Reporters on the Persian Gulf Conflict Prior to Discussions With Defense Minister Thomas King of the United Kingdom

February 12, 1991

Q. Going to talk about the ground war—possible?

The Defense Minister. Are you going on, Mr. President, or—

The President. No, I'm not. I defer to guests because I don't take questions in here. And that's Helen Thomas [United Press International], I think. [Laughter] I don't look over, so I can't see, but I—

Q. We've got a better one for you.

The President. She knows very well that I don't take questions here. But foreign guests are encouraged to, if you'd like to.

The Defense Minister. Well, I just said to the President here—and the Vice President, who I had the pleasure of meeting last week in London, and with Dick Cheney, General Brent Scowcroft—the very close measure of the very close cooperation we have. I'm very grateful for it. We've been very appreciative of the close contact also we have. And I was going to say to the President that we have great admiration for General Schwarzkopf. We're working very closely with him. We have our 1st Armored Division, which is with now the U.S. 7th Corps. And General Franks is commanding that. And we have General Smith working under him. And it's a measure of

the cooperation that we have. I think both at sea, in the air, and on land that it's been an excellent illustration of very close cooperation. And I welcome the chance to meet the President. And one feels one knows these issues so well, communicating through various channels.

Q. Mr. King, do you think it's too soon to go to a ground war? Do you agree with the President on that?

The Defense Minister. It's a need to see some significant reduction in Iraq's military capability. You can't put precise figures on it, but there certainly needs to be a reduction in their capability. I know the President has always made very clear something that we support very strongly, that we want to see a tilt in the balance of military advantage so that when our forces embark—the allied coalition forces embark on that land campaign that the balance of advantage is with them. That will help us to minimize the casualties on our own side and actually hopefully minimize the casualties for the people of Kuwait who are going to be part of the battleground.

Q. Is there concern, though, on the other hand, that if the air war is protracted that you start to lose some of the international

support?

The Defense Minister. There are a lot of considerations that have to be taken into account. We have great respect and confidence in General Schwarzkopf, in the military judgments that he will make on the ground. He talks closely to our commanders there as well, which is very valuable to us. And we appreciate very much—and obviously my relationship with Secretary Cheney—but particularly the President's excellent habit of keeping in very close touch with Prime Minister John Major. And so, as far as I can say for the United Kingdom, the cooperation couldn't be closer. And we know, I think all of us, in our hearts, a whole range of issues that have to be taken into account before the President will undoubtedly have to reach a very important judgment.

Q. But right now do you think they have the balance?

The Defense Minister. Oh, I think there's some work to be done.

Q. Mr. President, do you feel there is pressure to get it over with? Either internal or international?

The President. I'm not going to take any questions here. But I must—like to identify myself with the remark we've just heard here. [Inaudible]

The Defense Minister. We've got a change of shift.

The President. This may be some of your troops coming in.

The Defense Minister. [Inaudible]

The President. I think so.

The Defense Minister. But it's been very useful to be able to see that exchange of views.

The President. I think there's a conscientious effort on his part to try to raise the

propaganda value—accusing us of indiscriminate bombing of civilians. And it's simply not true. And what's overlooked is the—a lot of the brutality that's so evident and so purposeful on his part—the treatment of the prisoners. The Scud missile attacks have no military value. The environmental terrorism has not taken human life yet, but it's pretty bad. And we are doing the right thing. And I'm just delighted with the cooperation. And we are on track. And I think most of the world knows it. But to hear this one-sided propaganda machine cranking out a lot of myths and falsehoods—but I don't think the world is buying it, frankly.

The Defense Minister. We didn't see many television pictures of the casualties in Kuwait, did we?

The President. No. It's still going on.

The Defense Minister. And of the civilians and the tens of thousands of civilians that must have lost their lives there?

The President. No, I think we're right on track—right on track and very proud to be identified with you all in this enterprise.

Note: The exchange began at 2:05 p.m. in the Oval Office at the White House. The Defense Minister referred to Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; Gen. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, commander of the U.S. forces in the Persian Gulf; and Lt. Gen. Frederick M. Franks, Jr., and Maj. Gen. Isaac Dixon Smith, commanding general and deputy chief of staff for personnel, 1st Armored Division, U.S. Army Europe and 7th Army. President Bush referred to President Saddam Hussein of Iraq.

Nomination of Catherine Yi-yu Cho Woo To Be a Member of the National Council on the Arts

February 12, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate Catherine Yi-yu Cho Woo, of California, to be a member of the Na-

tional Council on the Arts for the remainder of the term expiring September 3, 1994. She would succeed Marvin Hamlisch.

Since 1969 Dr. Woo has been a professor of Chinese in the department of classical and Oriental languages and literatures at San Diego State University in California.

Dr. Woo graduated from San Diego State College (B.A., 1968), California State Uni-

versity (M.A., 1972), and the University of San Francisco (Ed.D., 1981). She was born May 23, 1935, in Peking, China. She is married, has two children, and resides in San Diego.

Remarks Announcing Proposed Transportation Legislation *February 13, 1991*

Mr. Secretary; a special welcome to Senators Riegle and Moynihan, Congressman Larry Coughlin; and let me just welcome all of you to the White House. It's great to have you here. And it's great for me to be with our able Secretary of Transportation, whose baby we are unveiling here.

Thirty-five years ago, President Eisenhower envisioned an interstate highway system that today is a reality. And his idea fueled development in this country for a generation and united the States as never before—economically, politically, and socially. So, take a look at any map in our country, and you'll see President Eisenhower's legacy for a strong America.

Today the interstate system is virtually complete, and Americans enjoy unequaled mobility. But in the years since its construction began, there have been major demographic shifts and travel changes in our country. And we have a remarkable highway system, but as Sam has told you and certainly told me, much of it needs improvement. And we need to move forward to meet the transportation needs of the coming generations. It's time to take the first step on the long road that lies ahead. And the status quo will simply not get us there.

Economic competition in the 21st century is going to be tougher than ever before. We can help build competitiveness and improve the links between workers and jobs and goods and markets. Already, transportation accounts for about 20 percent of total consumer spending. And we've got to find ways to expand our Nation's mobility for urban Americans, for rural Americans, and for Americans with disabilities who are on

the move.

So, today we're unveiling a blueprint for a national highway system. This map explains it. Sam has been, I understand, briefing on that here. We've designed new legislation—the Surface Transportation Assistance Act—to reform existing highway programs and increase funding for what works, to prepare for the next American century.

And to do it, we must invest in our future. So, we're investing \$105 billion in our transportation infrastructure over the next 5 years. Highway investment will increase by 39 percent to \$20 billion by 1996. And funds for capital investment in mass transit will increase by 25 percent. And we've proposed a 34 percent increase in funding for highway safety programs over the next 5 years.

The future of Americans' transportation rest on the new foundation that we're laying today. Building on the success of the interstate system, this bill provides for the designation of a new national highway system which concentrates Federal dollars on the rehabilitation and improvement of our most critical highways. It creates a new urban-rural block grant that will streamline narrow highway grant programs into a larger, more flexible block grant.

The legislation will reduce the backlog of bridges needing repair and replacement. It promotes efficiency by cutting redtape for the trucking industry. The bill also focuses attention on the needs of our cities, where millions of our citizens depend on public transit. Mass transit in urban areas will be maintained and improved. And under this legislation, funding for it will become more stable and equitable.

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Our approach will provide States and localities with flexibility to select which highways will receive targeted Federal dollars, and States and localities will be able to choose whether to spend Federal dollars on transit or highway solutions. As never before, we are encouraging creative new financing and management by the States.

This bill is a good one. And we believe it will draw broad support from all sectors: the States, the cities, the transportation industry, and the Congress. And as part of this administration's national transportation policy, it will move us into the next American century. With this legislation, America is on the road to expanded productivity, more jobs, and a strengthened infrastructure for a stronger United States.

Sam, you've been dubbed the "road warrior." [Laughter] I don't know whether it's just by yourself or by all the rest of us, but nevertheless, I—[laughter]—since you've already been dubbed that, I want you—and I see we've got some heavyweights here in the front rows—to ask

for their support. But I really hope that you can bring back a bill that I can enthusiastically sign this fall or perhaps sooner. I don't know what your legislative schedule is.

But in any event, I think we're off to a good start. And I'm grateful to you and the people at the Department of Transportation who have put so much of their hearts and souls into formulating this new approach. So, to all of you who have been a part of it, direct or indirect, my sincere thanks. We're going to work hard to make this become a reality. And thanks for coming over here today.

And God bless you all. Thank you very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 10:34 a.m. in Room 450 of the Old Executive Office Building. In his remarks, he referred to Secretary of Transportation Samuel K. Skinner; Senators Donald W. Riegle, Jr., and Daniel P. Moynihan; and Representative Lawrence Coughlin.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on Allied Bombing in Baghdad

February 13, 1991

Last night, coalition forces bombed a military command and control center in Baghdad that, according to press reports, resulted in a number of civilian casualties.

The loss of civilian lives in time of war is a truly tragic consequence. It saddens everyone to know that innocent people may have died in the course of military conflict. America treats human life as our most precious value. That is why even during this military conflict in which the lives of our service men and women are at risk, we will not target civilian facilities. We will continue to hit only military targets. The bunker that was attacked last night was a military target, a command-and-control center that fed instructions directly to the Iraqi war machine, painted and camouflaged to avoid detection and well-documented as a military target. We have been systematically attack-

ing these targets since the war began.

We don't know why civilians were at this location, but we do know that Saddam Hussein does not share our value in the sanctity of life. Indeed, he time and again has shown a willingness to sacrifice civilian lives and property that further his war aims.

Civilian hostages were moved in November and December to military sites for use as human shields. POW's reportedly have been placed at military sites. Roving bands of execution squads search out deserters among his own ranks of servicemen. Command and control centers in Iraq have been placed on top of schools and public buildings. Tanks and other artillery have been placed beside private homes and small villages. And only this morning we have documentation that two MIG 21's have been parked near the front door of a treasured

archeologic site which dates back to the 27th century B.C.

His environmental terrorism spreads throughout the Persian Gulf, killing wildlife and threatening human water supplies. And finally, Saddam Hussein aims his Scud missiles at innocent civilians in Israel and Saudi Arabia. He kills civilians intentionally and with purpose.

Saddam Hussein created this war. He created the military bunkers. And he can bring

the war to an end. We urge him once again to save his people and to comply with the U.N. resolutions.

Thank you very much.

Note: Press Secretary Fitzwater read the statement to reporters at 11:47 a.m. in the Briefing Room at the White House. The statement referred to President Saddam Hussein of Iraq.

Nomination of John G. Keller, Jr., To Be an Under Secretary of Commerce

February 13, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate John G. Keller, Jr., of the District of Columbia, to be Under Secretary of Commerce for Travel and Tourism at the Department of Commerce. He would succeed Rockwell Anthony Schnabel.

Since 1989, Mr. Keller has served as Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of Presidential Advance. Prior to this Mr. Keller served in the Office of the Vice President as Deputy Assistant to the Vice President and Director of Advance, 1987–1989, and as Deputy Director of Advance, 1986–1987 and 1984–1985. He served as a confidential assistant to the Director at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1985–1986. Mr.

Keller has served in the Office of the Vice President as a lead advance representative, 1982–1984, and as a volunteer advance representative, 1981–1982. Mr. Keller has served at the George Bush for President campaign as the scheduling and advance coordinator, 1979–1980. His work experience has allowed him to travel over one million miles and has taken him to more than 70 foreign countries and every State in the Nation.

Mr. Keller graduated from Iowa State University (B.A., 1982). He was born August 10, 1958, in Washington, DC. Mr. Keller is married and resides in Alexandria, VA.

Appointment of John Kenneth Blackwell as United States Representative on the United Nations Commission on Human Rights

February 14, 1991

The President today announced his intention to appoint John Kenneth Blackwell, of Ohio, to be the Representative of the United States on the Human Rights Commission of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. He would succeed Armando Valladares.

Currently Mr. Blackwell serves as a busi-

ness and education consultant in Cincinnati, OH. Prior to this Mr. Blackwell served as Deputy Under Secretary at the Department of Housing and Urban Development in Washington, DC.

Mr. Blackwell graduated from Xavier

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University (B.S., 1970; M.E.D., 1971). He was born February 28, 1948, in Cincinnati, OH. Mr. Blackwell is married, has three children, and resides in Cincinnati, OH.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on the Iraqi Offer To Withdraw From Kuwait

February 15, 1991

We have not yet examined a full official text of the Revolutionary Command Council's statement, but it clearly contains conditions for Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait. The United Nations Security Council resolutions are clear in their insistence that the withdrawal be complete and unconditional. Promises alone are not sufficient. There

must be not only agreement to comply with all United Nations Security Council resolutions but also immediate and concrete action on the ground.

Note: Press Secretary Fitzwater read the statement to reporters at 8:32 a.m. in the Briefing Room at the White House.

Letter to Congressional Leaders Transmitting the Report on Soviet Noncompliance With Arms Control Agreements

February 15, 1991

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)

Enclosed are classified and unclassified copies of the Annual Report on Soviet Noncompliance with Arms Control Agreements. This report also subsumes a special report requested on the status of SS-23s in Eastern Europe and on the Krasnoyarsk radar.

This year, while concerns about Soviet compliance with arms control agreements remain, I can report that the U.S. demand for strict adherence to arms control agreements has yielded positive results in some areas. Nonetheless, a number of compliance issues remain outstanding and several new compliance issues have arisen.

The United States will continue to press the Soviet Union to fulfill all its arms control obligations and to take the actions necessary to correct its arms control violations expedi-

tiously. Anything less than full compliance with past treaties cannot help but affect our judgment with respect to future treaties.

The report represents the Administration's best judgment at a given point in time. As our understanding of certain compliance issues in the report continues to evolve, we will continue to consult with the Congress and seek Soviet redress of our concerns.

Sincerely,

GEORGE BUSH

Note: Identical letters were sent to Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Dan Quayle, President of the Senate.

Remarks to the American Association for the Advancement of Science

February 15, 1991

Thank you very much. Thank you, and please forgive me for keeping you waiting. First, let me pay my respects to Secretary Watkins and to Dr. Bromley and to NASA's very able Administrator, Admiral Truly.

Before talking about the subject at hand, I do want to make a few comments on the statement that came out of Baghdad early this morning. When I first heard that statement, I must say I was happy that Saddam Hussein had seemed to realize that he must now withdraw unconditionally from Kuwait, in keeping with the relevant United Nations resolutions.

Regrettably, the Iraq statement now appears to be a cruel hoax, dashing the hopes of the people in Iraq and, indeed, around the world. It seems that there was an immediate celebratory atmosphere in Baghdad after this statement. And this reflects, I think, the Iraqi people's desire to see the war end, a war the people of Iraq never sought. Not only was the Iraq statement full of unacceptable old conditions, but Saddam Hussein has added several new conditions. And we've been in touch with members of the coalition, and they recognize that there is nothing new here, with the possible exception of recognizing for the first time that Iraq must leave Kuwait.

Let me state once again: They must withdraw without condition. There must be full implementation of all the Security Council resolutions. And there will be no linkage to other problems in the area. And the legitimate rulers of Kuwait must be returned to Kuwait. Until a massive withdrawal begins, with those Iraqi troops visibly leaving Kuwait, the coalition forces acting under United Nations Resolution 678 will continue their efforts to force compliance with all the resolutions of the United Nations.

But there's another way for the bloodshed to stop. And that is for the Iraqi military and the Iraqi people to take matters into their own hands—to force Saddam Hussein, the dictator, to step aside, and to comply with the United Nations resolutions and

then rejoin the family of peace-loving nations.

We have no argument with the people of Iraq. Our differences are with Iraq's brutal dictator. And the war, let me just assure you all, is going on schedule. Of course, all of us want to see the war ended soon and with a limited loss of life. And it can if Saddam Hussein would comply unconditionally with these U.N. resolutions and do now what he should have done long, long ago.

So, I'm sorry that after analysis and reading the statements out of Baghdad in their entirety, there is nothing new here. It is a hoax. There are new demands added. And I feel very sorry for the people in Iraq. And I feel sorry for the families in this country who probably felt as I did this morning when they heard the television that maybe we really had a shot for peace today.

But that's not the case. And we will continue. We will pursue our objectives with honor and decency. And we will not fail.

And now let me just move forward to the business at hand. I want to salute in addition to the three with me here Dr. Atkinson, Dr. Langenberg, Dr. Lederman, Dr. Rowland, and distinguished friends of science gathered here today.

I view it as an honor to be over here with you all today. Since its founding nearly a century and a half ago, this association, your association, has watched over the most far-reaching and most breathtaking transformation that human society has ever known. Science and technology have brought unprecedented prosperity, mobility, health, and security to millions around the world. And today the spirit of innovation is alive and well in America. Of course, times have changed. Some say that if Edison had invented the light bulb today, we'd have scores of studies citing the dangers of electricity. [Laughter] And the newspapers would headline the story "Candle Industry Threatened." [Laughter]

Well, science and technology have

touched all of our lives, from the way we do our jobs to the kind of medical care we receive. And especially in the last few weeks, anyone who has been near a television has seen the dramatic effect, the evidence rather, of how technology is changing the face of war. Modern weapons are making it possible to face down aggression without the degree of widespread destruction and loss of civilian life of wars past.

And that's why I'm going up today to visit with the workers who make the Patriot missile. Our investment in defense research and development over the past decade is now saving the lives of Americans, of our allies, and even of our adversaries. And I am certain that this struggle will end decisively. And again, let us all pray that it ends quickly.

Next week the administration will release its national energy strategy with new public and private initiatives to increase energy efficiency and conservation, preserve our environment, encourage alternative sources of energy, and reduce our vulnerability to foreign oil supply disruptions.

Now some will say that reducing our energy vulnerability is not enough, that we should take more drastic measures for total energy independence. But then there's reality. We are a long way from achieving total energy independence. We must avoid unwise and extreme measures such as excessive CAFE [Corporate Average Fuel Economy] standards for automobiles that would seriously hurt America's consumers and America's jobs and American industries. Instead, we must pursue an energy strategy that is reasonable, balanced, and comprehensive. And that will keep us on the course toward strong economic growth.

Science and technology will also be a crucial factor for our economic strength. If the past is prolog, our economic future is going to be very, very bright indeed, in spite of today's concerns. Over a third of the economic growth that we've enjoyed since the 1930's, over a third of it, has been the result of new knowledge including science and technology. And beyond advances in prosperity, in security, work on the frontiers of knowledge is one of humanity's greatest adventures.

For all of these reasons, the budget that

I sent to Capitol Hill last week included a 13-percent increase for R&D, for research and development, and that increase is one of the largest in the budget. And it's proof of our determination to make the investments needed to ensure this country's continued leadership. We intend to help scientists spend less time searching for funding and more time making breakthroughs.

And one of our highest priorities is basic research, especially by the individual scientist or a small team. To support their work, our budget calls for \$1 billion increase—\$1 billion in basic research. And funding at the National Science Foundation would go up by 18 percent, which would put the NSF budget back on the track toward the doubling that I've long sought. And increases in basic research at the NIH and again at Jim's Department of Energy, NASA, and the Department of Agriculture will add to the base of knowledge on which the future is being built.

At the same time, this budget makes a strong commitment to the facilities that many individual scientists will need to reach to the future frontiers in their selected fields. And that means nuclear accelerators in physics, telescopes in astronomy, a strong space science program at NASA, and the human genome project in biology—all projects that will have a profound impact on humanity.

Over the next year, the United States will spend over \$1 billion on the U.S. Global Change Program. And part of our efforts take the form of a mission to planet Earth, where satellites will monitor the Earth from space. And our mission from planet Earth will extend human curiosity to frontiers beyond our own planet to the Moon, to the planets, and beyond.

But along with record-level Federal investment in R&D totaling \$76 billion, we are committed to working with American industry to make it easier for companies to capitalize on the discoveries of basic science and to develop new products and new processes. And that's why I'm again calling on the United States Congress to make the research and experimentation tax credit permanent, to make a long-term commitment to our technological future.

We face a crucial challenge in developing the generic technologies that are important to both the public and the private sectors. And that's why the budget supports work in high performance computing and communications, in energy research and development, in aeronautics, in biotechnology—the basis for some of the most promising industries of the 21st century.

Technology may be the key to the future, but people are the key to technology. The national education goals that we established with the Nation's Governors explicitly recognizes this connection. And one of our most ambitious goals is for American students to be first in the world in science and math achievement by the year 2000.

Our budget includes substantial funding increases for math and science education. But those math and science goals will never be achieved if they are seen simply as goals for government alone. All sectors of society must recognize the importance of scientific literacy and strive to achieve it. And that's where the AAAS comes in. Your Project 2061 is working where all lasting change must occur—at the local level, to transform the teaching of math and science.

Last fall, we had 200 of the best mathematics and science teachers in the country here to the White House. And more than a few of those teachers pointed out that kids are natural-born scientists. And they delight in the sheer pleasure of learning new things, making something work, understanding the world. This delight is something most scientists never lose. The Nobel Prize-winning geneticist Barbara McClintock once said of her work: "I did it because it was fun. I couldn't wait to get up in

the morning. I never thought of it as science."

And the sheer adventure of science is one of the main reasons for holding this meeting and for the continued vitality of the AAAS. Sharing science's sense of adventure through education and outreach has never been more important than now. And your work is vitally important. Of all humanity's concerns, the power of knowing is the greatest pursuit, the surest promise for a brighter future, and the greatest covenant that we keep with those kids of the future, those future generations.

So, let us pursue the adventure of science as a sacred trust. And let us keep the fire of the American mind burning brightly for the sake of the future that our children deserve.

Thank you all very, very much for coming here. I hope your meetings are worthwhile and productive. And we're proud of each and every one of you. And at this special time, may God bless the United States.

Note: President Bush spoke at 9:58 a.m. in Room 450 of the Old Executive Office Building. In his remarks, he referred to Secretary of Energy James D. Watkins; D. Allan Bromley, Assistant to the President for Science and Technology; Adm. Richard H. Truly, Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration; President Saddam Hussein of Iraq; Richard C. Atkinson, chairman of the board, Donald H. Langenberg, president, and Leon M. Lederman, president-elect of the association; and Sherwood Rowland, president of the University of California at Riverside.

Exchange With Reporters in Andover, Massachusetts, on the Iraqi Offer To Withdraw From Kuwait *February 15, 1991*

Q. Mr. President, is there any indication that Iraqis are turning around and going home?

Q. Do you think this is words only, this Iraqi statement?

The President. What statement? You mean this morning?

Q. Yes.

The President. Oh, there's no evidence of any withdrawal. I mean, as I said down in

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Washington, it's a cruel ploy. What he did was reiterate some conditions and add some new ones. And it's totally unacceptable to everybody.

You know, my heart goes out to the people in Iraq that you saw kind of jumping with joy early on, firing their weapons—which is I guess their sign of joy—in the air, and only to recognize when the fine print came out that it was a step backwards.

So, there's no sign of any withdrawal. I wish there were; so did the whole world.

Q. —members of the coalition, sir?

Q. What do you think the use of the word "withdrawal" means? It's the first time we've heard that.

The President. I don't know. It doesn't mean compliance with the United Nations resolutions. Until that happens, regrettably, there will not be a cessation of hostilities. There will be no pause, there will be no cease-fire, there will be no reliving experiences in the past that were unhelpful to a peaceful, satisfactory conclusion of the war. And so, there's nothing in this thing to offer hope. I wish I thought there was; there's not.

Q. Any sign that this tempts any members of the coalition?

The President. No, they're all—the ones we've talked to are all solid and got on this thing the minute they saw the declara-

tion coming out of Baghdad, pronounced it—it was an initiative—pronounced it dead on arrival because there wasn't anything new or significant. There was just some more conditions including asking the American taxpayer to pay for damage in Iraq. It's the other way around—there—reparation sanctions are called for under the United Nations. Reparations for Iraq—undoes the damage that it's done to its neighbors. I don't know how you repay for the loss of human life in Kuwait, the brutality, the 15-to-20-year-old Kuwaitis just this last week. You can't make amends for that.

But this was a cruel ploy. And the world saw it as such, including the coalition, which is just as solid today as it's ever been.

Now, I've got to get on and learn something more about the Patriot. But thank you all very much.

Note: The exchange began at 12:40 p.m. in the Andover Room of the assembly building at the Raytheon Missile Systems plant. In his remarks, President Bush referred to President Saddam Hussein of Iraq. A tape was not available for verification of the content of this exchange. Following the exchange, the President toured the plant facilities.

Remarks to Raytheon Missile Systems Plant Employees in Andover, Massachusetts

February 15, 1991

Listen, I came up here to thank you guys, but thank you for that warm welcome. And Reverend Gomes, thank you, sir, for that lovely prayer, so fitting tribute to those who are serving overseas and those serving at home here. And thank you, Tom, my old friend Tom Phillips, the chairman, for that warm welcome and making these arrangements. Let me pay my respects to another old friend, the Governor of the Commonwealth, Bill Weld, and his able Lieutenant Governor, Paul Cellucci, over here. I'm glad that they're here with us today.

And look, I view it as an honor to be

here, to come to Raytheon, the home of the men and women who built the Scudbusters. We're very, very grateful.

Earlier today, maybe your hopes were lifted, maybe mine—mine were—and I think some hopes were lifted in downtown Baghdad with the statement. And I expressed, earlier on, regret that that Iraqi statement that first gave rise to hope in fact turned out to be a cruel hoax. Not only was the Iraqi statement full of unacceptable old conditions, Saddam Hussein has added several new conditions.

Let me state once again: Iraq must with-

draw without condition. There must be full implementation of all the Security Council resolutions. And there will be no linkage to other problems in the area. And the legitimate rulers, the legitimate government, must be returned to Kuwait. And until a credible withdrawal begins, with those Iraqi troops visibly leaving Kuwait, the coalition forces in compliance with United Nations Resolution 678 will continue their efforts to force compliance with all those resolutions, every single one of them.

Compliance with the resolutions will instantly stop the bloodshed. And there's another way for the bloodshed to stop, and that is for the Iraqi military and the Iraqi people to take matters into their own hands and force Saddam Hussein, the dictator, to step aside, and then comply with the United Nations resolutions and rejoin the family of peace-loving nations. We have no argument with the people of Iraq. Our differences are with that brutal dictator in Baghdad.

Everyone here has a friend or a neighbor, a son or daughter, or somebody he knows in the Gulf. And to you, let me say this, and to the American people: The war is going on schedule. Of course, all of us—all of us—want to see this war ended, the limited loss of life. And it can if Saddam Hussein would simply comply unconditionally with all the resolutions of the United Nations. But let me say this to you: I am going to stay with it, we are going to prevail, and our soldiers are going to come home with their heads high.

Now, I just had the thrill of sitting in the command post of an Engagement Control System—ECS to you. [*Laughter*] And I've heard about the years of painstaking work that produced the split-second accuracy of the Patriot missile defense system. Let me tell you, I'm impressed with the technology. But especially after today, even more I'm impressed with the people behind the machines.

Just days after Saddam Hussein took the offense against an undefended Kuwait, the people of this plant went into overdrive and took the offense. And since mid-August, it's been an around-the-clock effort, three shifts a day, 7 days a week. And I know many of you gave up your own Thanksgiving and

Christmas even to be right here, to keep these lines moving.

In the last month, the world has learned why. Patriot works, and not just because of the high-tech wizardry. It's because of all the hours, all the attention to detail, all the pride, and all the professionalism that every one of you brings to the job. Patriot works because of patriots like you. And I came again to say thank you to each and every one of you.

You see, what has taken place here is a triumph of American technology. It's a triumph taking place every day, not just here at Raytheon but in the factories and firms all across America, wherever American workers are pushing forward the bound of progress, keeping this country strong, firing the engines of economic growth. What happens right here is critical, absolutely critical, to our competitiveness now and then into the next century.

Let me focus for a moment not simply on high-tech workers like yourselves who build these Patriots but on the highly skilled service men and women who operate Patriot in the field. We hear so often how our kids, our children, our schools fall short. I think it's about time that we took note of some of the success stories, of the way the brave young men and women who man the Patriot stations perform such complex tasks with unerring accuracy. They, along with the children in our schools today, are part of a generation that will put unparalleled American technology to use as a tool for change.

As I was touring the plant a few minutes ago, I saw a sign out there that said: "Patriot—a Revolution in Air Defense." Well, we are witnessing a revolution in modern warfare, a revolution that will shape the way that we defend ourselves for decades to come. For years, we've heard that anti-missile defenses won't work, that shooting down a ballistic missile is impossible—like trying to "hit a bullet with a bullet." Some people called it impossible; you called it your job.

They were wrong, and you were right. Thank God you were right.

The critics said that this system was plagued with problems, that results from the test range wouldn't stand up under bat-

tlefield conditions. You knew they were wrong, those critics, all along. And now the world knows it, too. Beginning with the first Scud launched in Saudi Arabia, right onto Saudi Arabia—and the Patriot that struck it down—and with the arrival of Patriot battalions in Israel, all told, Patriot is 41 for 42: 42 Scuds engaged, 41 intercepted. And given the fact that this Scud missile has no military value, simply designed to devastate cities and wipe out population, imagine what course this war would have taken without the Patriot.

No, I'm sure that some experts here would say Patriot's not perfect. No system is; no system ever will be. Not every intercept results in total destruction. But Patriot is proof positive that missile defense works. I've said many times that missile defense threatens no one, that there is no purer defensive weapon than one that targets and destroys missiles launched against us.

We know that this is a dangerous world. Today, our cold war concern about a large-scale nuclear exchange—thank God it is more remote than at any point in the post-war era. At the same time, the number of nations acquiring the capability to build and deliver missiles of mass destruction—chemical, even nuclear weapons—is on the increase. In many cases, these missiles will be superior to Scuds, smaller, capable of flying farther and faster—in short, more difficult targets. Between now and the year 2000, in spite of our best efforts to control proliferation, additional nations may acquire this deadly technology. And as we've been taught by Saddam Hussein, all it takes is one renegade regime, one ruler without regard for human decency, one brutal dictator who willfully targets innocent civilians.

Well, we now know that some of the adversaries we face today—and Saddam Hussein is a prime example—are more rash than rational, less impressed by theories than by a nation with the means and will to defend itself. And thank God that when those Scuds came in, the people of Saudi Arabia and Israel and the brave forces of our coalition had more to protect their lives than some abstract theory of deterrence. Thank God for the Patriot missile. Thank God for that missile.

And so, when you all go home at night, you can say with pride that the success of Patriot is one important reason why Operation Desert Storm is on course and on schedule. And we're going to continue to fight this war on our terms, on our timetable, until our objectives are met. We will control the timing of this engagement, not Saddam Hussein.

Make no mistake about it: Kuwait will be liberated. The people who build Patriot have every reason to be proud. Because of you, the world now knows that we can count on missile defenses. And because of you, a tyrant's threat to rain terror from the skies has been blunted; it's been cut short. And because of you—and this one is special—innocent civilians, priceless human lives, have been spared.

When we think of war, we think first, of course, of the soldiers in the field, the brave men and women now serving half the world away. But Woodrow Wilson once said that in war there are "a thousand forms of duty." In this room today stand thousands of reasons why our cause shall succeed. You and people like you all across the country have given our brave men and women in the Gulf the fighting edge that they need to prevail and, what's more, to protect precious lives.

And so, once again, thank you for this warm welcome, for the invaluable contribution that you have made to the defense of America and its allies. And may God bless our troops and their families and the United States of America. Thank you very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 1:45 p.m. in the fabrications building. In his remarks, he referred to Rev. Peter Gomes of Harvard University; Thomas Phillips, chairman of Raytheon Co.; Gov. Bill Weld and Lt. Gov. Paul Cellucci of Massachusetts; and President Saddam Hussein of Iraq. Following his remarks, President Bush traveled to his home in Kennebunkport, ME.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on Statements Made by Ambassador Zalman Shoval of Israel

February 15, 1991

Public statements made yesterday by Israeli Ambassador Zalman Shoval criticizing the United States are outrageous and outside the bounds of acceptable behavior by the ambassador of any friendly country. The Secretary of State made this clear to the Ambassador yesterday, and the President protested to Prime Minister Shamir by cable this morning.

We deserve better from Israel's Ambassador.

Note: The statement referred to Secretary of State James A. Baker III and Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel. The Ambassador had criticized the United States for withholding economic assistance to Israel.

Exchange With Reporters in Kennebunkport, Maine

February 17, 1991

The President. Let me say this, that this was an invigorating walk, and it really is good. It makes me think of the—two points out here, unrelated to foreign affairs—fitness, and our country is fit, getting better. And I'm proud of the job that Arnold Schwarzenegger and the Physical Fitness Council are doing—very, very important, actually. And conservation. I looked at these beaches today. We've had some rough storms up here, about a month ago, a big storm. And yet the beaches, I think, just on this quick look are relatively clean. And I think it shows that the American people are aware that recreation and conservation are very important.

So, that's what I learned today as I cleared my mind from concerns that all Americans have halfway around the world for this hour. Now I'll go back and do what I started off doing—stay in touch with our key people and General Scowcroft, who is minding the store down there, Baker, Cheney, General Powell. And I can say having talked, checked in this morning, I think things are going well. I will repeat, they're on schedule, and we are determined to finish this job and do it right, fulfill what I've said are our objectives, with no concession, no pulling back.

The American people are strongly in support not only of the troops but of these

objectives. And, of course, that is a very important point because it is my hope that when this is over we will have kicked, for once and for all, the so-called Vietnam syndrome. And the country's pulling together, unlike any time—in this kind of situation—any time since World War II. And that's a good thing for our country. And that sends a strong signal for the future that we're credible, we're committed to peace, we're committed to justice, and we are determined to fulfill our obligations in trying to bring about a more peaceful world order.

That's what I've been thinking about today.

Persian Gulf Conflict

Q. What, if anything, do you expect to come out of the meetings in Moscow tomorrow?

The President. Well, I don't know. But as I said yesterday, I think President Gorbachev, who's been in touch with me about this, is trying very hard to seek an end to this conflict. But he knows very well that the objectives spelled out by the United Nations—the Soviet Union was an important part of this—must be met in their entirety. And that was reiterated by the Soviet spokesman yesterday, and that's a good thing.

So, as I told you all yesterday when there

was some question mark about how the Soviet role was viewed, that I think it's a constructive role. I think they're trying very hard, and they're trying within the mandate of the United Nations resolutions. And that's the key point.

Q. Is that constructive in the sense that you expect them simply to reinforce what you've been saying all along, that the U.N. has been saying all along?

The President. Well, who knows? I mean, the only good news out of the statement that raised people's hopes and then dashed them—the statement out of Baghdad—the only good news out of that was, for the first time, they talked about withdrawal, and they did not reassert their position that Kuwait was Province 19. And that's positive. They should have done it on about the first week in August, and they should have got out.

Because I am concerned about the suffering of innocents, and I'm talking about the innocents in Kuwait, too. Last week they had a bad week there according to the Amir, to whom I talked before I left for Maine. And he told me that his estimate was some 200 young people, 15 to 20, boys and girls, their bodies mutilated and all of them killed. So, we mourn for the innocents. And I've been mourning for the innocents in Kuwait since that invasion in August. And I hope we can get an end to that suffering very, very soon. I think we will.

Q. Let me ask you about—the French Foreign Minister says that a date has been set for the start of the ground war and that we're on the eve of the pre-eve. Do you disagree with what he says?

The President. I don't comment on anything to do with military. I've referred to those comments—although the decision on ground forces will be made by me for U.N. forces. But I would simply not comment on that. It reminds me of "Saturday Night Live." Remember the questions they ask

on "Saturday Night": "Hey, tell us how we can help the Iraqi soldiers the most," or "What is the password?" or "Please give me some information that will do in our troops." I mean, I'm not in that business—come on. That was a wonderful piece.

Q. Do you consider it unhelpful, is it unhelpful to have other coalition members doing that?

The President. No. The coalition is strong. I talked to President Mitterrand, I think it was yesterday morning, and the French have played a major leadership role in the coalition. And they're just as solid as granite. And they're strong. And President Mitterrand has my full respect. And the French have their money where their mouth is, too. They're over there where their kids are flying. They've got troops there. And they're tough, and they're strong. And they are solid in seeing that Saddam Hussein now do that which he should have done long ago: get out of Kuwait.

President Saddam Hussein of Iraq

Q. Is it a goal to topple Saddam?

The President. The goals have been spelled out by me and by the coalition partners, and the goals remain the same. But I would answer like the Prime Minister: I wouldn't weep if they put him aside.

Note: The exchange began at approximately 11 a.m. on the beach in front of the President's home. In his remarks, President Bush referred to Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; Secretary of State James A. Baker III; Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney; Colin L. Powell, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Amir Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah of Kuwait; Foreign Minister Roland Dumas and President Francois Mitterrand of France; and Prime Minister John Major of the United Kingdom. A tape was not available for verification of the content of this exchange.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on Soviet President Gorbachev's Meeting With Foreign Minister 'Aziz of Iraq February 18, 1991

President Bush appreciates having received a summary account from President Mikhail Gorbachev of his meeting with Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz. The So-

viets have asked that we treat the substance of this account as confidential; thus, we will not comment further on it. Our military campaign remains on schedule.

Exchange With Reporters on the Soviet Peace Proposal for the Persian Gulf Conflict February 19, 1991

Q. Mr. President, is the Soviet proposal acceptable to you?

The President. Let me just make one comment, and then I won't take any questions about it. But I do appreciate President Gorbachev's providing me a copy of his proposal—of the Iraqi proposal, or his proposal to Iraq actually—concerning the Gulf, the conflict there. And we provided last night comments to the Soviet Union.

Let me just reiterate. As far as I'm concerned, there are no negotiations. The goals have been set out. There will be no concessions—not going to give. And so on his proposal, President Gorbachev asked that I keep the details of it confidential. And I'm going to do that. I will respect that

request in the interest of thoroughly exploring the initiative.

But, very candidly—and I've been frank with him on this while expressing appreciation for his sending it to us—it falls well short of what would be required.

And I would leave it right there for now.

Q. Does that mean we're going to have a ground war?

The President. That means I'm going to leave it right there for now.

Note: The exchange began at 10:05 a.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House. President Bush referred to President Mikhail Gorbachev of the Soviet Union.

Message to the Congress Transmitting Reports on Highway and Motor Vehicle Safety February 19, 1991

To the Congress of the United States:

It is my privilege to provide you with the annual reports on activities under the Highway Safety Act (23 U.S.C. 401 Note) and the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act (15 U.S.C. 1408), both enacted in 1966. These reports provide an overview of our activities during calendar year 1989 and an overview of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration's priority plan

for the next 3 years. The plan will be an evolving guideline for the agency's safety activities to improve motor vehicle and traffic safety over the next several years.

The plan includes motor vehicle rule-making on the crashworthiness of passenger cars, light trucks, and vans; vehicle rollover stability; and safety improvements in heavy trucks, school buses, and child safety seats.

It also calls for initiatives to promote

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State laws and programs to increase safety belt use, motorcycle helmet use, and to discourage drunk and drugged driving.

The report on motor vehicle safety includes the annual reporting requirement in Title I of the Motor Vehicle Information and Cost Savings Act of 1972 (bumper standards).

In the Highway Safety Acts of 1973, 1976, and 1978, the Congress expressed its special interest in certain aspects of traffic safety that are addressed in the volume on highway safety.

I am pleased to inform you that 1989 was a year of significant gains in traffic safety. The traffic fatality rate, the accepted measure of risk on the road, was 2.2 deaths per 100 million vehicle miles traveled, the lowest in history and down 33 percent since 1980. Safety belt use is also higher than ever, with 46 percent of Americans buckling up, and drunk driving fatalities have declined significantly.

There is good news for Americans in vir-

tually every critical part of the highway safety picture. The decline in the fatality rate is especially encouraging and means that we are able to drive with less risk, and the dramatic increase in safety belt use and public concern about drunk driving have translated into thousands of lives saved and injuries avoided.

The progress we have made is, of course, no consolation to the relatives and friends of the 45,500 people who, despite the safety advances and greater public awareness, lost their lives in traffic accidents in 1989.

As we continue to pursue highway and motor vehicle safety programs that are most effective in reducing deaths and injuries, we are convinced that significant progress in traffic safety can be achieved through the combined efforts of government, industry, and the public.

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,
February 19, 1991.

Message to the Senate on the International Labor Organization Convention Concerning the Abolition of Forced Labor

February 19, 1991

To the Senate of the United States:

The Convention (No. 105) Concerning the Abolition of Forced Labor, adopted by the International Labor Conference at Geneva on June 25, 1957, was transmitted to the Senate by President Kennedy on July 22, 1963, with a view to receiving advice and consent to ratification. Although hearings were held in 1967 by the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Senate has not acted further on the Convention.

Now, 23 years later, I urge the Senate to consider anew this important Convention and to grant its advice and consent to ratification. Given the length of time that has elapsed, I enclose a new report from the Secretary of State concerning the Convention.

The report of the Secretary of State also contains the texts of two proposed understandings. As explained more fully in the

accompanying letter from the Secretary of Labor, the law and practice of the United States fully conform to all obligations contained in the Convention (a copy of the Convention is included as an enclosure to this letter). Ratification of this Convention, therefore, would not require the United States to alter in any way its law or practice in this field. However, to remove the possibility that certain ambiguities might arise after ratification, it is proposed that ratification of the Convention be made subject to these understandings.

Ratification by the United States of selected Conventions of the International Labor Organization (ILO) enhances our ability to take other governments to task for failing to comply with ILO instruments they have ratified. In part for this reason, the Senate has in recent years given its advice and consent to the ratification of ILO Conven-

tions 144, 147, and 160. I accordingly recommend that the Senate also give its advice and consent to the ratification of ILO Con-

vention 105.

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,
February 19, 1991.

White House Statement on the International Labor Organization Convention Concerning the Abolition of Forced Labor

February 19, 1991

The administration's decision to seek ratification of the ILO Convention Concerning the Abolition of Forced Labor was based upon the substantial efforts of representatives of U.S. business, labor, and government. The personal involvement of former Secretary of Labor Elizabeth Dole, as Chair of the Committee on the ILO—the prin-

cipal body which coordinates the views of business, labor, and government representatives on ILO matters—brought this 4-year undertaking to fruition. Now, the administration urges the Senate to consider this convention again and to grant its advice and consent to ratification.

Appointment of Robert A. Snow as Deputy Assistant to the President for Communications and Director of Speechwriting

February 19, 1991

The President today announced his intention to appoint Robert Anthony Snow of Cincinnati, Ohio, to be Deputy Assistant to the President for Communications and Director of Speechwriting at the White House. He would succeed Chriss Winston.

Since 1987, Mr. Snow has served as editorial page editor of the Washington Times. During his tenure, the page has received numerous local, regional, and national awards. Prior to this Mr. Snow served as deputy editorial page editor of the Detroit

News, 1984–1987. He also served as editorial page editor of the Daily Press in Newport News, VA, 1982–1984; and as an editorial writer for the Virginian Pilot, 1981–1982. Mr. Snow began his journalism career as an editorial writer at the Greensboro Record in Greensboro, NC, in 1979.

Mr. Snow graduated from Davidson College (B.A., 1977). He was born June 1, 1955, in Berea, KY. Mr. Snow is married and resides in Alexandria, VA.

Remarks at the Welcoming Ceremony for Queen Margrethe II of Denmark

February 20, 1991

The President. Let me welcome you back to the United States of America. Your own motto aptly describes your role, "God's help, the people's love, Denmark's strength." It's a privilege to greet you as an ally and a friend.

You and Prince Henrik were here last in 1976, when President Ford noted how America has maintained uninterrupted relations with Denmark since 1801. These 190 years represent one of the oldest relationships that the United States has had with any country. We have much in common; we stood by each other in peace and in war. Our meeting today will enhance a relationship which already links our history and our hearts.

You were educated in Denmark, England, and France, and speak five languages. And still, we know that there must be a universal language, a commitment to the liberty and dignity of the individual, freedom, and democracy, the rule of law, and the right of all people and States to live in peace. Both our countries realize that freedom is never finally won; rather, each generation must secure that blessing for itself and for those who follow.

During World War II, your countrymen organized a strong and noble resistance. Denmark protected most of its Jewish population from the horrors of the Holocaust. And after the war, this legacy helped Denmark join America as a founding member of NATO, strengthening our historic ties with the multilateral bonds of an historic alliance. For decades, Denmark and America have known that to protect our own freedom we must maintain the freedom of others.

Your Majesty was born 1 week after Denmark was occupied in 1940. And you know that self-determination often carries a price. And so, it is no surprise that when the freedom of Kuwait came under attack, Denmark joined the multinational coalition. You knew that naked aggression must not stand. And today, a Danish warship, the *Corvette Olfert Fischer*, is deployed in the Gulf.

You seek to strengthen the international community sanctions against the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. And today, also, Denmark is assisting the victims of war, sending a medical team to the coalition forces in Saudi Arabia, readying a hospital in Europe for evacuated casualties, helping refugees from Kuwait and Iraq.

Denmark stands up for freedom. Danish forces have distinguished themselves in United Nations peacekeeping missions all over the globe. And Denmark has taken a firm and principled stand in support of the Baltic peoples and their democratically-elected governments. Both Denmark and the United States have spoken out against the use of force in the Baltics and in support of a return to peaceful and constructive negotiations.

Historically, Denmark and America have shared a commitment to strengthen democratic processes that has never been stronger. Nor has our joint belief that real peace means the triumph of freedom, not merely the absence of war.

A Danish proverb notes that peace and a well-built house cannot be bought too dearly. Together we are building a house of peace in Europe, espousing the cause of hope and human dignity, a cause that is right and good. And for that I thank you.

I welcome Denmark's Queen Margrethe II, and her consort, Prince Henrik, to Washington as very special guests of the United States. The Danes say proudly that if the monarchy were abolished—I hope this won't embarrass you—the Queen would win the Presidency by a landslide. And surely, the year-long jubilee of the Queen's birthday showed Denmark's love of this artist, translator, stage designer, archeologist, and ruler, as it has also of Prince Henrik, whose work in the business and charity, diplomacy, and the environment has won him the esteem of the Danish people and the respect of the United States and many other countries as well.

So, Your Majesty, let me welcome you back to the White House and wish you a very happy and productive visit. And may God bless Denmark and the United States of America.

Queen Margrethe. Mr. President, the Prince Consort and I have looked forward to our first state visit to your country with warm expectancy. So many close ties bind the United States and Denmark together. Our two countries have maintained diplomatic relations for almost 190 years, the longest uninterrupted relationship, I am told, of the United States with any other state.

But far more important than the duration of the official relationship are the innumerable personal ties between Americans and Danes and the values that we share. For more than a generation, in fact, as long as I can remember, the United States and Denmark have been partners or have otherwise cooperated in many fields. We need only mention our membership with the United Nations and our partnership in NATO that remain two of the fundamentals of the foreign policy of both our countries.

The Prince Consort and I have just spent 2 delightful days at Williamsburg. Though the distance between the capital of colonial Virginia and Washington, DC, is short, it

is nevertheless a journey in time, for it spans the history of the United States from early republican time to the present day. And it is striking how all through the years one thing has remained unchanged: the dedication of your country and its people to the ideals proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence and enshrined in the Constitution of the United States. Those ideals are values that we share.

And however troubled the present times may be, it is heartening to see how the dedication to common values is able to rally so many nations of the international community when the United Nations calls upon them.

Mr. President, the reception which you have given to me and the Prince Consort here just now makes an impressive beginning to our stay as your guests. Thank you very much.

Note: The President spoke at 10:14 a.m. on the South Portico of the White House, where Queen Margrethe was accorded a formal welcome with full military honors. In his remarks, he referred to Prince Henrik, the Queen's husband. Following the ceremony, the President and the Queen met in the Oval Office.

Remarks at a Briefing on Energy Policy

February 20, 1991

Thank you all very much. Thank you. Please be seated. First, let me welcome the Members of Congress who are here—Congressman Dingell and Congressmen Lent, Sharp, and Moorhead; Senators Wallop and Johnston—and a special welcome to them. I want to say that we want to work with them as the legislative process goes forward.

Let me also pay my respects—in looking around, I'm told that Governor Hickel is here. Whoops, there he is—Wally, welcome. And Governor Ashcroft, Governor Sinner. Of course, our man of the hour here, Jim Watkins, our very able Secretary.

Governor Sununu, who's been working on this with all of us. Henson Moore, from—the Deputy at the Department of Energy—made an outstanding contribution to this. And, Linda Stuntz, thank you. And Sheila Watkins. And I thought—Clayton—Secretary Yeutter and Secretary Skinner and Secretary Lujan are all with us. Mike Boskin was to be. Mike Deland is here from the CEA [CEQ]. I have a method to my madness here in getting around to all of this.

Senator, welcome to you. I didn't see you earlier. And to Hank Habicht of EPA, and Jim Thompson, a former Governor, and former Governor Jim Edwards over here.

Jim Thompson is uncharacteristically in the back of the room now that he's in private—*[laughter]*—

But nevertheless, I cite all these names because this is an issue that has great appeal across all kinds of departmental lines. It's something that is really essential: a national energy strategy, and I want to announce it today. I believe it is a strategy for an energy future that is secure, efficient and environmentally sound.

I want to thank Admiral Watkins and also acknowledge and thank the efforts of so many. We now have, thanks to all, a carefully balanced energy strategy, and it is designed to diversify America's sources of energy. It's designed to encourage efficiency and conservation, spur competition throughout the energy sector, give Americans greater choices among fuels, and enhance U.S. research and development in new technologies.

The driving force behind this strategy is straightforward. It relies on the power of the marketplace, the common sense of the American people and the responsible leadership of industry and government.

Every American will benefit from the policies that we're laying out here today. Over the next two decades, this strategy will make us more energy efficient without new energy taxes. It will mean savings for consumers in energy costs. And it will improve our energy security and reduce our vulnerability in the years ahead.

Let's talk about reality here. We've already made progress toward reducing that energy vulnerability. We've diversified our suppliers so that we are not unduly reliant on any single source. What's more, through the Strategic Petroleum Reserve, we've vastly improved our ability to respond flexibly to supply interruptions. And we have already begun moving on the path toward improved energy efficiency.

But we are, I will be the first to concede, a long way from total energy independence. Our imports of foreign oil have been climbing steadily since 1985 and now stand at 42 percent of our total consumption. Too many of those oil imports come from sources in troubled parts of the world.

We know that for domestic oil production, certain areas are off-limits, and justifi-

ably so, for sound environmental reasons. But developing new, alternative energy sources takes time. Some sources of power face political problems. So, America will have to continue to import energy for years to come.

We also know that unwise and extreme measures to reduce oil imports would seriously hurt the consumer in this country and will adversely affect the working man and woman in this country, American jobs, and American industries. In the face of these realities, we must act with care, but we must act comprehensively. Our national energy strategy strikes a sound and reasonable balance, and it will achieve greater energy security without unduly burdening the consumers or the economy.

To minimize our vulnerability to foreign oil, the disruptions that come from reliance on foreign oil, this strategy takes a multifaceted approach. It will help us to find more reliable sources of energy through uncompromisingly safe and environmentally sound development. Domestic oil production will rise by 3.8 million barrels a day.

This strategy will also help us use energy more efficiently by encouraging new technologies, alternative-fueled vehicles, and conservation. With this strategy, we're working to give Americans unprecedented choice and flexibility. Instead of only finding gasoline at the corner station, we want Americans to be able to choose from a range of environmentally sound and cleaner fuels like ethanol, methanol, electricity, propane, natural gas, and cleaner gasoline.

Where America's towns and cities were once able to buy electricity from only one utility company, we want to help spur competition in the electric power business and to bring lower prices to consumers. And we plan for electricity produced from renewable sources to rise by 16 percent.

We want to build an energy future that is based on a range of diverse sources, so that never again will this nation's energy well-being be swayed by events in a single foreign country. Our approach will give Americans the flexibility, the opportunity, and the knowledge that they need in order to conserve or to change fuel sources and to cut their energy bills.

And finally, we are convinced that this strategy will keep America on the cutting edge of new energy technology. It promotes partnerships between industry and government for accelerated research in technologies like biomass and alternative fuels, or electric vehicles, high-speed rail, renewable sources like solar and geothermal power, and nuclear technologies of unprecedented safety and security.

Together with the recently-passed Clean Air Act, this National Energy Strategy will maintain an uncompromising commitment to energy security and environmental protection. And it will put America on the road to continued economic growth. We are not going to have an energy strategy that assigns the status quo to the American worker in this country. We're going to continue to grow, and we can do it soundly. And that's what this energy strategy proposes.

Nobody should assume that meeting our needs for abundant energy, a strong economy and a sound environment is going to be easy. I've just met with these Congressional leaders, these leaders in the energy field, and we've talked about this. It isn't going to be easy. But I will say that this strategy strikes a delicate balance. As always, and we're used to that, there will be critics in every corner, but none of them will propose a plan that is more comprehensive or, in my view, more carefully thought out.

So, I believe that this is a good strategy because, along with our abundant natural resources, it draws on our resourcefulness, our nation's remarkable resourcefulness. From the company that finds more energy-efficient ways to do business, to the scientist who makes a new power source practical, to the individual American at home who finds some new way to save energy, I think we can rely on the most remarkable source of power that the world has ever seen, and that's the American people.

So, I fully endorse this. Senator Wallop gave me a little good advice yesterday that Chairman Bennett Johnston concurred in, and that is that if we are going to get this national energy strategy fully adopted and the legislation that's necessary enacted, that the White House—and they were looking at me when they said this—the President

must be fully involved. And so, I look around this room, and I see many people to whom I'm grateful for your commitment to a sound energy strategy. And I just wanted to conclude by telling you that the White House and the President will be strongly involved in trying to implement the legislation, help put through the legislation that is essential to this strategy.

There are some things I think we can do to empower the executive branch. But to get this done right and to get it done the way we must, it's going to require a lot of give-and-take; it's going to require a lot of consultation with the Congress. And I just wanted to pledge to all of you interested in this today that I will do my part. I will be fully, actively involved.

So, thank you very much for coming. And a special thanks to members of the Cabinet and the Congress. Thank you all very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 1:22 p.m. in Room 450 of the Old Executive Office Building. In his opening remarks, he referred to Representatives John D. Dingell, Norman F. Lent, Philip R. Sharp, and Carlos J. Moorhead; Senators Malcolm Wallop and J. Bennett Johnston; Governors Walter Hickel of Alaska, John D. Ashcroft of Missouri, and George A. Sinner of North Dakota; Secretary of Energy James D. Watkins; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; W. Henson Moore, Deputy Secretary of Energy; Linda Stuntz, Deputy Under Secretary of Energy and Director of the Office of Planning Policy and Development; Sheila Watkins, Secretary Watkins' wife; Secretary of Agriculture Clayton K. Yeutter; Secretary of Transportation Samuel K. Skinner; Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan, Jr.; Michael J. Boskin, Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors; Michael Deland, Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality; Hank Habicht, Deputy Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency; James R. Thompson, Jr., former Governor of Illinois; and James B. Edwards, former Governor of South Carolina.

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Letter to Congressional Leaders Reporting on Soviet-United States Arms Control Agreements

February 20, 1991

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. Chairman:)

In accordance with section 38 of the Arms Control and Disarmament Act as amended by section 3(b) of the Arms Control and Disarmament Amendments Act of 1987 (22 U.S.C. 2578), attached is a classified report prepared by the United States Commissioner to the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Standing Consultative Commission (SCC) concerning the activities of the SCC during calendar year 1990. The report includes detailed information on all substantive issues raised by either

party to the Treaty on the Limitation of Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems and the responses of the other party to those issues.

Sincerely,

GEORGE BUSH

Note: Identical letters were sent to Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House, and Clairborne Pell, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. An original was not available for verification of the content of this letter.

Nomination of Michael T.F. Pistor To Be United States Ambassador to Malawi

February 20, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate Michael T.F. Pistor, of Arizona, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Malawi. He would succeed George A. Trail III.

Since 1988 Mr. Pistor has served as Counselor of the U.S. Information Agency in Washington, DC. Mr. Pistor has served in the Office of North African, Near Eastern, and South Asian Affairs at USIA in Washington, DC, in several capacities: Director, 1986–1988; Assistant Director, 1971–1973; and Deputy Assistant Director, 1970–1971. He has also served as Acting Deputy Associate Director for the Bureau of Programs at USIA, 1986; as the Director of Press and Publications at USIA, 1985; and as a Murrow fellow at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University, 1984–1985. Prior to this, Mr. Pistor served as a public affairs officer at the U.S. Embassy in New Delhi, India, 1980–1984; Director of Congressional and Public Liaison at USIA in Washington, DC, 1977–1980;

and public affairs officer at the U.S. Embassy in London, England, 1973–1977. In addition, Dr. Pistor has served as an officer of African affairs at USIA, 1969–1970; as student affairs officer at the U.S. Embassy in London, England, 1964–1969; and as branch public affairs officer at the American consulate in Douala, Cameroon, 1962–1964. Mr. Pistor served as a junior officer trainee at the U.S. Embassy in Kampala, Uganda, 1961, and in Tehran, Iran, 1960. Mr. Pistor has served with *Car Life Magazine* as an editor, 1957–1959; and as an associate editor, 1956–1957. From 1955 to 1956, Mr. Pistor served as a writer and announcer for KCNA and KTKT in Tucson, AZ.

Mr. Pistor graduated from the University of Arizona (B.A., 1955). He served in the U.S. Army, 1952–1954. Mr. Pistor was born April 29, 1930, in Portland, OR. Mr. Pistor is married, has two children, and resides in Washington, DC.

Nomination of David Floyd Lambertson To Be United States Ambassador to Thailand

February 20, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate David Floyd Lambertson, of Kansas, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Kingdom of Thailand. He would succeed Daniel A. O'Donohue.

Mr. Lambertson currently serves as diplomat-in-residence in the department of political science at the University of Kansas in Lawrence, KS. Prior to this Mr. Lambertson served as Deputy Assistant Secretary for East Asian and Pacific Affairs at the Department of State, 1987-1990; deputy chief of mission at the U.S. Embassy in Seoul, Korea, 1986-1987; deputy chief of mission at the U.S. Embassy in Canberra, Australia, 1984-1986; and as Director of the Office of Korean Affairs at the Department of State, 1982-1984. From 1981 to 1982 he attended the Royal College of Defence Studies in London. Mr. Lambertson also served as the deputy chief of the political section at the U.S. Embassy

in Tokyo, Japan, 1977-1981. He has served at the Department of State as Deputy Director in the Office of Japanese Affairs, 1975-1977, and in the Office of Regional Affairs for the East Asia Bureau, 1973-1975. In addition Mr. Lambertson has served as a member of the U.S. delegation to the Vietnam talks in Paris, 1971-1973; at the American consulate in Medan, Indonesia, 1969-1971; and as a political officer at the U.S. Embassy in Saigon, Vietnam, 1965-1968. Mr. Lambertson studied at the Foreign Service Institute in Washington, DC: Indonesian language training, 1968-1969, and Vietnamese language training, 1964-1965. Mr. Lambertson joined the Foreign Service in 1963.

Mr. Lambertson graduated from the University of Redlands (B.A., 1962). He served in the U.S. Air Force Reserves, 1960-1962. Mr. Lambertson was born June 30, 1940, in Sabetha, KS. He is married and resides in Lawrence, KS.

Nomination of Jennifer C. Ward To Be United States Ambassador to Niger

February 20, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate Jennifer C. Ward, of the District of Columbia, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Niger. She would succeed Carl C. Cundiff.

Since 1989 Dr. Ward has served as Counselor for Political Affairs at the U.S. Embassy in Kingston, Jamaica. Prior to this Dr. Ward served as Deputy Chief of Mission at the U.S. Embassy in Dakar, Senegal, 1986-1989; Deputy Director of the Office of Security Assistance and Sales for the Bureau of Politico-Military Affairs at the Department of State in Washington, DC, 1984-1986; and as senior watch officer for the operations center at the Department

of State, 1983-1984. Dr. Ward has also served as Counselor for political affairs at the U.S. Embassy in Kinshasa, Zaire, 1981-1983; as Deputy Director at the Office of Inter-African Affairs in the Bureau of African Affairs at the Department of State, 1979-1981; as a consultant for the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs for Africa, 1979; and as staff director of the subcommittee on Africa for the Committee on Foreign Affairs at the House of Representatives, 1978-1979. She has served as director of graduate admissions, assistant director of the graduate program, and lecturer in public and interna-

tional affairs at the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs at Princeton University in Princeton, NJ, 1975–1978. From 1971 to 1973, Dr. Ward served as assistant to the vice president for academic affairs and lecturer in social science at the Medgar Evers College of the City University of New York. Dr. Ward has served as staff assistant and staff associate

at Education and World Affairs in New York, NY, 1968–1971.

Dr. Ward graduated from Vassar College (B.A., 1965) and the University of California, Los Angeles (M.A. and Ph.D., 1976). She was born January 29, 1944, in Worcestershire, England. Dr. Ward has one child and resides in Washington, DC.

Toasts at the State Dinner for Queen Margrethe II of Denmark February 20, 1991

The President. Prince Henrik, and ladies and gentlemen, it is indeed a pleasure for Barbara and me to salute Queen Margrethe II, the heir to a thousand-year-old monarchy and the head of state of our very close friend and ally Denmark.

We honor her tonight as a superb queen and ruler. And yet we also honor her as an artist, translator, and scholar whose work aptly reflects the civilized and humane qualities of the Danish people.

And we also welcome and honor this evening Prince Henrik, our very special guest, an accomplished and energetic man whose contributions in business and in the environment and in charitable work have brought great credit to Denmark from all around the world.

We've been delighted that Her Majesty and the Prince Consort have chosen to send their sons Crown Prince Frederik and Prince Joachim to travel and study in our country. In fact, we take it as a great national compliment that Prince Henrik, who owns a vineyard in France, sent the Crown Prince to study and work at a California winery. *[Laughter]* Very broadminded Prince we have here. *[Laughter]*

And from her birth during the darkest days of World War II, when she was seen as a symbol of hope for a nation under occupation, Queen Margrethe has been a source of inspiration to her country. She personifies the spirit of the Danish people, their courage during World War II, their many achievements today, and overall, their love of freedom.

Throughout its history, Denmark has

been a guardian of liberty in both peacetime and war. Since President Jefferson and King Christian VII first established diplomatic relations, our nations have jointly fostered the liberty which sets and keeps men free. We saw that in World War II when Denmark smuggled virtually all of its Jews to freedom and when, even under occupation, almost your entire Danish merchant fleet willingly helped the Allies.

And tonight, your Navy and ours sail together in the Gulf. And this time we stand together against another brutal dictator, against another aggressor. Your Majesty, I am very proud that tonight with us is not only General Powell, who you met—the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs, but also the two ranking enlisted men in both our Navy and our Army, Master Chief Petty Officer Bushey and Sergeant Major of the Army Gates. And they and their colleagues from all our services are doing a superb job, just as your military people aboard your vessel are.

And I must tell you, Your Majesty, that our country is united behind them totally today, exactly as we were united in World War II. And patriotism is high here now—and for our purpose, you see, is clear and our mission is just. And we are going to prevail. And your forces and ours will guarantee that the torch of freedom will illuminate Kuwait.

Thirty-one years ago, one of Denmark's greatest leaders, your father, said it best: "Let us unite," said King Frederik in a toast to President Eisenhower, "in the hope that

the torch of freedom which we received from our fathers may also illuminate the path of our descendants for generations to come." And in that spirit I ask all of our guests tonight to raise their glasses to a third century, a third century of Danish-American friendship; to the peace we seek to win, the peace we intend to keep; and especially to Her Majesty and His Royal Highness and what they symbolize both for Denmark and to the United States and for the entire world.

To your health, Your Majesty.

Queen Margrethe. Mr. President, Mrs. Bush. The Prince Consort and I are deeply moved by the warm words of welcome which the President of the United States has just addressed to us and by the friendship towards Denmark which he has so beautifully expressed.

We are very much aware that our first state visit to the United States coincides in time with a serious war involving American forces as well as forces from many other nations under the auspices of the United Nations. We all hope that the suffering and the sacrifices of the war, brought into every home and all too vividly impressed on every mind by modern means of communication, will lead to respect and furtherance of the ideals of the United Nations.

Mr. President, the position of your office is unique among heads of state, not only because the United States is a world power but because the President is obliged to lead his country and fulfill his duties under the constant eye of the public—indeed, in the glare of global publicity.

You have impressed us all, Mr. President, by the way in which you perform your functions in the face of these demanding conditions, dedicated to your high office and conscious of its obligations. You have come across as a man of integrity and a fellow human being not only to your own people but to so many others as well. And nobody can fail to notice the warm relationship and the personal support that you receive from Mrs. Bush.

The United States of America belongs to what is known as the New World, and that is the way you often like to characterize yourselves. But anyone who, like myself,

has visited your country in 1976 when the American people celebrated the bicentennial is also aware of the long and proud tradition which you have established and that you so rightly cherish.

The Declaration of Independence and the American Constitution were directly inspired by political and philosophical thought as expounded by enlightened circles in Europe of that day. But the American contribution was unique. It kindled that spark which sooner or later gave rise to constitutional reform in countries all over Europe, including Denmark. The ideas of a just and humane society that caused such profound changes more than a century ago have never lost their relevance nor their impetus.

They lie behind the charter of the United Nations, and they have been reaffirmed in a number of international instruments for the protection of human rights. Only recently we have seen how people in Eastern Europe, under an intolerable pressure, found strength precisely in those values and ideas in order to realize their hopes for a better existence. Indeed, did not an echo of the opening words of your Constitution ring through their streets: "We, the people."

The ideals which inspired the Founding Fathers of the United States are as challenging today as they were more than 200 years ago. They are an everlasting spur to us all who try to follow them and to see them implemented. Sometimes we may almost despair of living up to them in practice. But we should never forget that they are ideals—and ideals are never attained though we constantly attempt to fulfill them.

Generations of Americans and generations of Danes have lived in that attempt. Sometimes we've felt that we did succeed. Sometimes we've seemed to have fallen far, far short. Maybe those shared ideals and parallel experiences are part of the reason why we understand each other and like each other.

Ladies and gentlemen, I raise my glass in honor of the President of the United States and Mrs. Bush, and drink to the deep and warm friendship between our two countries and to the continued prosperity and happiness of the people of the United States of

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America.

Note: President Bush spoke at 8:15 p.m. in the State Dining Room at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Prince Henrik, the Queen's husband, and her sons, Crown

Prince Frederik and Prince Joachim; President Saddam Hussein of Iraq; Colin L. Powell, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Duane R. Bushey, master chief petty officer of the Navy; and Julian Gates, sergeant major of the Army.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on Remarks Made by President Saddam Hussein of Iraq on the Persian Gulf Conflict February 21, 1991

Let me just read a few sentences in response to Saddam Hussein's speech.

The statement by Saddam Hussein this morning is disappointing. He repeats the same invective and disregard for the United Nations mandate that we have heard so often since August 2d. In vowing to continue the war, he once again demonstrates his determination to maintain the aggression against Kuwait and the absence of com-

passion for his people and his country.

For our part, the coalition forces remain on the course set by the 12 United Nations resolutions. Our forces remain on a steadfast course. The liberation of Kuwait continues.

Note: Press Secretary Fitzwater read this statement to reporters at 11:23 a.m. in the Briefing Room at the White House.

Remarks on Signing the National Parents and Teachers Association Week Proclamation February 21, 1991

The President. Welcome to the White House. And may I thank Congressman Kildee for being with us. Of course, single out for special recognition Ann Lynch, the president of the National PTA. And, of course, Ted Sanders, who is our Under Secretary at Education and who really is a man of commitment and has done an outstanding job all across the board for education.

I want to welcome Mr. Stair, the president of ServiceMaster, this year's—right here—this year's sponsor of the National Parents and Teachers Association Week. And we are grateful to you, sir.

And a special welcome to the teachers and the parents, and, of course, the students—you're outnumbered, but you're here—[laughter]—from communities in and around our Washington area, representing the many millions who, together,

make up the real strength of the PTA.

And I want to begin today by sharing with you the results of a recent poll of the Nation's fourth graders. These days we all live by instant polling. And this one I know you will find fascinating. They were asked to pick a hero from the following list: Bart Simpson, George Bush, Paula Abdul, Bo Jackson, or E, none of the above. And they did not pick A, C, or D, or sad to say, B. [Laughter] The winners were write-in candidates. Children picked parents as their heroes by a landslide. And teachers were the runners-up, right in there very, very close. And Bo Jackson was third—[laughter]—and they didn't dare give me the rest of the results. [Laughter]

But the fact of the matter is that parents are our children's first teachers. And I guess Barbara, in her reading to kids, exemplifies this pretty darn well; now it's grandkids for

us. But it's more than a matter of helping our kids do their homework, teaching them how to read, or showing them through our own interests that learning is a lifelong pursuit. Our kids look to us for the moral values that guide and shape our lives.

And we know children look to us, and it's up to us to give our kids something to look up to. Ann Lynch is right on the mark when she says that "the difference between a good school and a great school is the parents."

And those of us in government, at the Federal level and in the statehouses and right down to the local school boards, have a responsibility to ensure that parents are at the center of educational reform. Together, let's work to meet a common challenge; let's find a way to help children who lack the advantages that come from a loving home and caring parents.

I am convinced that our efforts to improve our schools are at a critical turning point now. We here in the White House are committed to these national education goals. We've forged a real, working partnership with the Nation's Governors. And it is real; it's not just on paper. And we know real progress comes one school and one

student at a time. And that's why we see the PTA as a key partner in making certain that America's children receive an education that's second to none.

And once again, it is my great pleasure to welcome you to the White House. And now I will sign the proclamation designating this National Parents and Teachers Association Week. And Congressman Kildee, if you'd join us here, too, sir, it would make it extra special. And the deed is done.

Q. Mr. President, does Saddam's no-surrender statement mean there's no hope of avoiding a ground war?

The President. He should have spent more time in the PTA. [*Laughter*]

Note: The President spoke at 1:16 p.m. in the Roosevelt Room at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Representative Dale E. Kildee; Ann Lynch, president of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers; Ted Sanders, Under Secretary of Education; Charles W. Stair, president of the ServiceMaster Co.; television cartoon character Bart Simpson; singer Paula Abdul; and professional athlete Bo Jackson. The proclamation is listed in Appendix E at the end of this volume.

Remarks on the Persian Gulf Conflict

February 22, 1991

Good morning.

The United States and its coalition allies are committed to enforcing the United Nations resolutions that call for Saddam Hussein to immediately and unconditionally leave Kuwait. In view of the Soviet initiative which, very frankly, we appreciate, we want to set forth this morning the specific criteria that will ensure Saddam Hussein complies with the United Nations mandate.

Within the last 24 hours alone we have heard a defiant, uncompromising address by Saddam Hussein, followed less than 10 hours later by a statement in Moscow that, on the face of it, appears more reasonable. I say "on the face of it" because the statement promised unconditional Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait, only to set forth a

number of conditions. And needless to say, any conditions would be unacceptable to the international coalition and would not be in compliance with the United Nations Security Council Resolution 660's demand for immediate and unconditional withdrawal.

More importantly and more urgently, we learned this morning that Saddam has now launched a scorched-earth policy against Kuwait, anticipating perhaps that he will now be forced to leave. He is wantonly setting fires to and destroying the oil wells, the oil tanks, the export terminals, and other installations of that small country. Indeed, they're destroying the entire oil production system of Kuwait. At the same time that

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that Moscow press conference was going on and Iraq's Foreign Minister was talking peace, Saddam Hussein was launching Scud missiles.

After examining the Moscow statement and discussing it with my senior advisers here late last evening and this morning, and after extensive consultation with our coalition partners, I have decided that the time has come to make public with specificity just exactly what is required of Iraq if a ground war is to be avoided.

Most important, the coalition will give Saddam Hussein until noon Saturday to do what he must do: begin his immediate and unconditional withdrawal from Kuwait. We must hear publicly and authoritatively his

acceptance of these terms. The statement to be released, as you will see, does just this and informs Saddam Hussein that he risks subjecting the Iraqi people to further hardship unless the Iraqi Government complies fully with the terms of the statement.

We will put that statement out soon. It will be in considerable detail. And that's all I'll have to say about it right now.

Thank you very much.

Note: The President spoke at 10:43 a.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to President Saddam Hussein and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz of Iraq.

Remarks at the Swearing-In Ceremony for Lynn M. Martin as Secretary of Labor

February 22, 1991

The President. Thank you very much for that warm welcome. And Julia, thank you for the lovely prayer and invocation. I was privileged, as I went into the inevitable holding posture out here, to hear the Blacks in Government Gospel Choir. And thank you for adding to the majesty and wonder of this moment.

And it is really an honor to greet all of you today. A thousand apologies for keeping you waiting here, setting this program back. But as you know, we had an important announcement regarding the situation in the Gulf, and I simply could not delay it.

But here I am and delighted to be here. Let me just say how pleased I am to see so many members of our Cabinet here. And if it would not be remiss, I'd like them to stand and just let you know how many have come to pay attention and genuflect before Lynn Martin. That's somewhat incomplete because our Chief of Staff is here and the new Secretary of Education, about to be, and Secretary of Agriculture, about to be also. So now you three stand up, and we'll get this show on the road here.

It's getting to be a cabal out there with Skinner, Madigan, and now one more Illi-

noisan in this Cabinet. You're going to have to—[*applause*]

And I also want to salute the Members of Congress that are here with us today, coming, as I am, to pay our respects to our new Secretary of Labor.

I know that Secretary Dole wanted to be here; I don't think she made it. In marking this moment of transition, let's just begin by offering our congratulations to her for 25 years of exceptional service. And our best wishes as she tackles this new and terribly important task there as president of the American Red Cross.

We're here today to salute and introduce the new Secretary of Labor. And we're particularly grateful at this wonderful turnout from the Department and from all those in the labor movement and others who are here. It is for me a distinct, and I want to make it quite personal, a personal pleasure to welcome to Washington the family and friends of this exceptional woman.

The 16th District of Illinois has great historical significance, as I now see another dignitary, the former Governor, Jim Thompson, from Illinois, knows very well, indeed. It was the site of the Lincoln-Doug-

las debates, home of President Ulysses S. Grant, and the birthplace of Ronald Reagan. And it is the district served for 10 years by a woman who is one of the great leaders in the U.S. House of Representatives and a longtime friend. And that is your, my, our new Secretary of Labor, Lynn Martin.

But Barbara and I have been at her side at her home and in the streets and neighborhoods of Rockford. And you should see—and you'll sense it here, you that work at Labor—you should see the love and affection the people who know her best feel for her. And with good cause. She first became involved in politics because as a mother and as a teacher, she knew America's children deserved better—better schools, better choices, better future. And she's been working to bring about these improvements all her life.

And that's why during my own inauguration week, I spoke to a group of 10,000 young people from all across the Nation and urged them to make this able woman their role model. I said, watch her leadership in the United States Congress. She's tough, she's strong, and she exemplifies the very best principles of public service.

Lynn, this is a good Department with decent and caring people here, and a very important mission. And I've been here several times, even visited with the kids in the childcare center right down the hall, and introduced Bill Brock here back in 1985 and Elizabeth Dole in 1989. And I know what you do here and all over the country out of your regional offices. I know how they function. And I just wanted to assure you that I know that you all are engaged in very important work for this country. That includes protecting America's kids against exploitation, helping workers retrain and build skills for the future, safeguarding employees against health and safety hazards, and ensuring the integrity of the workers' pensions.

I know Lynn is also committed to reaching out to America's workers. As she told the Senate recently—here's the way she put it: “. . . committed to touching their lives before, during, and after their years in the labor force.” And now, those are the thoughts of a very dedicated and caring woman. Matched by her exceptional talents,

they promise that Secretary Martin will help make the American workplace safer, healthier, and more secure, and serve this Department and the country as a powerful force for good.

A few months ago, I listened as Lynn told an Illinois gathering about how almost 30 years ago she held her little girl, Julia—who we just heard deliver this beautiful prayer—held her up above the crowd as President John F. Kennedy drove by. And Lynn said, “If only once in her life, I wanted her to be able to say she'd seen the President of the United States.” [*Laughter*] Well, today that little girl is the same fine young woman we see, or saw, doing this superb job up here, and that young mother is America's newest Secretary of Labor. So, time marches on.

Just the other day Lynn remarked that the dream is alive in places you least expect to find it. And that's so true. Lynn Martin is the American dream, and she inspires it in others. And I look forward to working with her as she works with the others in our Cabinet, particularly with our new Secretary of Education, as they undertake common goals that will benefit everybody in this country.

So, Madam Secretary, I'm glad it worked out that I got over here, albeit a few minutes late. Congratulations to you. Good luck. And now I would invite your distinguished husband, a man who is a member of the U.S. Federal bench, District Court Judge Harry Leinenweber, with the assistance of your dad here, to administer the oath of office. And Barbara Bush sends you her love and her prayers. She is out in Phoenix, but I just wish she were here to take the full pleasure of this moment, as I plan to do.

Now, congratulations, and let's get on with the show.

[*At this point, Secretary Martin was sworn in.*]

Secretary Martin. Thank you all. It's difficult to say it in the correct order. Mr. President, you have my loyalties not only because of the job you have but because of the example you set. You have my commitment, as do the people of the Department of Labor and as do the working men and

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women of America, to do the best job I know how, because that is the job of labor, to work as well as we know how.

And again, Mr. President, you've set that example. You have my friendship because you're a doggone good friend, and I'm sure glad you're mine. [Laughter]

I must say to my friends—and for those of us in the audience who've been and are politicians in the best, wonderful sense of the word, from the word-base of “people,” the definition of friends are those who call you the morning after a loss and the next day after a loss. And that doesn't seem to bother them at all. To my friends who are here, thank you for calling the next day after. [Laughter] And although we are fighting over the rights to this joke, thank you, Paul Simon, without whose help I would not be here today. [Laughter]

And this isn't a last—and it's not a long speech—but to my family. My father is 88 or 87 or 89—[laughter]. And if you think I'm going to try to figure out which one, you will understand that that's going to be impossible. When I was growing up and working, as my mother worked and as my father worked, to save money for college, he didn't know there were things I couldn't do, so he told me I could do anything. That's what we have to tell all of our children because they can, they can.

And to my husband, thank you very much for swearing me in. [Laughter] Protocol now says that I get to walk in front of him. [Laughter] But he says a Federal judge has a lifetime term, and that's more important. [Laughter] And to the rest of the family, sons and daughters and new baby, wide awake at his grandmother's speech, thank you for being all that you are. You mean a great deal to me.

And now to all of you. The President of the United States came after an extraordinarily important announcement about the

strength and desire of this Nation. It would have been very easy for him to say, “I'm busy.” But instead, he came—and it wasn't for me. It was to give that joint message: that it's important, as we all know, what we are doing everywhere in the globe. This President also cares, as does this Cabinet and everyone here, about what's happening at home. And he wants to make sure and has charged me to do so, and I will follow that charge: to make sure the Department of Labor represents the men and women who work for this country here and abroad, who want and deserve the best, and who ask for little but opportunity to make sure they continue that tradition which says there is nothing better than the quality of the men and women of America. If I can match that, I can rightfully be called their Secretary of Labor.

So, for you, Mr. President, to my family, to my friends, to my soon-to-be colleagues in the Cabinet, I make that commitment, not because I'm smarter or better but because when the goal is so great, one must rise to it.

Thank you for being with me today.

Note: The President spoke at 11:07 a.m. in the Great Hall at the Department of Labor. In his remarks, he referred to Julia Martin, Secretary Martin's daughter; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Lamar Alexander, Secretary-designate of Education; Edward R. Madigan, Secretary-designate of Agriculture; Secretary of Transportation Samuel K. Skinner; Elizabeth Dole and William E. Brock, former Secretaries of Labor; James R. Thompson, Jr., former Governor of Illinois; Harry D. Leinenweber, Secretary Martin's husband; and Lawrence Morley, her father. Secretary Martin referred to Senator Paul Simon, who successfully defended his seat against the Secretary in the 1990 election.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on the Persian Gulf Conflict February 22, 1991

The Soviet announcement yesterday represents a serious and useful effort which

is appreciated. But major obstacles remain. The coalition for many months has sought a

peaceful resolution to this crisis, in keeping with the U.N. resolutions. As President Bush pointed out to President Gorbachev, the steps the Iraqis are considering would constitute a conditional withdrawal and would also prevent the full implementation of relevant U.N. Security Council resolutions. Also there is no indication that Iraq is prepared to withdraw immediately.

Full compliance with the Security Council resolutions has been a consistent and necessary demand of the international community. The world must make sure that Iraq has, in fact, renounced its claim to Kuwait and accepted all relevant U.N. Security Council resolutions.

Indeed, only the Security Council can agree to lift sanctions against Iraq, and the world needs to be assured in concrete terms of Iraq's peaceful intentions before such action can be taken. In a situation where sanctions have been lifted, Saddam Hussein could simply revert to using his oil resources once again, not to provide for the well-being of his people but instead to re-arm.

So, in a final effort to obtain Iraqi compliance with the will of the international community, the United States, after consulting with the Government of Kuwait and her other coalition partners, declares that a ground campaign will not be initiated against Iraqi forces if, prior to noon Saturday, February 23, New York time, Iraq publicly accepts the following terms and authoritatively communicates that acceptance to the United Nations:

First, Iraq must begin large-scale withdrawal from Kuwait by noon New York time, Saturday, February 23. Iraq must complete military withdrawal from Kuwait in 1 week. Given the fact that Iraq invaded and occupied Kuwait in a matter of hours, anything longer than this from the initiation of the withdrawal would not meet Resolution 660's requirement of immediacy.

Within the first 48 hours, Iraq must remove all its forces from Kuwait City and allow for the prompt return of the legitimate government of Kuwait. It must withdraw from all prepared defenses along the Saudi-Kuwait and Saudi-Iraq borders, from Bubiyan and Warbah Islands, and from Kuwait's Rumaylah oilfield within the 1 week specified above. Iraq must return all its

forces to their positions of August 1st, in accordance with Resolution 660.

In cooperation with the International Red Cross, Iraq must release all prisoners of war and third country civilians being held against their will and return the remains of killed and deceased servicemen. This action must commence immediately with the initiation of the withdrawal and must be completed within 48 hours.

Iraq must remove all explosives or booby traps, including those on Kuwaiti oil installations, and designate Iraqi military liaison officers to work with Kuwaiti and other coalition forces on the operational details related to Iraq's withdrawal, to include the provision of all data on the location and nature of any land or sea mines.

Iraq must cease combat aircraft flights over Iraq and Kuwait except for transport aircraft carrying troops out of Kuwait, and allow coalition aircraft exclusive control over and use of all Kuwaiti airspace.

It must cease all destructive actions against Kuwaiti citizens and property and release all Kuwaiti detainees.

The United States and its coalition partners reiterate that their forces will not attack retreating Iraqi forces and, further, will exercise restraint so long as withdrawal proceeds in accordance with the above guidelines and there are no attacks on other countries.

Any breach of these terms will bring an instant and sharp response from coalition forces in accordance with United Nations Security Council Resolution 678.

That's the conclusion of our prepared statement.

Let me just add a couple of points—first of all, that a copy of this document was provided to Iraqi diplomats here in Washington about noon today. President Bush and Secretary Baker spoke with President Gorbachev for over an hour and 15 minutes this morning to discuss this situation. Secretary Baker spoke with Soviet Foreign Ministry officials both yesterday and today. And we have consulted with all of our allies and coalition partners last night or this morning.

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The coalition remains strong and united.

Note: Press Secretary Fitzwater read this statement to reporters at 12:48 p.m. in the Briefing Room at the White House. The

statement referred to President Mikhail Gorbachev of the Soviet Union, President Saddam Hussein of Iraq, and Secretary of State James A. Baker III.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on the Persian Gulf Conflict *February 23, 1991*

CENTCOM reports that they have detected no military activity which would indicate any withdrawal of Saddam Hussein from Kuwait. Similarly, there has been no communication between Iraq and the United Nations that would suggest a willingness to withdraw under the conditions of the coalition plan. Iraq continues its scorched earth policy in Kuwait, setting fire to oil facilities. It's a continuing outrage that Saddam Hussein is still intent upon destroying Kuwait and its people, still intent upon destroying the environment of the Gulf, and still intent upon inflicting the most brutal kind of rule on his own population, yet appears to have no intention of complying with the U.N. resolutions. Indeed, his only response at noon was to launch another Scud missile attack on Israel.

The coalition forces have no alternative but to continue to prosecute the war.

As we indicated last night, the withdrawal proposal the Soviets discussed with Tariq Aziz in Moscow was unacceptable because it did not constitute an unequivocal commitment to an immediate and unconditional withdrawal. Thus, the Iraqi approval of the Soviet proposal is without effect.

President Bush today spoke with Prime

Minister Kaifu of Japan, President Ozal of Turkey, and President Gorbachev of the Soviet Union. The phone call from President Gorbachev occurred at 11:15 a.m. and lasted for approximately 28 minutes. President Gorbachev informed the President that he asked for a U.N. review of his proposal and said that he had talked to Prime Minister Major and President Mitterrand about his plan. Both of the allied leaders indicated full support for the coalition withdrawal plan. President Bush thanked President Gorbachev for his extensive efforts and reflected our general disappointment that Saddam Hussein has chosen not to respond positively.

Note: The statement referred to the U.S. Central Command (CENTCOM); President Saddam Hussein and Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz of Iraq; Prime Minister Toshiki of Japan; President Turgut Ozal of Turkey; President Mikhail Gorbachev of the Soviet Union; Prime Minister John Major of the United Kingdom; and President Francois Mitterrand of France. The statement also referred to an allied peace plan that required Iraq to begin withdrawing its forces from Kuwait by noon, e.s.t.

Statement on the Persian Gulf Conflict *February 23, 1991*

We regret that Saddam Hussein took no action before the noon deadline to comply with the United Nations resolutions. We remain determined to fulfill the U.N. reso-

lutions. Military action continues on schedule and according to plan.

Note: The statement referred to President

Saddam Hussein of Iraq and an allied peace plan that required Iraq to begin withdrawing its forces from Kuwait by noon, e.s.t.

Address to the Nation Announcing Allied Military Ground Action in the Persian Gulf

February 23, 1991

Good evening. Yesterday, after conferring with my senior national security advisers, and following extensive consultations with our coalition partners, Saddam Hussein was given one last chance—set forth in very explicit terms—to do what he should have done more than 6 months ago: withdraw from Kuwait without condition or further delay, and comply fully with the resolutions passed by the United Nations Security Council.

Regrettably, the noon deadline passed without the agreement of the Government of Iraq to meet demands of United Nations Security Council Resolution 660, as set forth in the specific terms spelled out by the coalition to withdraw unconditionally from Kuwait. To the contrary, what we have seen is a redoubling of Saddam Hussein's efforts to destroy completely Kuwait and its people.

I have therefore directed General Norman Schwarzkopf, in conjunction with coalition forces, to use all forces available including ground forces to eject the Iraqi army from Kuwait. Once again, this was a deci-

sion made only after extensive consultations within our coalition partnership.

The liberation of Kuwait has now entered a final phase. I have complete confidence in the ability of the coalition forces swiftly and decisively to accomplish their mission.

Tonight, as this coalition of countries seeks to do that which is right and just, I ask only that all of you stop what you are doing and say a prayer for all the coalition forces, and especially for our men and women in uniform who this very moment are risking their lives for their country and for all of us.

May God bless and protect each and every one of them. And may God bless the United States of America. Thank you very much.

Note: President Bush spoke at 10 p.m. in the Briefing Room at the White House. In his address, he referred to President Saddam Hussein of Iraq and Gen. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, commander of the U.S. forces in the Persian Gulf. The address was broadcast live on nationwide radio and television.

Remarks on the Observance of National Afro-American (Black) History Month

February 25, 1991

Thank you very much. It is a great, great pleasure for Barbara and me to welcome you all to the White House. It's good to see so many friends here today, including so many members of our administration: our Vice President, of course; and Lou Sullivan; Jack Kemp; Lynn Martin; of course, the Chairman of our Joint Chiefs, General Powell; Connie Newman; Art Fletcher; and

so many more. I salute our red-coated special guests. You bring honor to this place, and we're delighted to have you here.

I know that the issue on all of our minds is the war in the Gulf. And I'm glad to report, after consultation a few minutes ago with Chairman Powell, General Powell, that the news is good. Coalition air and ground forces are advancing on their objectives.

Enemy prisoners are surrendering in large numbers, large numbers. And thus far, thank God, U.S. and coalition casualties are few.

The liberation of Kuwait is on course and on schedule. We have the initiative. We intend to keep it. We must guard against euphoria; there are battles yet to come and casualties to be borne. But make no mistake, we will prevail. Kuwait will soon be free, and America's men and women in uniform will return home to the thanks and respect of a grateful nation.

This was a war thrust upon us, not a war that we sought. But naked aggression, such as we have seen, must be resisted if it is not to become a pattern. Our success in the Gulf will bring with it not just a new opportunity for peace and stability in a critical part of the world but a chance to build a new world order based upon the principles of collective security and the rule of law.

But today, we're here to celebrate the proud spectrum of black achievement. For we recognize that black history, this rich tale of roots and purpose and pride, is really everyone's history.

And something else, too: You know, in the midst of war we find ourselves thinking about heroes. Well, this is the time to especially think of black heroes, those who by their fierce conviction showed no race has a monopoly on idealism or excellence. And we must tell stories of black successes to every child in our country because we need heroes. We need them as much as we need our dreams. And black Americans have always provided both.

A few nights ago, General Tony McPeak, the Chief of Staff of our Air Force, and an old friend many of you know, Ben Payton, president of the Tuskegee University, and Judge Souter of the Supreme Court and I, the four of us—men's night out on the town—[laughter]—went over to Ford's Theatre to see a play called the "Black Eagles." And for those who aren't aware of that, it's a play about the Tuskegee Airmen of World War II, who were led by the legendary General Benjamin Davis. An incredible story of men who took their places among a very special group of heroes—black Americans who have fought for

this country for over 200 years.

And they never received the credit, they never received the credit that they deserve for their devoted patriotism, for their vision, and their sacrifices. And America owes a long-overdue tribute to these men and women who, long before they had rights, believed in what was right.

For two centuries, black soldiers have established a record of pride in the face of incredible obstacles. For not only did they risk their lives fighting for freedom for their own and for other countries but they did it at the same time that they were being denied their own God-given freedoms at home. And think about how much they must have loved this country, how they believed in its dreams. It's an astounding devotion. It's in a league by itself.

And you can feel that love of country just as strongly out there in the Gulf today. And yes, we've made great progress in righting the wrongs of the past, but tragically, racism and bigotry, illiteracy and poverty still exist. And America, of course, is not without its problems, and black Americans serving in the Gulf understand that. And yet, they've chosen to serve because they fundamentally believe in this country. And when these Gulf heroes come home, they'll continue to fight injustice by fighting discrimination and despair with the same commitment. And we will stand with them.

So, to those who question the proportion of blacks in the armed services today, my answer is simple: the military of the United States is the greatest equal opportunity employer around. Every soldier, sailor, airman, coastguardsman, and marine have enlisted because they want to be a part of the American armed services, because they know it is a place of openness and true meritocracy, and because they know that every service man and woman receives equal training and the finest training and equal treatment every step of the way, with education funding and technical skills which will open up unlimited futures. If anyone thinks that the military is not the place for equal opportunity and advancement, then talk to General Waller, Lieutenant General Calvin Waller, our deputy commander in chief of the Central Command; or Colonel Hopper, deputy commander of

the 63d Airlift Wing; or Air Force Colonel Leonard Randolph from Langley, Langley Air Force Base.

Or listen to the man sitting over my right shoulder here, who answers those who criticize the proportion of blacks by challenging all of America. Here's what General Powell—his answer challenged the rest of this country to create the same paths of opportunity which we have in the military.

Look at those brave men and women putting their lives on the line for us. And you don't see colors or creed. All you see are Americans: good, brave, dedicated Americans; Americans who volunteered, each and every single one of them, who put their devotion to country first; Americans with dignity and pride, calling America back to her better self; Americans serving as equals, measured only by their abilities. America's heroes, the real thing. Thank God we have them, every single one.

Today we thank God for those who went before. For our new heroes are a part of a long tradition. The airmen in "Black Eagles" talk about it, for they made their own very special mark in the rollcall of generations who battled not only their country's enemy but also their countrymen's prejudice. In the play these brave warriors explain they were "paving the way, paving the way."

And it was more than two centuries ago that the first black patriots started to pave the way of freedom road. In 1774, slaves sent a plea to the royal Governor of Massachusetts, saying, "We have in common with all other men a natural right to our freedoms without being deprived of them by our fellow men."

Seems like these sentiments might have inspired the words that Thomas Jefferson wrote 2 years later: "That all men are created equal and that they are endowed with the inalienable rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

What these men sent was a message from the heart to those who would follow: Stand up for freedom; cry out for freedom; risk all for freedom.

And that's what blacks have done in every war in this nation's history. And they've done it with heroes like Crispus Attucks, the first American to die for the cause of

his country's liberty; with heroes like the 5,000 blacks who fought in the Revolutionary War, loyal, courageous men who will at long last be honored with a memorial out here on The Mall, thanks to the Patriot Foundation which I hope we'll all support.

Freedom road led nearly a quarter million newly freed slaves into the Civil War. Heroes emerged, like the men of Fort Wagner charge, so powerfully reenacted in the movie "Glory." The black regiment lost half its men—imagine that, half its men—but won the dignity and respect that it rightfully deserved.

Freedom road took black heroes up San Juan Hill with Teddy Roosevelt. And by the way, Colin Powell has a painting of them in his office. He says he likes to look up from his desk, see them, and remember the contributions of those who went before and, he says, reflect on what he must do to help those yet to come.

Black heroes also paved freedom road on the French fields and Rhine River of World War I. But when their sons joined up 25 years later, they found there was much work left to do. And I heard a shocking story that took place right here in America in 1943, in the middle of World War II. Black soldiers stopped and tried to eat at a restaurant. Inside German prisoners, German prisoners of war, were being served a meal, but the restaurant refused to admit the black soldiers.

By the end of the war, American black soldiers had paved a victorious path, paved it in bravery and in blood. And they won battles and medals. And they won respect as men and acceptance as Americans. And at long last they won the integration of the Armed Forces.

These generations of heroes risked their lives so that their grandchildren could realize a dream: the dream of having the freedom to choose to serve their country, the dream that America would be a place where the only limits on a man would be the limits of his own vision, the dream of a nation where none would be called the first black, but rather, simply, the best. For, as Booker T. Washington said: "No greater injury can be done to any youth than to let

him feel that because he belongs to this or that race he will be advanced regardless of his own merit or efforts.”

But let's face it, the dream is not yet fully realized, and there is today too much crime and too much crack and too much despair. And yet, there is also today too much faith and too much pride and too much human dignity to give up or to give in.

And that's why we urgently need to turn to the tradition of black heroes today, to inspire a new generation to believe in itself and in the future. Homegrown heroes like Frederick Douglass, who fought for dignity; Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., who fought for the rights of millions; Jackie Robinson, who fought just to do what he did best. Like Ralph Bunche, who won the Nobel Prize; Gwendolyn Brooks, who won the Pulitzer; Jesse Owens, who won Olympic medals and the respect of the world. Humanitarians and leaders from George Washington Carver to Rosa Parks to the late Mickey Leland. Pioneers like Dr. Charles Drew and astronaut Ron McNair. And of course, the man who has brought inspiration, strength, and true spirit of heroism to the world's current struggle for humanity—the Chairman of our Joint Chiefs. [Applause] Exactly the way we all feel.

But they're not the only ones. It is up to each of us. Together, we must write a new chapter in the history of civil rights, a chapter that says: Opportunity must replace despair. For opportunity means education, equipping kids with the tools they need to compete in a new century. It means freedom from drugs. Opportunity means jobs, the dignity of work. It means owning your own home, and being safe in it. Opportunity means social programs to keep families together, and health care to keep them strong. And, above all, opportunity means we must treasure and defend the value of every human life. For as Langston Hughes wrote, “There's a dream in this land with its back against the wall; to save the dream for one, it must be saved for all.”

This is an ideal place for us to commit

ourselves to writing that chapter. For in this very room, 27 years ago, the Civil Rights Act of 1964 became law, a long overdue payment on a promissory note of equality signed two centuries before. But as long as discrimination, born of ignorance and inhumanity, still exists, our work is not yet finished. And as long as the Four Horsemen of the American night—illiteracy, inequality, indigence, and fear—threaten any of us, our work is not yet finished.

And so, we must as a nation pledge that never again will the individual be degraded and devalued, that we will remember the Black Eagles who soared from bigotry on Earth to equality in the skies.

And I am committed to civil rights and opportunity for every person in this great country. And I will simply say to all of you: I salute you. I thank you for coming here to share this very special day with all of America. And at this special time in our history, may God bless those who are serving us halfway around the world. May they be treated with respect and the dignity that they deserve when they come back home having freed another country.

Thank you all and God bless you.

Note: The President spoke at 11 a.m. in the East Room at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Secretary of Health and Human Services Louis W. Sullivan; Secretary of Housing and Urban Development Jack Kemp; Secretary of Labor Lynn M. Martin; Colin L. Powell, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Constance Berry Newman, Director of the Office of Personnel Management; Arthur A. Fletcher, Chairman of the Commission on Civil Rights; Gen. Merrill A. McPeak, Air Force Chief of Staff; Benjamin F. Payton, president of Tuskegee University; Jackie Robinson, professional baseball player; Rosa Parks, civil rights activist; Representative Mickey Leland; and Dr. Charles R. Drew, physician. The President also referred to the “Tuskegee Airmen,” a group of World War II veterans who had received their training at Tuskegee Institute.

Nomination of Dennis A. Yao To Be Federal Trade Commissioner *February 25, 1991*

The President today announced his intention to nominate Dennis A. Yao, of Pennsylvania, to be a Federal Trade Commissioner for the term of 7 years from September 26, 1989. He would succeed Andrew John Strenio, Jr.

Since 1983 Dr. Yao has served in the department of public policy and management at the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, PA, as:

associate professor, 1990–present; assistant professor, 1984–1990; and lecturer, 1983–1984.

Dr. Yao graduated from Princeton University (B.S.E., 1975), University of California in Berkeley (M.B.A., 1977), and Stanford University (Ph.D., 1984). He was born August 29, 1953, in Urbana, IL. Dr. Yao is married and resides in Philadelphia, PA.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on the Persian Gulf Conflict *February 25, 1991*

We continue to prosecute the war. We have heard no reason to change that. And because there is a war on, our first concern must be the safety and security of United States and coalition forces.

We don't know whether this most recent claim about Iraqi withdrawal is genuine. We have no evidence to suggest the Iraqi army is withdrawing. In fact, Iraqi units are continuing to fight. Moreover, we remember when Saddam Hussein's tanks pretended to surrender at Khafji, only to turn and fire. We remember the Scud attacks today, and Saddam's many broken promises of the past. There are at least an additional 22 dead Americans tonight who offer silent testimony to the intentions of Saddam Hussein.

The statement out of Baghdad today says that Saddam Hussein's forces will fight their way out while retreating. We will not attack unarmed soldiers in retreat. But we will consider retreating combat units as a movement of war.

The only way Saddam Hussein can persuade the coalition of the seriousness of

his intentions would be for him personally and publicly to agree to the terms of the proposal we issued on February 22. And because the announcement from Baghdad referred to the Soviet initiative, he must personally and publicly accept explicitly all relevant U.N. Security Council resolutions, including especially U.N. Security Council Resolution 662, which calls for Iraqi recision of its purported annexation of Kuwait, and U.N. Security Council Resolution 674 which calls for Iraqi compensation to Kuwait and others.

That's the end of the statement. I might just add that the President met with his national security advisers for approximately an hour and 15 minutes this evening to consider this matter, and the President has returned to his Residence.

Note: Press Secretary Fitzwater read the statement to reporters at 10:30 p.m. in the Briefing Room at the White House. The statement referred to President Saddam Hussein of Iraq.

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Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on the Iraqi Statement on Withdrawal From Kuwait

February 26, 1991

Saddam Hussein's radio statement last night contained the same diatribe as previous comments, with no commitment to complying with the 12 United Nations resolutions. His speech changes nothing. It does not annul the annexation of Kuwait or meet

any of the coalition's other terms. The war goes on.

Note: The statement referred to President Saddam Hussein of Iraq.

Address to the Nation on the Iraqi Statement on Withdrawal From Kuwait

February 26, 1991

I have a brief statement to make today. Saddam's most recent speech is an outrage. He is not withdrawing. His defeated forces are retreating. He is trying to claim victory in the midst of a rout, and he is not voluntarily giving up Kuwait. He is trying to save the remnants of power and control in the Middle East by every means possible. And here, too, Saddam Hussein will fail.

Saddam is not interested in peace but only to regroup and fight another day. And he does not renounce Iraq's claim to Kuwait. To the contrary, he makes clear that Iraq continues to claim Kuwait. Nor is there any evidence of remorse for Iraq's aggression or any indication that Saddam is prepared to accept the responsibility for the awful consequences of that aggression.

He still does not accept U.N. Security Council resolutions or the coalition terms of February 22, including the release of our POW's, all POW's, third-country detainees, and an end to the pathological destruction of Kuwait. The coalition will therefore continue to prosecute the war with undiminished intensity.

As we announced last night, we will not attack unarmed soldiers in retreat. We have no choice but to consider retreating combat

units as a threat and respond accordingly. Anything else would risk additional United States and coalition casualties.

The best way to avoid further casualties on both sides is for the Iraqi soldiers to lay down their arms as nearly 30,000 Iraqis already have. It is time for all Iraqi forces in the theater of operation, those occupying Kuwait, those supporting the occupation of Kuwait, to lay down their arms. And that will stop the bloodshed.

From the beginning of the air operation nearly 6 weeks ago, I have said that our efforts are on course and on schedule. This morning I am very pleased to say that coalition efforts are ahead of schedule. The liberation of Kuwait is close at hand.

And let me just add that I share the pride of all of the American people in the magnificent heroic performance of our Armed Forces. May God bless them and keep them.

Note: President Bush spoke at 9:48 a.m. from the Rose Garden at the White House. In his address, he referred to President Saddam Hussein of Iraq. The address was broadcast live on nationwide radio and television.

Remarks Following Discussions With President Cesar Gaviria Trujillo of Colombia

February 26, 1991

President Bush. Mr. President, it has been a privilege to meet with you and to share our thoughts on critical challenges that our countries must face together. You're a man of courage, the worthy political heir of your nation's General Santander, who said, "If the sword gave us independence, the law will give us liberty." You're a man devoted to law and to liberty, and for that, you have our admiration and respect.

Today, we held a thorough and frank discussion on a range of issues of mutual concern, particularly the drug war and joint economic matters. I view this as a vital meeting. For although there is a crisis demanding our attention halfway around the world, we will not neglect the very pressing needs and opportunities in our own hemisphere.

One of the most urgent of these is the fierce battle that we're waging against the scourge of drugs. President Gaviria talked to me in great detail of the efforts, the heroic efforts that Colombia is making in this fight. We honor him and his countrymen, knowing they've borne a very difficult burden in this war and knowing that it is their survival that's at stake every day.

Our hearts are with the Colombian people who have suffered so much from drug-related outlaw violence. This has included the murder of President Gaviria's own cousin only days ago by these narco-terrorists. We want to tell Colombians that they inspire us by standing up—despite intimidation, despite the costs—for justice and for law.

As we spoke today, I made it clear that Colombia is not alone in this fight. Both our countries recognize that drug production and drug use threaten our futures and our very lives. We are determined to defeat this enemy. Together, I am more and more convinced, especially after these talks, that we will win this war.

At the Cartagena summit, we said that we accepted our responsibility to cut drug demand in the United States. I told the President today that our work is succeeding;

drug use here in the United States is on the decline. And also at that summit, we pledged to help Colombia and her neighbors in their struggle to reduce production and interrupt the transportation of drugs.

And we know that battling the drug war has indeed meant high costs to the Colombian people. And so, I'm glad to report that on February 25th our countries signed an agreement providing the first \$20 million of a total \$41 million to help ease the financial damage that the drug war has meant to his government's programs. And second, we've signed an innovative agreement on mutual judicial cooperation to more effectively prosecute the drug traffickers. And I told the President that we will sign a multimillion-dollar, long-term agreement expanding our support for his bold initiative to strengthen the Colombian judicial system.

In addition, we know we need to offer the people of the Andes viable economic alternatives to coca production. A team led by Ambassador Ed Corr has just completed a report on how we can strengthen our cooperation on agricultural issues and make our market more accessible to legal exports.

Most importantly, we've proposed the Andean Trade Initiative providing special and vitally important benefits for the Colombian producers. And I hope Congress will pass this legislation speedily.

As we look ahead to the coming century, President Gaviria and I agree that we must also make trade and economic development essential priorities. Our hemisphere must see that its future lies with free markets as well as free governments. And that's why we must forge a genuine economic partnership for the future. Last year, we proposed the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative, offering the hope of greater prosperity for all the Americas through greater international investment, freer trade, and greatly reduced debt burdens.

Colombia was the first nation to take up our offer to negotiate bilateral trade and

investment framework agreements. Well, I told the President today that we are sending to Congress legislation necessary to implement the investment, debt, and environmental aspects of the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative. And I assured him that I am absolutely committed to securing its passage.

The people of our two nations are united as neighbors. And we are united as societies threatened by the human misery brought by drugs. But we're also united as people who believe in human rights and in the creative power of liberty. We're members of what is almost the world's first fully free hemisphere.

We're battling some powerful enemies: drugs, poverty, forces opposed to democracy. But we have even more powerful resources. Simon Bolivar wrote in exile: "The veil has been torn asunder. We've already seen the light and it is not our desire to be thrust back into darkness."

Well, our nations have seen the light. And our meeting today was just one more joint step in the direction of that light. I might add that we will always be grateful to Colombia for their role at the United Nations as we formulated common opposition to the forces of evil halfway around the world in the Gulf as we stood up to the aggressor, Iraq.

But that proved to me that the goals are clear. Together we will succeed. And so, may God bless your wonderful people, and thank you for coming our way.

President Gaviria. Thank you, Mr. President. I want first of all to express in the name of the Colombian people how glad we are all because of the new order we're building with the coalition, with the cooperation of the United Nations. We are very happy for the success you have had in the Persian Gulf and the way we have built in this new order that will help all the countries, all humanity to fight poverty, to fight narco-traffic, and to fight the new problems we really have in our agenda.

You have really told the journalists how we have talked about our common problems. First of all, narco-traffic, and the way Colombia and the United States are com-

mitted against narco-trafficking in the world. We have been tracking the Cartagena meeting you had with President Barco, and we are really aware of how the United States have got results about reducing demand. That's good news for Colombian people.

I have told you, and you have recognized how we have been fighting narco-trafficking, how we have improved this year the interdiction efforts Colombia is doing. We have told you about the Colombian policy, the new judicial Colombian policy. And we are very grateful for the cooperation you are giving us with this mutual judicial agreement we have got in the day, yesterday.

With all of the efforts, I am sure we are going to dismantle the cartels. We are going to fight narco-traffic as ever. We are really committed to that, and you can be sure that this scourge of humanity will end someday with the kind of effort we have been doing. We thank you for your offer to have, through this Andean Initiative, and we hope, too, that someday very soon, Colombia can have a free trade agreement with the United States of America.

Persian Gulf Conflict

Q. Mr. President, can Saddam survive, Mr. President?

Q. Is Kuwait City liberated?

Q. Have we taken Kuwait City, sir?

President Bush. It's going very well.

Note: President Bush spoke at 1:14 p.m. at the South Portico of the White House. The following persons were referred to: Fortunato Gaviria, slain cousin of President Gaviria; Edwin G. Corr, U.S. Ambassador to Colombia; Virgilio Barco Vargas, former President of Colombia; and President Saddam Hussein of Iraq. Prior to their remarks, the two leaders met privately in the Oval Office and with U.S. and Colombian officials in the Cabinet Room, and then attended a luncheon in the Old Family Dining Room.

**Remarks at a Retirement Ceremony for General Maxwell R.
Thurman in Arlington, Virginia
February 26, 1991**

Thank you very, very much. And let me salute our Secretary of Defense, the Chairman of our Joint Chiefs, the Chief of Staff of the Army, Secretary of the Army behind me, Members of Congress that are here today, and so many friends of our honoree, our most distinguished General Thurman.

I'm sorry to kind of hit and run, but I wanted to come over here and pay my respects to Max. To all of you here today, his friends, his admirers, thank you very much. To all those in uniform and in the service, through your devotion to our common defense, you show the same spirit and commitment that we're now seeing shine so brilliantly in the actions of every single man and woman now serving in the Persian Gulf.

Secretary Cheney and General Powell just came over to the White House for a briefing, and I got a good update from them. And as I noted earlier today, we are not only on schedule, we are ahead of schedule. No Commander in Chief has ever been so proud of America's men and women in uniform.

This is Max Thurman's day. And they say you can't keep a good man down, and the man we honor this afternoon certainly proves it. A distinguished officer of the field artillery; two tours in Vietnam; four stars; commander in chief of the Southern Command; a general who is as human as he is professional, as generous as he is just.

General Thurman has devoted his career, his entire career, to helping all around him reach their fullest potential. His life and work are a testament to the power of an individual. And his brilliant role in the liberation of Panama was a fitting grace note

to a great career. By assuring the freedom of the Panamanian people, General Thurman has played a crucial role in the revival of democracy in this, our own precious hemisphere.

At home and abroad, America has been fortunate to have Maxwell Thurman in uniform. He's been the man who never shirked responsibility. I've been told, for instance, that General Thurman was standing outside the Papal Nunciature when somebody asked who was responsible for the loud music. He immediately said, "I am the music man—CINC music." Nobody argued from there on.

If you can't keep a good man down, it's also true that it's hard to see a good man go, especially in time of war. General Thurman, your retirement from service, as well-earned as it is, leaves a great void. Simply stated, there is no more dedicated officer in the United States Army. A generation of service men and women, some of whom will rise to match your rank, now go forward with your leadership in their minds and your example in their hearts. Your devotion to service has brought honor to your nation, and your commitment to America has inspired admiration in all of us. Thank you, sir.

Note: The President spoke at 4:03 p.m. in the Ceremonial Hall at Fort Myer Army Base. In his opening remarks, he referred to Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney; Colin L. Powell, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Gen. Carl E. Vuono, Army Chief of Staff; and Secretary of the Army Michael P. W. Stone.

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Letter to Congressional Leaders Transmitting a Report on International Agreements

February 26, 1991

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. Chairman:)

Pursuant to subsection (b) of the Case-Zablocki Act (Public Law 95-426; section 112b(b)), I transmit herewith a report prepared by the Department of State concerning international agreements.

Sincerely,

GEORGE BUSH

Note: Identical letters were sent to Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Claiborne Pell, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Message to the Congress Transmitting Proposed Legislation To Implement the Administration's Enterprise for the Americas Initiative

February 26, 1991

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit a legislative proposal entitled the "Enterprise for the Americas Initiative Act of 1991." This proposal sets forth key measures to implement the investment, debt, and environmental components of my "Enterprise for the Americas" Initiative announced on June 27, 1990. It will build on the provisions in Title IV of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 as amended by section 1512 of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 ("1990 Farm Bill") to grant the Administration the remaining authority needed to implement these aspects of the Initiative. Also transmitted is a section-by-section analysis of the proposed legislation.

This Initiative acknowledges the gains made for freedom in our hemisphere over the last year, as a resurgence of democratic rule has swept through the Americas. It also reaches out to support the realignment of economic policies that has paralleled this political shift.

As the people of Latin America and the Caribbean search for prosperity following a decade of painful economic adjustment, their governments are focusing on economic growth and the free market policies

needed to nourish it. By reforming economies and rebuilding their strengths, each country will contribute to the prospects for the Americas as a whole in the coming years. My new Enterprise for the Americas Initiative aims to build a broad-based partnership for the 1990s to promote this process.

The Initiative rests on three pillars—actions on trade, investment, and debt—through which we can reach out to our neighbors and support economic reform and sustained growth. *First*, we want to expand trade by entering into framework agreements on trade agreements that will establish a hemisphere-wide free trade system. *Second*, we want to encourage foreign and domestic investment and help countries compete for capital by reforming both broad economic policies and specific regulatory systems. *Third*, we want to build on our successful efforts to ease debt burdens and to increase the incentives for countries to reform their economies by offering additional measures in the debt area. Building a strong future for the hemisphere also depends on preserving and protecting the environment. Accordingly, we also propose to create resources to support environmental programs as an important element

of debt reduction.

The proposal I am transmitting to the Congress focuses on the investment, debt, and environment components of the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative. It reflects the mechanisms established in the 1990 Farm Bill authorizing the reduction of PL-480 debt of eligible countries and the payment of interest in local currency to support environmental projects.

The proposal provides for contributions by the United States to a multilateral investment fund to be established by the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) that would foster a climate favorable to investment in Latin American and Caribbean countries. This Enterprise for the Americas Investment Fund will provide additional support for reforms undertaken as part of the new IDB investment sector lending program. The Fund will advance specific, market-oriented investment policy initiatives and reforms and finance technical assistance.

The proposal establishes the Enterprise for the Americas Facility to support the objectives of the Initiative through administration of debt reduction operations for those nations that meet the investment reform and other policy conditions. Latin American and Caribbean countries can qualify for benefits under the Facility if they:

- Have in effect, have received approval for, or in exceptional circumstances are making significant progress toward International Monetary Fund/World Bank reform programs and World Bank adjustment loans;
- Have in place major investment reforms in conjunction with an IDB loan or are otherwise implementing or making significant progress toward open investment regimes; and
- Have negotiated a satisfactory financing program with commercial banks, including debt and debt service reduction, if appropriate.

The proposal authorizes the reduction of concessional obligations extended under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. The Agency for International Development will exchange—at the direction of the Facility—new obligations for obligations outstanding

as of January 1, 1991. Principal on the new obligation will be paid in U.S. dollars. Interest will be at a concessional rate and paid in local currency if an eligible country has entered into an Environmental Framework Agreement establishing an Enterprise for the Americas Environmental Fund; otherwise, interest will be paid in U.S. dollars.

The Environmental Fund into which local currency interest payments are deposited will be owned by the debtor country. The Environmental Framework Agreement negotiated with each country will provide guidelines for the administration of its Environmental Fund. This Agreement will be negotiated by the President in consultation with the Environment for the Americas Board, a Washington-based entity with both United States Government and nongovernmental representatives.

This Board will also ensure that appropriate local administering bodies are established and will review the programs, operations, and fiscal audits of each administering body. Local administering bodies will include representatives from the United States Government, the debtor government, and a broad range of environmental nongovernmental organizations based in the participating country. A majority of the members of each administering body shall be individuals from such nongovernmental organizations.

These administering bodies will be responsible for identifying projects and managing the use of the Environmental Funds in each country. They will prepare annual programs laying out their priorities and plans, which will be submitted to the Environment for the Americas Board for review. Grants in excess of \$100,000 will be subject to the veto of the United States Government or the debtor government involved.

The proposal also authorizes the sale, reduction, or cancellation of loans made to eligible countries under the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended, and assets acquired under export credit guarantee programs authorized pursuant to the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act or section 4(b) of the Food for Peace Act of 1966. These sales, reductions, or cancellations will be undertaken only when pur-

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chasers confirm that they will be used to carry out debt-for-equity, debt-for-development, or debt-for-nature swaps in eligible countries.

We believe that these investment, debt, and environmental measures will provide significant support to the efforts of Latin America and the Caribbean to build strong economies.

The leaders of these countries have welcomed the Initiative and widely recognize it as the most significant opportunity—and challenge—in inter-American relations in recent years. These are the leaders who are facing difficult choices in reforming their economies and, in the process, turning the tide away from economic decline and environmental degradation.

Their efforts are not merely of theoretical

importance to us in the United States. We have not gone untouched by the economic crisis faced by Latin America and the Caribbean over the last decade. As countries in the region cut imports, postponed investment, and struggled to service their foreign debt, we too were affected. We lost trade, markets, and opportunities.

Enactment of the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative Act of 1991 will permit the United States to support the efforts of Latin American and Caribbean leaders, increasing the prospects for economic growth and prosperity throughout the hemisphere.

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,
February 26, 1991.

Remarks to the Conference on Marketing Economics and Management Training for Eastern Europe

February 27, 1991

Thank you very much. Nice to see all of you. Please be seated, and welcome, all. I'm very pleased to be here in my role as what's billed as a cameo appearance, in and out—[laughter]—and let you get on with the important work before you. But I want to welcome all of you to the White House. Thank you for your participation.

A number have come from very far away: Vice President Pregl of Yugoslavia; the Deputy Prime Minister of Bulgaria, Mr. Pirinski; and Ministers from Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, and Romania.

Among so many others here today, George Varga from Hungary and Haile Aguilar from Poland, Drew Lewis—where's Drew? I don't see him. Among others who are not here is Drew Lewis. [Laughter] But let me just say this: His leadership at the Citizens Democracy Corps has been just fantastic. And I was hoping he'd be here so I could single him out. He's for lunch—okay. And of course, Dave Gergen, who I understand is ably moderating all of this. I salute Secretaries Robson and Eagleburger, too.

Yesterday I was on the phone for a long time with Vaclav Havel, the President of Czechoslovakia. And I made clear to him that, though the Gulf obviously is dominating the news coverage and claiming a lot of our time, I have not lost interest, nor has anyone in our government—as Secretaries Eagleburger and Robson can attest to—we have not lost interest in what's going on in Eastern Europe. All our people here are experts. Bruce Gelb knows that; Mike Roskens knows. And we are delighted that this is going forward, this conference and these discussions.

Historic events in Central and Eastern Europe—I called it the Revolution of '89—and its aftermath have indeed inspired us all. These countries are committed to free societies and free market economies. And we have been strong supporters of economic reform in Central and Eastern Europe through major bilateral commitments and supportive stabilization programs, enterprise funds for the private sectors of Poland, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia, and improved trade and investment relations.

And I'd say from talking to our experts that the results are encouraging. Economic reforms are largely on track despite some very difficult challenges, despite some outside effects on these economies.

I think back to a conversation that I had again with President Havel about the effect that that early oil increase, the spike in oil prices as a result of the war, had on his economy. And then I heard from other Eastern European leaders about the adverse effect that it had on their economies. So, there have been some abnormal challenges as these market economies begin to function.

I think that our efforts and those of many in this room have helped bring positive change. And I know that the Western European countries are very much together in the determination that the positive change continue. But Central and Eastern Europeans cry out for one thing that our Federal Government alone certainly cannot offer, and that is private investment and practical free market expertise and involvement from Americans.

I've stressed throughout my administration that excellence in education is a key element of sound growth. And educated, well-trained labor forces are important for mature economies, and they're absolutely crucial for economies in transition. And a well-informed populace lends support for reform. Many of you, as I indicated earlier, are already engaged in Central and Eastern Europe. With the great human potential and commitment to market economic reform, these economies of Central and Eastern Europe are seeking to attract trade and investment. And I just hope that that trend will continue.

You have the ability to provide the world's best training in management and market economies. And America know-how really does run the gamut from higher education to the small-scale entrepreneurship. Universities, businesses, foundations, government all have something to contribute. I think that there is an important link between economic and political freedom. Education, free markets, and the prosperity they bring will reinforce political pluralism in these countries.

The challenges that these countries face

as they fundamentally restructure their economies are enormous. Our administration will continue its strong support and assistance for their vital and historic efforts.

I just really wanted to come over to thank all of you. I might say, knowing of the interest that everyone has in the business at hand in the Gulf, that when I got to the office this morning the news continues to be very, very good, very, very heartening. I know that all Americans took great joy in the beginning of the liberation of Kuwait City. But the liberation of Kuwait, the country, is almost complete. I hope that those from overseas will explain this note of personal pride when I say I have never been more proud in my life of anybody than I am of the men and women of the United States Armed Forces. They have served with great distinction, enormous motivation from the very beginning. And I think what they have done to contribute to this wave of patriotism and demonstration to others that our country is united is absolutely superb and will go down in history.

Having said all that, we're going to concentrate on ending that thing, ending it right, and then moving forward and staying with these enormous challenges that these countries face. We can be helpful there. Our relationship with the Soviet Union has a lot to do with how a lot of this goes forward, and I'm determined to see that that stays on a good plane. So, you caught me on an upbeat day—particularly upbeat, with the visit of these foreign—[*applause*]

Note: The President spoke at 10 a.m. in Room 450 of the Old Executive Office Building. In his remarks, he referred to Zivko Pregl, Vice President of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council; Georgi Pirinski, Member of the Bulgarian Grand National Assembly; Zdenko Pirek, Czechoslovak Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and Head of the Hungarian Coordination Committee for Foreign Assistance; Ferenc Madl, Hungarian Minister Without Portfolio in the Office of the Prime Minister; Polish Minister Jacek Saryusz-Wolski, Coordinator of Foreign Assistance to Poland and Plenipotentiary for Europe; Eugen Dijmarescu, Romanian Minister of State for Economic

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Orientation; George Varga, president and chief executive officer of Tungsram Co., Ltd., Hungary; Haile Aguilar, general manager of the Warsaw Marriott Hotel; Drew Lewis, chairman of the board of the Citizens Democracy Corps; David S. Gergen, editor-at-large for U.S. News & World Report; Dep-

uty Secretary of the Treasury John E. Robson; Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence S. Eagleburger; President Vaclav Havel of Czechoslovakia; Bruce S. Gelb, Director of the U.S. Information Agency; and Ronald W. Roskens, Administrator of the Agency for International Development.

Remarks at a Meeting of the American Society of Association Executives

February 27, 1991

Thank you very, very much. And what a wonderful reception. And I interpret that, I think properly, the same way I interpreted the applause at the State of the Union message: as strong support for those men and women that are serving our country overseas. And now the war is almost over, and I think we owe them a vote of thanks, and I think I heard it right now. So, thank you, Bill, and I'm just delighted to be here.

I want to shift and talk about domestic matters. And Bill, I couldn't help but glance at this marvelous quilt coming in here, and I do think that we owe you and all the others in the association a vote of thanks for following through and, indeed, being Points of Light.

I want to salute our Attorney General who is with us today; our two able Secretaries so concerned also about what we're talking about today, Secretaries Kemp and Sullivan; Ted Sanders, who is doing a superb job as our Acting Secretary at Education; and, of course, my old friend, a man so well-known to all of you, Bob Woodson of the Center for Neighborhood Enterprise. You know, it's hard to believe that a year has passed since the challenge Bill mentioned, since I challenged the members of ASAE to channel the tremendous energy of this organization and transform a nation through community service. And what a terrific job you've done.

Looking around the room today, peeking before I came in here, I see so many familiar faces, so many people that are making a difference in the lives of others. Every

man and woman here believes in the power of the individual and is bolstered by the conviction that America is indeed a land of opportunity. For more than 200 years, America has been the home of free markets and free people. And there is no question: Opportunity in America is the envy of the entire world.

The story of America has been the story of opportunity. Throughout our history, we've pioneered the frontiers of liberty for all humanity. Our Founding Fathers created perhaps the most simple yet profound document in modern history: our Constitution and Bill of Rights. Abraham Lincoln broke forever the chains of human slavery. The suffrage movement made the promise of democracy a reality for women. The founders of our public schools unleashed our national potential through universal education. And by their struggle for equal rights, the leaders of the civil rights movement helped bring dignity to the oppressed and disenfranchised. The story of opportunity in America is the story of Thomas Paine and Frederick Douglass, Clara Barton, the Wright brothers, Rosa Parks.

But it doesn't end there, with these heroes from our past. There are the new American heroes of today, many of them in this room. And they, too, are inspired by pride, integrity, faith in the dignity of man, and courage, yes, courage to overcome the odds. It's called leadership by example, and it's made America the world's great beacon of freedom.

These modern visionaries are the ones that are making history, propelling us into the next American century. Theirs is a movement—it's more than 200 years old, as old as the Declaration of Independence—a movement defined by what Jefferson called "the American mind" and what I've been calling "the American idea." It continues to sweep our country today with a vigor as strong as ever. It's a vision driven by the strength and power of the American dream.

And I share that vision, for what is the American dream if it isn't wanting to be part of something larger than ourselves? If it isn't creating a better life for our children than we might have had? If it isn't the freedom to take command of our future? For most people, these aspirations means enjoying the blessings of good health or having a home to call one's own or raising a family, holding a stake in the community, feeling secure, secure at home or in our neighborhood.

But for others, sadly, America has not yet fulfilled the promise of equality of opportunity. We know who they are: They're the hopeless and the homeless, the friendless and the fearful, the unemployed and the underemployed, the ones who can't read, the ones who can't write. They are the ones who don't believe that they will ever share in the American dream.

I'm here to tell any American for whom hope lies dormant: We will not forget you. We will not forget those who have not yet shared in the American dream. We must offer them hope. But we must guarantee them opportunity.

It's been said, "Hope is a waking dream." That awakening begins with learning, understanding the power and potential of individual effort, developing a skill, and with it, independence, earning a living, with dignity and personal growth. More skills mean more freedom, more options for even greater opportunity.

Today, our administration is proposing an agenda to expand opportunity and choice for all. It involves more than six major initiatives across the scope of our entire Government: restoring quality education, ensuring crime-free neighborhoods, strengthening civil and legal rights for all, creating jobs

and new businesses, expanding access to homeownership, and allowing localities a greater share of responsibility. In its entirety, I believe it represents one of the most far-reaching efforts in decades to unleash the talents of every citizen in America.

In several weeks, I will have legislation to enact this agenda on the desk of every Congressman. The administration's educational excellence proposals, by way of example, will put choice in the hands of students and parents so that they can choose the best school to attend. Our higher education system is clearly, unquestionably, the finest in the world: creative, innovative, and highly competitive. From the GI bill to Pell grants, college students already have the power to choose. And now it's time that our education system, all of it, became the finest in the world.

We're also proposing education reforms to build flexibility and accountability into our school systems. We've seen what education reform can do, from East L.A. to East Harlem. We're encouraging Governors to bring together teachers, parents, and administrators to work together to meet the needs of all students. We must cut the dropout rate and ensure that every student in America arrives at school ready to learn and graduates ready to work.

For some time now, the administration has called for the restructuring of American education. We've got to raise our expectations for our students and our schools. But if we're going to ask more of them, it wouldn't be fair to tie the hands of the teachers and principals, particularly those who make a difference. We need responsive schools, customer-driven ones if you will, schools that are more market-oriented and performance-based, because it's time we recognize that competition can spur excellence in our schools. Choice is the catalyst for change, the fundamental reform that drives forward all others. These ideas will stir us and guide us toward meeting the national education goals the Governors and I set up after that famous education summit, because we can't expect to remain a first-class economy if we settle for second-class schools.

Millions of jobs await America's graduates in the coming years. But to fill those jobs,

entrepreneurs will look increasingly to America's minorities—blacks, Hispanics, and Asians—and to people just entering the economic mainstream—workers with disabilities and mothers who have chosen to work outside the home. The majority of those jobs are safer, are cleaner, higher skilled, better paying jobs. And they will go to the ones who have what it takes, a quality education.

Everyone knows the best education takes place in a safe, drug-free environment. It is difficult for children to learn if there's violence in the classroom or crime out in the schoolyard or drug pushers along the way home. And older students and workers find it hard to attend night school or put in late hours at the office because of the danger that darkness brings, especially in crime-ridden neighborhoods.

Low-income Americans are the ones more likely to be intimidated by crime, less likely to be able to take advantage of opportunities that may be across town or even just around the corner. They're the ones defending themselves and their families from the drug dealers and muggers down the hall or down the street. And they're the ones who need opportunity the most.

It is in their name that this battle for the streets of our cities must be waged. The thugs and the gangs and the drug kingpins should be the casualties of this war. Our tactics: mandatory sentences for using a firearm in a violent crime; strengthened protection against sex crimes and child abuse; tough prosecutors; courts that mete out equal justice, swiftly and surely; a prison system that is up to the job. And finally, our strategy must include an unequivocal commitment to our young people. There are meaningful and adventurous alternatives to a life of crime. And it starts with an education, a neighborhood that's safe and secure.

Opportunity is built on these foundations, but the door is opened by one thing: a job. Every American who wants a job should be able to get one. Of course, vestiges of the past remain. Bigotry and discrimination, regrettably, still do exist. But we have powerful legal tools for eliminating discrimination. And remember, the legal guarantees of equality of opportunity are largely in

place: *Brown versus the Board of Education*, the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Voting Rights Act of 1965, the Fair Housing Acts of both 1968 and 1988, the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990.

To assure that every American enjoys the equality of opportunity and access, I am determined to continue the vigorous enforcement of these and of all our civil rights laws. And where our laws need improvement, I am committed to refining them. We will soon introduce legislation with strong new remedies to protect women from sexual harassment and minorities from racial prejudice in the workplace. And I call on the Congress to act promptly on this important initiative. But legislation that only creates a lawyer's bonanza helps no one. We all know where opportunity really begins. As I said above, it begins with a job.

In our hardest hit urban and rural areas our enterprise zone proposal will create new small businesses. We're providing new incentives for employers to hire more workers by eliminating the capital gains tax on businesses in these areas and attracting more seed capital. Our proposals mean economic growth, more minority entrepreneurs, and most importantly, again, jobs.

The American dream also means choosing where to live and, for many working people, owning a home someday. We're offering public housing residents not only control and management of their own community but, for the first time, access to home ownership and private property to gain a stake in their communities. We've asked the Congress to provide much-needed funding for the HOPE program in 1991, to make this opportunity a reality in our inner cities this year. And we're proposing that Americans be allowed to use the money from their IRA's to buy their first home. These initiatives will bring us closer to our goal of 1 million new homeowners by 1992.

You know, there's something reassuring about becoming a part of a neighborhood, a community that pulls together in times of crisis, that looks out for one another. Each community in America is different, and its residents know best how to take care of each other, what the best options are for programs and services for those who need a

hand. And so, we're proposing to allow communities to restructure programs at the local level.

Our strength as a nation lies in the strength of our communities, the sum of our neighborhoods and families, our hopes and dreams for the future. This is our administration's agenda for opportunity. It begins in the heart of every person who believes in freedom and lives on in the American dream. Every man and woman in this room shares its vision. The great poet Carl Sandburg put it this way, "nothing happens unless first a dream." Our mandate is to make the dream a reality.

We face a new century, a new American century. Half a world away, our allied troops face a defining moment in the new world order. And they are succeeding in their battle because each and every one of them possesses a pride in their country, integrity in their cause, and courage in their heart.

Our troops will be home soon, coming home to a grateful nation. And I want to ensure that their return is to a land of equal

opportunity. And just as they have stood to safeguard our freedom, the world's freedom, let us stand with pride, integrity, and courage in our hearts and expand the freedoms of all Americans. It's up to each of us to secure the triumph of the American idea. And that idea is opportunity.

With God's help and yours, we will succeed. Thank you all very much. And may God bless our troops, and may God bless the United States of America.

Note: The President spoke at 11:08 a.m. in the Grand Ballroom at the J.W. Marriott Hotel. In his opening remarks, he referred to R. William Taylor, president of the American Society of Association Executives; Attorney General Dick Thornburgh; Secretary of Housing and Urban Development Jack Kemp; Secretary of Health and Human Services Louis W. Sullivan; Acting Secretary of Education Ted Sanders; and Robert L. Woodson, president of the National Center for Neighborhood Enterprise.

Address to the Nation on the Suspension of Allied Offensive Combat Operations in the Persian Gulf

February 27, 1991

Kuwait is liberated. Iraq's army is defeated. Our military objectives are met. Kuwait is once more in the hands of Kuwaitis, in control of their own destiny. We share in their joy, a joy tempered only by our compassion for their ordeal.

Tonight the Kuwaiti flag once again flies above the capital of a free and sovereign nation. And the American flag flies above our Embassy.

Seven months ago, America and the world drew a line in the sand. We declared that the aggression against Kuwait would not stand. And tonight, America and the world have kept their word.

This is not a time of euphoria, certainly not a time to gloat. But it is a time of pride: pride in our troops; pride in the friends who stood with us in the crisis; pride in our nation and the people whose strength

and resolve made victory quick, decisive, and just. And soon we will open wide our arms to welcome back home to America our magnificent fighting forces.

No one country can claim this victory as its own. It was not only a victory for Kuwait but a victory for all the coalition partners. This is a victory for the United Nations, for all mankind, for the rule of law, and for what is right.

After consulting with Secretary of Defense Cheney, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Powell, and our coalition partners, I am pleased to announce that at midnight tonight eastern standard time, exactly 100 hours since ground operations commenced and 6 weeks since the start of Desert Storm, all United States and coalition forces will suspend offensive combat operations. It is up to Iraq whether

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this suspension on the part of the coalition becomes a permanent cease-fire.

Coalition political and military terms for a formal cease-fire include the following requirements:

Iraq must release immediately all coalition prisoners of war, third country nationals, and the remains of all who have fallen. Iraq must release all Kuwaiti detainees. Iraq also must inform Kuwaiti authorities of the location and nature of all land and sea mines. Iraq must comply fully with all relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions. This includes a rescinding of Iraq's August decision to annex Kuwait and acceptance in principle of Iraq's responsibility to pay compensation for the loss, damage, and injury its aggression has caused.

The coalition calls upon the Iraqi Government to designate military commanders to meet within 48 hours with their coalition counterparts at a place in the theater of operations to be specified to arrange for military aspects of the cease-fire. Further, I have asked Secretary of State Baker to request that the United Nations Security Council meet to formulate the necessary arrangements for this war to be ended.

This suspension of offensive combat operations is contingent upon Iraq's not firing upon any coalition forces and not launching Scud missiles against any other country. If Iraq violates these terms, coalition forces will be free to resume military operations.

At every opportunity, I have said to the people of Iraq that our quarrel was not with them but instead with their leadership and, above all, with Saddam Hussein. This remains the case. You, the people of Iraq, are not our enemy. We do not seek your

destruction. We have treated your POW's with kindness. Coalition forces fought this war only as a last resort and look forward to the day when Iraq is led by people prepared to live in peace with their neighbors.

We must now begin to look beyond victory and war. We must meet the challenge of securing the peace. In the future, as before, we will consult with our coalition partners. We've already done a good deal of thinking and planning for the postwar period, and Secretary Baker has already begun to consult with our coalition partners on the region's challenges. There can be, and will be, no solely American answer to all these challenges. But we can assist and support the countries of the region and be a catalyst for peace. In this spirit, Secretary Baker will go to the region next week to begin a new round of consultations.

This war is now behind us. Ahead of us is the difficult task of securing a potentially historic peace. Tonight though, let us be proud of what we have accomplished. Let us give thanks to those who risked their lives. Let us never forget those who gave their lives. May God bless our valiant military forces and their families, and let us all remember them in our prayers.

Good night, and may God bless the United States of America.

Note: President Bush spoke at 9:02 p.m. from the Oval Office at the White House. In his address, he referred to Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney; Colin L. Powell, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Secretary of State James A. Baker III; and President Saddam Hussein of Iraq. The address was broadcast live on nationwide radio and television.

Remarks Prior to Discussions With Foreign Minister Roland Dumas of France

February 28, 1991

Reporter. Mr. President, do you still want to prosecute Saddam Hussein for war crimes?

The President. I don't want to take any questions here in the Oval Office, but we

have with us today the Foreign Minister from one of our fundamentally key coalition partners. And I will take this opportunity to

express my appreciation not only to Minister Dumas but to the President of the French Republic, Francois Mitterrand, for the extraordinary and, I'd say, historic cooperation we've had.

And I'm glad to have this opportunity, Roland, to tell you how much we appreciate the closeness, the way in which you and our Secretary of State have worked through a lot of ups and downs in the road. And we valued your advice, your judgment, the courage of your fighting people. And you've come here on an exciting day for all Americans. It's most fitting that you be here, too.

The Foreign Minister. Let me say how glad I am to be here today, especially, and to thank you for receiving me today and give to the American people the regards from France. And we have been fighting together in this big, difficult period, and I hope now we continue to work together to build peace.

The President. We've got to, yes.

The Foreign Minister. A very good peaceful and stable settlement in that region.

The President. Well, that's what we all want to do, so we'll have a chance to talk about the problems and the challenges that lie ahead.

Thank you all very much.

The Foreign Minister. Thank you very much.

[At this point, another group of journalists entered the room.]

The President. May I simply repeat what I said a minute ago to the first wave of journalists. I still will not take questions in here, but this is a very special day. And it is most fitting that Roland Dumas, a friend, Foreign Minister of France, be here because it gives me a chance on behalf of all the American people to thank the French Government, the President, Francois Mitterrand, and the Minister for

the extraordinary cooperation we've had, all of us together, working together since day one. And there have been some bumps in the road, and we've always valued the counsel and the steadfast solidarity that we've had with France.

And I want to take this opportunity, Mr. Minister, to thank your courageous people in the military in the Gulf. They have served with great distinction. I heard what General Schwarzkopf said yesterday, commending the French soldiers. And it brought tears to my eyes because we've worked closely in the past, working closely in present. And now we've got some big diplomatic problems that you and Jim can talk about in detail. But we're very glad you're here, very glad. We're very grateful to you.

The Foreign Minister. Well, let me say I thank you very much indeed for your words. And I will repeat it to the French President. And I appreciate very much what you said and the work we have done together—

The President. It's been good.

The Foreign Minister. —American people and French people in this difficult period of time. I'm sure we will continue now to settle the peace for the future and to have good cooperation together between ourselves and between our two people and to our people—we work together in the same boat.

The President. We must do that.

The Foreign Minister. Thank you very much, Mr. President.

Note: The President spoke at 1:17 p.m. in the Oval Office at the White House. In his remarks, the President referred to President Francois Mitterrand of France; Secretary of State James A. Baker III; and Gen. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, commander of the U.S. forces in the Persian Gulf.

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Message to the Congress Transmitting the Annual Report on Alaskan Mineral Resources

February 28, 1991

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith the 1990 Annual Report on Alaska's Mineral Resources, pursuant to section 1011 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (Public Law 96-487; 16 U.S.C. 3151). This report, containing pertinent public information relating to minerals in Alaska, was gathered by the U.S. Geological Survey, the Bureau

of Mines, and other Federal agencies. This report is significant because of the importance of the mineral and energy resources of Alaska to the future well-being of the Nation.

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,
February 28, 1991.

Message to the Congress Reporting Budget Deferrals

February 28, 1991

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the Impoundment Control Act of 1974, I herewith report 26 proposed rescissions, totaling \$4.3 billion, and one revised deferral and one new deferral of budget authority. Including the revised and new deferrals, funds withheld in FY 1991 now total \$9.3 billion.

The deferrals affect International Security Assistance programs and the Department of Agriculture. The proposed rescissions affect the Departments of Agriculture, Defense, and Housing and Urban Develop-

ment.

The details of the proposed rescissions and deferrals are contained in the attached report.

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,
February 28, 1991.

Note: The report detailing the proposed rescissions and deferrals was printed in the "Federal Register" of March 15.

Remarks and an Exchange With Reporters Prior to Discussions With Ambassador Nasir Al-Sabah of Kuwait

February 28, 1991

The Ambassador. When we saw the Kuwaiti flag with the Stars and Stripes flying together, it was just so touching.

The President. It was very moving. And I'll tell you, I had a telegram from General Boomer, who is the—I'd like to show that. Get Patti to bring me, if you would, the telegram from General Boomer of the Marine Corps who went into Kuwait yesterday. Because Americans are—I've been very touched by the warmth of reception.

Let me—I've violated my own rules of not taking—I won't violate the question rule, but I do want to make just a comment, and then I'd welcome a comment from you. But before I say what's on my heart about Kuwait, I want to announce here today that the Iraqi Government has now agreed to designate military commanders to meet with coalition counterparts to arrange for the military aspects of this cease-fire, something we called for yesterday.

They have come back now. We will promptly go back to them with the arrangements, where and when. It will be very soon. We will appoint high-level representatives from our military to meet with them. And obviously, the subjects will include—it will be a wide array of subjects. The one that's amongst foremost in my heart is the question of our prisoners of war. And we expect a prompt repatriation of them, the Kuwaiti detainees, and others.

The second subject, but the one that brings the Ambassador here, is a chance to tell him how pleased we Americans are that his country is free, and we're very pleased to have had a major role in it.

The Ambassador. If I might just say a few words, Mr. President, words that are from my heart and from the hearts of every Kuwaiti, addressed to our friends in the United States, and especially to you, Mr. President.

On behalf of the Amir and the people of liberated, free, and independent Kuwait, I wish to extend to you, Mr. President, personally and to the people of the United States, to the Secretary of Defense and to the Secretary of State, to General Powell, General Schwarzkopf, and to all the young men and women who have served in Desert Storm, and to King Fahd of Saudi Arabia and to all our coalition allies who have joined in Desert Storm, our deep sense of appreciation and gratification for what you have done for us in liberating our country.

There isn't, I believe, a more precious gift that could be given to people than their freedom and their liberty and their homeland. And, Mr. President, you have done this. And you'll go down in history as the great liberator of my country. Your resolve, your determination for freedom, for liberty, and for humanity is unprecedented since the 2d of August when this brutal invasion took place.

I remember, Mr. President, meeting with you here on the 8th of August, and from that meeting I knew in my heart when I saw it in your eyes that you were determined not to let that aggression stand. And we are deeply grateful to you and to our friend the United States for all that you have done.

And our hearts go also to the families

of the victims that have lost their lives bravely in Operation Desert Storm. Our condolences to them. They have not died in vain. And we hope and pray to God that they may rest in peace. And we wish you all, our friends in the United States and our coalition forces, the best.

And Mr. President, I hope sooner rather than later we will welcome you and welcome all our friends in liberated Kuwait. Thank you.

The President. Mr. Ambassador, I appreciate what you said. And it's a very emotional time. But I just sent for this telegram that I'll share with you, but I will just say here that it's a telegram from General Boomer of the Marine Corps who led a group of our marines into Kuwait. And the emotion that he felt, I feel. The warmth of the reception that our marines and that the Saudi troops and the Kuwaiti troops returning there got was just unbelievable. And it makes everything worthwhile.

And I want to say I'm very grateful to you for your most generous words. But you and I both know it was the privates and the sergeants and first lieutenants and the generals that deserve the credit. They showed the courage; they showed the steadfast commitment to your independence and your freedom.

And as I conclude this photo opportunity, let me say that it seems very fitting that your son is here, as the future of Kuwait. And now they have a much better shot at a wonderful, free, and challenging future. And we're very proud that that generation has their hope restored.

Persian Gulf Conflict Resolution

Q. Sir, did Iraq agree to all allied conditions?

Q. When are these men going to meet, do you know?

The President. We don't have a set time yet, but it will be very soon.

Q. Did Iraq agree to all allied conditions, the prisoners of war—

The President. We don't know that yet, but we know what they're talking about at the United Nations. But they will agree to all of it.

Q. Should Saddam Hussein be prosecuted

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for war crimes, sir?

The President. We're not going to get into that. These matters will all be discussed in appropriate forums. We've got a United Nations track, diplomatic track going forward, and we have the military track that will go forward. And so, I'll leave those matters to our experts to work out.

Q. But just to be clear, have they agreed to the February 22 demands, conditions?

The President. We will—let's wait and see how these meetings unfold to what they've agreed to. They have met this one condition, which is very good, and they met it promptly, and that is that we are going to get together and send high-level military representatives. And we are going to get back our POW's, and we are going to do it fast. And we've got a few other matters of urgent concern that will be resolved fairly and in keeping with the determination that our fighting forces have showed.

Q. Sir, where will the meeting be held?

The President. Have not set a place yet. I really have told you about all I know about the logistics on it. But we're very pleased that it is going to go forward. And once again, it is a special day, and, Ambassador,

I just can't tell you what's in my heart, but I am very pleased, very proud that your country is free.

Q. Where did you hear it from? The U.N.?

The President. I refer you to the proper authorities on that. They're across at the State Department.

Thank you, Miss Thomas [Helen Thomas, United Press International], for your interest.

Note: The Ambassador spoke at 3:15 p.m. in the Oval Office at the White House. The following persons were referred to: Lt. Gen. Walter E. Boomer, commander general of the I Marine Expeditionary Forces (Forward) in the Persian Gulf; Patricia Presock, Deputy Assistant to the President; Amir Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah of Kuwait; Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney; Secretary of State James A. Baker III; Gen. Colin L. Powell, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Gen. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, commander of the U.S. forces in the Persian Gulf; King Fahd bin 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud of Saudi Arabia; Nawaf al-Sabah, the Ambassador's son; and President Saddam Hussein of Iraq.

Remarks and an Exchange With Reporters Prior to Discussions with Prince Bandar bin Sultan of Saudi Arabia

February 28, 1991

The President. We are very grateful to His Majesty for this total cooperation. In the beginning, we think back to all the predictions of how the command problems would not work, and here it's not only worked but it's worked so much faster.

The Prince. This adds sweetness to it.

The President. Yes. So, please tell His Majesty how grateful we are for the steadfast support. When we talk coalition, I mean, that's exactly what it is. Incidentally, your briefer has won the hearts of many Americans, including Barbara Bush over there. And so I think the Brits did a good job, too, and the French.

But it's been superb from the very beginning. What's the mood at home on all of

this?

The Prince. Well, the mood is excellent, Mr. President, and I am here on behalf of His Majesty and the Saudi people to extend to you and through you to the American people our gratitude, thanks—and also to let you know that you should be very proud of the United States Armed Forces. They did a marvelous job. And I think their professionalism, their capabilities speak for itself. But also, how sensitive those young men and women were also, over and above all of that, to the culture of the country.

The President. Yes.

The Prince. And I think people in this

country should be very proud of them. And we all are proud of you and your leadership—the steadiness and how you got the whole world to be together. As you say, in this country, the proof is in the pudding. [Laughter]

The President. Is in the eating. But it's worked well. You know, I remember the early days, the question mark as to whether these Iraqi forces would have gone south. The more I think about it—and I don't know whether we have any differences on that—the more I think that if they had not been checked by your people and our people in a display of force early, I'm convinced they would have.

The Prince. I am convinced——

The President. They have not acted rationally. And so I think we did the right thing back in August. And then on, when Dick moved these additional forces, I think that facilitated the battle in a way that's kept your loss of life, our loss of life way, way down from the earlier predictions.

So, all that display of force and then use of force I think has served a very noble purpose; I really do.

The Prince. Absolutely, Mr. President. We would be fighting in the eastern province of Saudi Arabia right now if you didn't make that decisive decision at the right time. And one thing I want to say, we have healthy respect for the Iraqi people and the Iraqi forces. The reason they didn't fight is they didn't believe in the cause or their leader. We discovered it now, although all the pundits in this town told us otherwise. But we knew our brothers in Iraq, they really didn't believe in that cause. And proof of it is 100,000 prisoners, almost, now.

The President. Is it that many now?

The Prince. Almost.

The President. Well, we've tried to make clear, and I did last night, that our argument

has not been with the Iraqi people. We've said that from the very beginning. And let's hope that they realize the best way to—or the most peaceful relationship is to go on and get matters into their own hands and take a new lease on life.

Contact With Allies

Q. Mr. President, are you planning to go back to the Middle East and to Europe to thank the allies?

The President. Well, I plan to thank the allies. I was just talking to Bandar, His Royal Highness, about calling King Fahd. I've not done that yet because I think, in his first 24 hours of emotional victory, if you will, there are many things on his mind. But I will certainly be thanking him in one way or another for the extraordinary cooperation. And of course, our commander out there has expressed his gratitude, and I know Secretary Cheney has, through proper authorities. So, we will make clear to the Ambassador's countrymen how strongly we feel about it.

And I think they—it's been a two-way street—they have been—I've watched the response from the Saudi troops, and it's been a two-way street. Their joy, I think, being side by side with our people.

The Prince. That's true.

Q. Heard any more from Iraq in the last few minutes?

The President. Have you heard anything yet from Iraq lately? I mean, we have——

The Prince. No, other than what's public.

Note: The President spoke at 5:40 p.m. in the Oval Office at the White House. In his remarks he referred to King Fahd bin 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud of Saudi Arabia, Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney, and Gen. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, commander of the U.S. forces in the Persian Gulf.

Mar. 1 / Administration of George Bush, 1991

Remarks on Signing the Proclamation Commemorating the 30th Anniversary of the Peace Corps

March 1, 1991

We've got all the suspects lined up here. Thank you very much. [*Laughter*]

Listen, please be seated. And welcome to the White House, a very special ceremony. And it's great to see so many familiar faces and distinguished former Directors of the Peace Corps, including especially the founding Director, Sarge Shriver. I'm also delighted to see the representatives from the Congress—Senator Pell; Senator Lugar; Congressman Broomfield; my old friend, Jim Leach—an especially warm welcome to you.

It's our pleasure, all of ours, to be here today to celebrate the 30th anniversary of the Peace Corps. I'm very proud to have standing at my side our very able Director, Paul Coverdell.

The Peace Corps has come a long way and expanded a great deal in its proud history. Today the volunteers come from a more diverse population of Americans than ever before, and they're reaching out to an ever-widening circle of countries.

The Peace Corps has long had three important goals. First, to help the people of host countries meet their needs for skilled men and women. Second, to help promote abroad a better understanding of our country—of America. And third, to promote a better understanding by Americans of other peoples throughout the world.

And it has been exciting to watch as our volunteers, our ever-dedicated volunteers, continue to provide important training and skills in 73 countries that we are currently serving. And that is, incidentally, the highest number of countries that the Peace Corps has ever been active in at one time. It's particularly rewarding to note that the programs have been established in 19 new countries since the beginning of our administration, and I understand that number may reach as high as 30 by the end of 1992. In fact, the first set of volunteers will leave to begin their work in Romania just next week.

I'm pleased to have with us today Ed

Pizack, Chairman of the Liberty Bell Foundation; several of his colleagues. Because of the Liberty Bell Foundation's great generosity and effort, the Peace Corps will be able to send an additional 60 volunteers to Poland to teach English. What an historic example of a successful public-private partnership.

In recent times, our second goal of helping to promote understanding of Americans abroad has been particularly important. Peace Corps volunteers have, and will, continue to promote a better understanding of the American people in the countries in which they serve. I've seen them in action many, many times—and as everybody in this room has—and it is inspiring.

I'm also very proud of the Peace Corps efforts of their equally important, yet probably less known third goal. And that is to teach Americans about the world beyond our own borders.

Today, all 50 States are participating in the recently established World Wise School program. This program assists over 60,000 students in learning geography, acquiring international knowledge, and in inspiring good citizenship.

The Fellows/USA program allows returned volunteers to earn master's degrees while serving as teachers in our nation's neediest inner-city schools and then in the rural schools as well. Twelve universities are currently participating in this program.

In each of these important tasks, consistently for 30 years, so many thousands of volunteers have done a superb job in so many countries. Because the Peace Corps has served with characteristic American generosity and ability, I am proud to offer my congratulations on this very important 30th anniversary and my strong support and best wishes for the future.

Thank you all for coming down here, and now I'd like to ask the former Directors to join me as I sign this proclamation. I'm grateful for the work all you have put into this.

Note: The President spoke at 10:01 a.m. in the Roosevelt Room at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to R. Sargent Shriver, founding Director of the Peace Corps; Senators Claiborne Pell and Richard G. Lugar; Representatives William S. Broom-

field and Jim Leach; Peace Corps Director Paul D. Coverdell; and Edward Pizack, chairman of the Liberty Bell Foundation. The proclamation is listed in Appendix E at the end of this volume.

Remarks Prior to Discussions With Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of Germany

March 1, 1991

As I mentioned earlier to the first wave, we are very grateful to Germany for its support for the operations in recently concluded Desert Storm. We've got to work together now, and we will, to help enhance the peace. And so, I think we're all in a better position to do that. And I just want you to know, and please convey to Chancellor Kohl that we're—as I'm sure Jim has told you—determined to play our part in

all of this. So, it's a big problem, but anyway, one we've got to tackle.

Thank you all. It's been a great pleasure.

Note: The President spoke at 10:35 a.m. in the Oval Office at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany and Secretary of State James A. Baker III.

Remarks to the American Legislative Exchange Council

March 1, 1991

Thank you so much for that warm welcome, and welcome back to the White House. I just had a chat with Ellen Sauerbrey outside and delighted to see her and all of you; Sam Brunelli, the executive director. And, of course, I'm delighted to be side-by-side today, as I have been for the last couple of years and especially the last few months, with our very able Secretary of Defense.

I know Dick feels, as I do, that when you get a nice reception like that, people are really expressing their gratitude to the fighting men and women of the United States halfway around the world. What a job they've done! And nobody, no individual, deserves more credit for all of that than the man sitting over here behind me, our able Secretary of Defense. I will always be indebted to him, and so will our country.

I understand that you've heard from Mary McClure and Deb over here—Deb Ander-

son, and Richard Haass will be speaking to you in a minute. He has had a key role, is a key member of our National Security Council, every step of the way in what's happened over in the Gulf. So, you're going to be hearing from one upon whom I have relied heavily, upon whom General Scowcroft relies heavily. So you'll get the facts from him, and I'm sandwiched in between these two experts. [Laughter] But when I mention Deb and Mary, of course, I'm talking about two of your own—two State legislators, and both proof, if ever there was, of Finley Dunne's rule "Every now and then an innocent person gets sent to the State legislature." [Laughter]

So, I hope that you found these visits with our other—Dick Thornburgh and I don't know whether John Sununu has been over yet or not. I guess he has. And Jack Kemp is coming on. So we want you to hear in detail about our program—our legislative pro-

gram, as well as what's transpired in the Gulf.

Like so many other fine members of our team, most of those you'll hear from have something in common with each of the talented people out here in the audience. Most of them know what it meant when—Sam Rayburn put it this way when he said he knows what it is to run for sheriff. And one of his criticisms of a lot of people around Washington was that they never ran for sheriff. Well, you know what it's like, and I know what it's like. And so I hope that you recognize that we have able people who have been elected; many able who have not. But we put great emphasis on the elective political process.

The presence of the veterans that we have, veterans of State politics, is important because they kind of remind us all the time of the philosophical underpinnings of our administration. And I want to just renew in a very few minutes here my own commitment not only to federalism but also to the principle that the States are what we call the laboratories of democracy, forging ahead at the cutting edge of the world's greatest experiment in freedom and diversity.

It is, of course, an ongoing experiment, a continuing experiment. From parental choice in child care and education to tenant ownership in housing, from enterprise zones to create jobs to what we call these drug-free zones to take back the streets, State and local governments are finding the new approaches to solving these problems and looking not just at America's problems but also at our possibilities.

Just a little over a month ago, I went up to the Congress and reported on the state of the Union. And I called it then a "defining hour" for our nation, and I spoke of the promise of a renewed America. And I issued a call not merely for new Government initiatives but for new initiative in government. And as has been true throughout our history, the wellspring of these new initiatives is likely to be the 50 dynamic State laboratories that are represented by all of you here today.

I've often said that the State legislatures are some of our most practical and resourceful leaders. Close to America's roots,

close to the people—I think that's what does it—close to the concerns of the communities.

And that's why in that State of the Union Address I included a bold new proposal to select at least \$15 billion in Federal programs and then turn them over to the States in one single consolidated grant, fully funded, for hands-on management by the States.

And I want to thank Ellen and Sam, who sent me a letter just 2 days later telling us of your strong endorsement, your enthusiastic support for this proposal. Over the past months, we've worked with you and with the Governors and others in State and local government to select the programs that go into this turnover. We are committed to funding these programs, Sam, funding them for the next 5 years. And we are committed to moving power and decision-making closer to the people. Because at the bottom line, our idea of federalism comes down to four simple words: "more flexibility" and "fewer mandates."

I think John was to speak to you about this earlier, but I did want to come by and thank you for your support and for all you're doing to make this initiative a success. We're getting some flak from predictable places on it, but I think on balance it's been received very, very well. And I can guarantee you we're going to fight for it.

I want to conclude by thanking this group particularly but so many people across this country for the tremendous support for our men and women serving overseas. And I want to particularly single out those that are actually serving in the Gulf or in support of Desert Storm, to click off just a few ALEC members like Louisiana's Hunt Downer—was on active duty, supposed to be here—right here. Hunt, glad to see you. We're delighted you're here. Nevada's Jim Gibbons; and Mike Coffman from Colorado; Connecticut's Chris Burnham, a Marine captain who took his third oath of office while stationed in Saudi Arabia.

So, we've got citizen legislators today doing double duty as citizen soldiers. And ladies and gentlemen, these are America at its very, very best.

So, thank you. I know you share this won-

derful feeling that I have of joy in my heart. But it is overwhelmed by the gratitude I feel—not just to the troops overseas but to those who have assisted the United States of America, like our Secretary of Defense, like our Chairman of our Joint Chiefs, and so many other unsung heroes who have made all this possible. It's a proud day for America. And, by God, we've kicked the Vietnam syndrome once and for all.

Thank you very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 11:08 a.m. in Room 450 of the Old Executive Office Building. In his remarks, he referred to Ellen R. Sauerbrey and Samuel A. Brunelli, national chairperson and executive director of

the council; Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney; Mary A. McClure, Special Assistant to the President for Intergovernmental Affairs; Debra Anderson, Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of the Office of Intergovernmental Affairs; Richard N. Haass, Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; Attorney General Dick Thornburgh; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Secretary of Housing and Urban Development Jack Kemp; State legislators Hunt Downer, Jim Gibbons, Mike Coffman, and Chris Burnham; and Colin L. Powell, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The President's News Conference on the Persian Gulf Conflict March 1, 1991

The President. Good afternoon. In the hours since we suspended military operations in the Kuwaiti theater of war, considerable progress has been made in moving towards a cease-fire and postwar planning. As our forces moved into Kuwait City and as the faces of these jubilant Kuwaiti citizens have warmed our hearts, the coalition leaders started the arduous task of addressing the next stages of the Persian Gulf situation.

As a first order of business this afternoon, I want to thank the American people for the affection and support that they have shown for our troops in the Middle East. In towns and cities across this nation, our citizens have felt a sense of purpose and unity in the accomplishment of our military that is a welcome addition to the American spirit. And as our service men and women begin coming home, as they will soon, I look forward to the many celebrations of their achievement.

In the meantime, we are focused on the many diplomatic tasks associated with ending this conflict. General Khalid, General Schwarzkopf, and other coalition military leaders of our forces in the Gulf will meet with representatives of Iraq tomorrow after-

noon, March 2d, in the theater of operations to discuss the return of POW's and other military matters related to the cease-fire. We will not discuss the location of the meeting for obvious security reasons. But this is an important step in securing the victory that our forces have achieved.

Work is proceeding in New York at the United Nations on the political aspects of ending the war. We've welcomed here in Washington this week the envoys of several of our close friends and allies. And shortly, Secretary Baker will be leaving for a new round of consultations that I am confident will advance planning for the war's aftermath. Again and as I said Wednesday evening, the true challenge before us will be securing the peace.

So, thank you very much. And now who has the first question? Helen [Helen Thomas, United Press International]?

Q. Mr. President, you've always said that you were not targeting Saddam under the U.N. mandate and that the coalition has no claim on Iraqi territory. Is that still the case?

The President. We are not targeting Saddam, and we have no claim on Iraqi territory.

Q. Well, will you try to hunt him down for any kind of war crimes trial?

The President. No, I'm not going to say that. Not hunt him down, but nobody can be absolved from the responsibilities under international law on the war crimes aspect of that.

Q. Mr. President, along that line, the reports of atrocities in Kuwait apparently go far beyond the horror stories that you've already described in recent weeks. Who will be held accountable for those, perhaps, other than Saddam? And do you think that the allied forces will hold any part of southern Iraq as a security zone for any time?

The President. I think on the first question, the first part, I agree that the reports are just sickening that are coming out of Kuwait. We have been concerned about it. Early on in all of this I expressed the concerns that I felt. But I think we'll just have to wait and see because I think the persons that actually perpetrated the tortures and the insidious crimes will be the ones that are held responsible. Now, how you go about finding them—but I think back to the end of World War II. That process took a long time to evolve, but justice was done. I can't say it was complete, can't say everybody that committed a war crime was tried. But it's a very complicated process. But the answer is, the people that did it. Now, a lot of them obviously took off and fled out of Kuwait. But some of the Kuwaitis know who they were, so we'll have to wait and see on that one.

And what was the second part, Terry [Terence Hunt, Associated Press]?

Q. The second part was about a security zone. You've had all this destruction. Is there any thought of establishing a security zone to protect—

The President. On the question of security zone and arrangements out there, these matters will be discussed when Jim Baker is out there with the coalition partners. I don't believe they will be discussed at the military meeting tomorrow.

Q. Mr. President, what are your options, sir, if the meeting tomorrow and subsequent meetings do not produce prompt satisfaction to you that our EPW's or POW's will be released immediately?

The President. Well, I really, Brit [Brit

Hume, ABC News], don't want to get into the hypothesis because I'm convinced they will. I really believe we will get satisfaction on that. And they know that they must comply, and I believe they will comply. And put it this way: They better comply.

Q. Well, there have been reports, sir, already from the early days of the air war that one of the airmen, for example, was killed, his body dragged through the streets in one of the towns. Does the United States plan to seek any kind of retribution because of that, or will there be measures taken in that regard?

The President. Well, I've addressed myself to war crimes trials, and abuse of prisoners certainly is provided for. And you know, the Geneva convention cites how prisoners should be treated. I had not heard that report, and I don't want to leave it stand that I know of it or know of its accuracy. But it would be a horrible thing if that happened.

Q. I know you've heard those reports from the Le Monde newspaper. Secretary of State Baker says he knows nothing about the fact that the Algerians have worked out a deal with Saddam that he could come there for political asylum. First of all, have you heard anything about those reports? And if not, do you agree with your Chief of Staff, Mr. Sununu, that it's an unstable situation for him and that you think he might be overthrown?

The President. John [John Cochran, NBC News], I think that subsequent to your discussion with Secretary Baker, the Algerians denied this. I'm seeing General Scowcroft confirm that, that they have denied that. We don't really know about the stability inside. There are rumors, but that—I think it's early. In my own view I've always said that it would be—that the Iraqi people should put him aside, and that would facilitate the resolution of all these problems that exist and certainly would facilitate the acceptance of Iraq back into the family of peace-loving nations.

Q. Sir, could I just follow that up?

The President. Yes.

Q. Even though that report from Algeria apparently is erroneous, there was something interesting in there. It said the Algeri-

ans had worked out a deal whereby the allies, including yourself, had agreed that Saddam, if he came there, he would not be tried for any war crimes. But you said that no one could be absolved. Would you not agree to any deal whereby he got political asylum?

The President. I would leave it stand that we cannot absolve anyone from his responsibility under international law. But that—we were not approached on that at all. So the report is simply fallacious if it included that.

Q. To get him out of the country, you wouldn't agree to not try him?

The President. I would leave that matter to the international system of justice. And we cannot absolve somebody; I cannot wave a wand and absolve somebody from the responsibilities under international law.

Q. Mr. President, what can King Hussein do to get himself out of the U.S. doghouse? [*Laughter*] And if it turns out Jordan was violating the arms embargo against Iraq, can he do so?

The President. I think you know we have had differences with Jordan, and it's going to take some time. I think the Jordanians have to sort out their internal problems, the way they look at this matter. The Jordanians I don't believe have even received the truth as to what has happened to the Iraqi armed forces. From just watching from afar, it seems to me that they have been denied the truth. And the truth is we have destroyed Iraq's armor. And I see people dancing around in the streets still talking about a victory or still saying that we've sued for peace because we were done in by Saddam.

So, first thing that has to happen in Jordan, the truth has to hit the streets. And then it will be time to discuss future arrangements. We have no lasting pique with Jordan. As everybody knows, we've had very pleasant relationships with Jordan in the past. But I have tried to be very frank with His Majesty the King and with the Government of Jordan pointing out the certain sense of disappointment that all Americans feel that they moved that close to Saddam Hussein.

But I think it's just going to take time, and I can't say how much. But clearly, we

do not want to see a destabilized Jordan. I have no personal animosity towards His Majesty the King. So, we'll just have to wait and see.

Q. Sir, a lot of Americans have the impression that Germany and Japan didn't carry their weight in the Persian Gulf crisis. And they find Germany's involvement in the Iraqi chemical weapons and Scud missile operations particularly odious. What can the Germans and the Japanese do to rehabilitate themselves in American public opinion?

The President. Fulfill the commitments that they already have made. I'm told that the Germans have already come in with a substantial—close to 50 percent of their commitment. And I am also told that the Japanese Diet yesterday approved this \$9 billion payment. And so, I would simply say Japan and Germany have constitutional constraints—the American people may or may not understand that—constraints that kept them from participating on the ground in the coalition. But I have tried to make clear to the American people that both of them have stepped up and have offered to bear their share of responsibility by putting up substantial amounts of money.

Q. Mr. President, you have mentioned in your speeches third country nationals held by the Iraqis. There have been reports in the last few days of them taking hostages, Kuwaiti hostages, on the way out. May I ask about what seemed to be before a rather optimistic statement by you, why you think they're going to come to the table tomorrow and do the right thing?

The President. Well, the question of third party nationals or Kuwaiti detainees will be presented both at the military meeting on the border, and it is being debated and presented as one of the demands in our Security Council resolution. I'm not sure that that matter will be resolved tomorrow, that part of it. But I hope that we see an undertaking by the Government of Iraq to do that which they should do, and that is to give full accounting and immediate repatriation of these people. I don't know whether they'll do it or not, but there will be, there must be, a full accounting. So we are going to be watching very carefully to see if they

are responsive to these concerns.

Q. In the resolution that you are pushing there's a continued push for economic sanctions, continued mention of war reparations. Is that what you're holding over Saddam Hussein's head as leverage for compliance on the prisoners?

The President. No. We just want compliance with the resolutions and compliance with human decency, that is, to release those prisoners and release these that have been kidnapped. And of course, we want the perpetrators brought to justice.

Frank [Frank Sesno, Cable News Network]? Incidentally, I'm told this may be your last appearance here. But good luck to you. Go ahead.

Q. Thank you, sir. I appreciate that.

Mr. President, you've talked a great deal throughout these many months and weeks about, at the appropriate time, what you want to see happen in a postwar Middle East. I'd like to ask you two questions. First of all, provided Saddam Hussein is toppled, ousted, and/or leaves—the question—what is your attitude about the U.S. helping to rebuild Iraq? And secondly, how do you feel now about a peace conference for the Middle East and to deal with these larger Arab-Israeli questions that you said would be among the issues on the table once this war was over?

The President. Well, on the second one of the peace conference or the whole concept of trying to bring peace to the rest of the Middle East—and I would say it relates to the Palestinian question; it relates to the Lebanese question. Clearly, it relates to how Iraq is brought back into the family of nations. All of those things are going to be discussed now with our coalition partners by Jim Baker. We are also discussing it, as I said, with those emissaries that have been here.

For example, the Germans don't have forces, but they have some very good ideas on how all of these matters can be brought forward. I want to repeat my determination to have the United States play a very useful role now in the whole question of peace in the Middle East, and that includes all three of these categories. And whether it proves to be a peace conference or some bolder new idea, time will tell. But we are

beginning very serious consultations on this.

In terms of rebuilding Iraq, my view is this: Iraq, had they been led differently, is basically a wealthy country. They are a significant oil producer. They get enormous income. But under Saddam Hussein and this Revolutionary Council, they have elected to put a tremendous amount of their treasure into arms. And they've threatened their neighbors. And now they invaded—up to now had invaded a neighbor.

And so, Iraq has a big reconstruction job to do. But I'll be honest with you: At this point I don't want to see one single dime of the United States taxpayers' money go into the reconstruction of Iraq.

Now, you want to talk about helping a child, you want to talk about helping disease, something of that nature, of course, the United States will step up and do that which we have always done—lay aside the politics and help the health-care requirements or help children especially. But not reconstruction—they must work these things out without any help from the American taxpayer.

Q. If I may follow, Mr. President, you've said your argument has never been with the Iraqi people.

The President. Right.

Q. That the United States did not seek the destruction of Iraq.

The President. Exactly.

Q. If Saddam Hussein is gone and the Iraqi people appear to need help because of this crisis in leadership that you spoke about, why not, if not contributing—

The President. Well, we'll give a little free advice. [Laughter] And the advice will be: Use this enormous oil resource that you have, further develop your oil resource and other natural resources, live peacefully, and use that enormous money to reconstruct and do the very questions you're asking about. And in addition to that, pay off these people that you have so badly damaged. They've got a big role ahead of them there. That's the way I look at it.

Q. Mr. President, today you declared an end to the Vietnam syndrome and, of course, we've heard you talk a lot about the new world order. Can you tell us, do you envision a new era now of using U.S. mili-

tary forces around the world for different conflicts that arise?

The President. No, I think because of what has happened, we won't have to use U.S. forces around the world. I think when we say something that is objectively correct, like don't take over a neighbor or you're going to bear some responsibility, people are going to listen because I think out of all this will be a newfound—put it this way, a reestablished credibility for the United States of America.

So, I look at the opposite. I say that what our troops have done over there will not only enhance the peace but reduce the risk that their successors have to go into battle someplace.

Q. But surely, you don't mean that you would be reluctant to do this again.

The President. Do what again?

Q. Send troops if you thought you needed to.

The President. I think the United States is always going to live up to its security requirements.

Q. Sir, I'm struck by—I know these are serious topics, but I'm struck by how somber you feel—you seem, at least here. And I was wondering, aren't these great days? Is this the highlight of your life? [*Laughter*] How does this compare to being swept out of the ocean a couple of years back?

The President. You know, to be very honest with you, I haven't yet felt this wonderfully euphoric feeling that many of the American people feel. And I'm beginning to. I feel much better about it today than I did yesterday. But I think it's that I want to see an end. You mentioned World War II; there was a definitive end to that conflict. And now we have Saddam Hussein still there, the man that wreaked this havoc upon his neighbors. We have our prisoners still held. We have people unaccounted for.

So, I'm beginning to feel that the joy that Americans all feel now is proper. It has to do with a new, wonderful sense of patriotism that stems from pride in the men and women that went over there. And no question about it, the country's solid. There isn't any antiwar movement out there. There is pride in these forces—handful of voices, but can't hear them.

And so, I think what happened, the

minute we said there will be no more shooting—thousands, hundreds of thousands of families and friends that said, my kids are going to be safe. And I think I was focusing a little more on what's left to be done. But it is contagious. When I walk out of that White House, or when I get phone calls in there from our kids in different States, or when I talk to whoever it is that have just come from meetings—the Vice President's been out around the country, and Barbara's been out around the country, and others here—I sense that there is something noble and majestic about patriotism in this country now. It's there. And so I'll get there, but I just need a little more time to sort out in my mind how I can say to the American people it's over finally—the last “t” is crossed, the last “i” is dotted.

Q. Sir, does that mean that this episode won't be over for you until Saddam Hussein is out of—

The President. No, because I'm getting there. And I'm not gloomy about it. I'm elated. But I just want to finish my job, my part of the job. And the troops have finished their part, in my view. They've done their job. They did it in 100 hours, those ground forces. And the Air Force was superb. And that's what the families sense. That's what the American people sense. But I still have a little bit of an unfinished agenda.

Q. Sir, you've been called yesterday the great liberator of Kuwait. You've been invited there. People are waiting for you there. When are you going?

The President. I have no immediate plans to go. I want to go, but I have no immediate plans to do that. This is the triumph of the people on the ground. This is the General Schwarzkopf and the coalition, General Khalid, and the triumph of our military. So we should keep our focus on that for a little bit. But I would like very much to go there at some point and to be able to see for myself, feel for myself a little better what our sons and daughters have done.

Q. What about the big conference of all the members of the coalition? Do you envision that soon?

The President. You mean of the heads of

state or government? I don't know of any plans for such a thing, and I don't think it would be required. There were so many, and it's so difficult.

Q. Mr. President, on a related topic. I know you spoke last night with Prime Minister Bolger of New Zealand. Do you now envision improved relations with them, especially in light of their contribution to the Gulf effort?

The President. What I told him was that I have not had a diminished feeling of any kind about the people in New Zealand. We've had one major difference with New Zealand. They know what it is; we know what it is. But I would like to try to resolve that because the American people have never wavered in their affection for the people in New Zealand. And this government has been supportive of the coalition, and we're not going to forget that. We're very pleased with that.

Q. Going into the security talks with the countries of the Middle East, are you willing to consider a long-term presence of American troops as a peace-keeping force, or do you think that would be better handled by Arab nations?

The President. I think it would be better handled by Arab nations. There will be a United States presence. There was before this. But there will be—one of the things that Secretary Baker is talking about is all these different security arrangements. Perhaps there will be a role for a U.N. force; perhaps there will be a role for an all-Arab force. Certainly there will be some security role for the United States. But I would repeat here I do not want to send out the impression that U.S. troops will be permanently stationed in the Gulf. I want them back.

So, we're still working—we're just beginning to work out these security arrangements, but a part of it will not be a continued presence of substantial quantities of U.S. troops. I'd like to see them all out of there as soon as possible. But there's some shorter-run security problems that I don't want to underestimate.

Q. Mr. President, a question you may think is too early to answer, but I know a lot of people in the United States are wondering: What is in the future for Gen-

erals Powell and Schwarzkopf? Will you promote them?

The President. I think that's a little early to answer.

Q. Would you care to take a shot at it?

The President. I don't know what they want to do. But they're big enough to do anything they want to do. And we owe them a vote of profound gratitude. And so we'll take this opportunity in answer to this question to say once again to both of them, thank you very much on behalf of the American people. But then the futures can sort themselves out.

Q. To follow, sir, the United States has got a tradition of taking successful generals and turning them into politicians. Do you see that happening here?

The President. I think I will direct that question to either of them, or both of them.

Q. Mr. President, clearly, the United States and you have gained a great deal of personal approval and stronger approval in the period of this—in winning the war and in how you have handled this. Do you feel any urgency to use both the heightened respect for the United States and heightened approval of how you've acted in this crisis to press urgently in the Middle East? Or are you more prone to take the prudent and cautious approach and do a lot of consulting and sort of build that approach the way you did leading up to this conflict?

The President. I leave out the polling figures or the renewed—certainly individually, or what I think is a new respect for the U.S.'s credibility. I want to move fast and I want to go forward, particularly in the three areas I've mentioned resolving the Middle East. And I alluded to that in a speech I gave to the United Nations, and now I want to follow through on it. And I think I've made that very clear to the—can't hear you, Ann [Ann Devroy, Washington Post]. No, because I want to finish that answer. I have made that clear to Jim Baker, who totally agrees with that. I've talked to Secretary Cheney and General Powell about it because obviously they'll have responsibilities in the security end of all of this.

But no, we are going to move out in a leadership role, but we have to have proper

consultation before we do this.

Sarah [Sarah McClendon, McClendon News Service]?

Q. Yes, sir. [Laughter] Will you work just as hard for some machinery for peace in the world hereafter as you've worked on this war?

The President. Yes, Sarah.

Q. And in connection with that, will you see that the United States and others quit selling arms?

The President. I will work very hard for peace—just as hard as I have in the prosecution of the war. And it's interesting you mention the arms sales. I don't think there will be any arms embargo because we're not going to let any friend come into a role where its security is threatened. But let's hope that out of all this there will be less proliferation of all kinds of weapons, not just unconventional weapons.

Q. To follow up along those lines, so many boxes of ammunition marked "Jordan" have been found inside abandoned Iraqi bunkers in Kuwait. Going back to the Jordan question, what do you make of that?

The President. I'll be honest with you, that has not been called to my attention. And I'll have to look at that because whether that means there has not been compliance with the embargo, I don't know. I don't want to jump to conclusions. I really have not heard that. And if it were a matter of considerable urgency or considerable amount, I believe that I would have known about it. But I don't want to comment further because I just don't know the answer.

Q. To follow up, sir, along the same lines, are you confident now that all is said and done that the Soviets were not supplying arms to their client Iraq during this?

The President. We have had no evidence that they have been during this, that they have violated the embargo.

Q. Mr. President, you've said that the true challenge now is securing the peace. Do you detect any chinks of light either on the Arab side or on the Israeli side which really would lead to a lasting settlement in the Middle East?

The President. It's a little early because these consultations are just beginning. But what I really believe is that the conditions are now better than ever. And it's not simply

the restored credibility of the United States, for example. There are a lot of players out there. There's a lot of people that know a lot about the Middle East. And the British and the French and other coalition partners are very interested in moving forward. So I can't tell you that anything specific in what went on in the last 100 days will contribute to this. But I can tell you that each of the people I have talked to have said, now let's get on with this. And so we want to do it. It is in the interest of every country. It's in the interest of the Arab countries. It's in the interest of Israel. It's in the interest of the Palestinian people. So I sense a feeling—look, the time is right; let's get something done. But I can't tie it to—maybe I missed the thrust of your question—I can't tie it to any specific happening.

Q. Do you feel it's a more workable scenario now than it has been for some years?

The President. I think so. And I've been wrestling with this, some role or another, since U.N. days back in '71 and '72. And part of this is the newfound viability of the United Nations. Part of it is that even though we had some nuances of difference here with the Soviets, that that veto-holding power is together with us in feeling that there must be an answer. China is different than it was in those early days when it first came to the U.N., and they've been supportive of the resolutions against Iraq. And so you've got a whole different perspective in the United Nations and, I'd say, in countries out there. There's still some historic prejudices; historic differences exist. But I think your question is on to something. I think there is a better climate now. And we're going to test it. We're going to probe. We're going to try to lead to see whether we can do something.

Q. Mr. President, you have put together a solid and improbable coalition. What would you say to those who say that in the long term there is going to be a resentment in the Arab world for the damage the United States has inflicted upon Iraq?

The President. Well, you know, I've heard that. From the very beginning that was one of the things that was thrown up to me as

to why not to use armed force, why I shouldn't commit the forces of the United States on the ground or in the air—the allegation being this will create resentment. There were predictions back then that the whole Arab world would explode in our face and that even the countries that were supporting us in the coalition would peel off. Do you remember the fragility of the coalition days? And that didn't happen.

And I think the reason it didn't happen is that people in the Arab world could not condone Saddam Hussein's invasion of Kuwait. And then I think they also have seen the brutality—not totally yet because you have some closed societies that have been denied the news. And you have some who have historically been less closed. And I cite Jordan, where the news has been denied or slanted so much that the people haven't been able to make up their own mind.

But one of the reasons that there has not been this explosion that had been highly predicted is that these are decent people. And they can't condone in their hearts the brutality of Saddam Hussein. They've known he was the village bully for a long time. They didn't have the wherewithal or the support to stand up against it. Even some of the countries that have been supporting him—they know he's been an evil person.

And so I think we're in pretty good shape on this. And I think we've gone out of our way to make clear that our argument was not with the people of Iraq but with this dictator, you see. And I think that's helped a little bit. We've tried to be sensitive to the culture, tried to understand and empathize with the religious persuasions of these people. But there's nothing in Islam that condones the kind of brutality that we've seen from Saddam Hussein. So when he was posturing as a man of religion, it caused unease even from some of his supporters. And I think that's a reason that the Arab world hasn't exploded.

And we will go the extra mile to make clear to all these countries that the United States wants to be their friend and that we certainly have respect for their sovereignty and their customs and their traditions and all of that. And that's the way

to handle it.

Q. What do you see is the role of the Soviet Union in this, postwar?

The President. Well, the Soviet Union is a major, significant country that should be treated, as we would other countries, with the proper respect. They have a long-standing knowledge of and interest in the Middle East. And so we will deal with the Soviets with mutual respect—for that reason as well as for the fact that to have the new United Nations be viable and meaningful in its so-called peace-keeping function, the Soviet Union is necessary to be working with them.

I don't want to see the U.N. in 1991 go back to the way it was in 1971, where every vote we found ourselves—put it this way—the U.N. found itself hamstrung because of the veto from the Soviet Union or sometimes from the United States. So as we work with them on common goals in foreign policy, although we have great differences with them on some things—we've spelled it out here on the Baltics and use of force in the Baltics and all of that—I want to continue to work with them, and we'll try very hard to work with them. Because, one, they have some good ideas.

I never resented the idea that Mr. Gorbachev was trying to bring a peaceful resolution to this question. I told him that. I've seen some cartoons that suggested I was being something less than straightforward, but I really didn't. The trouble was it stopped well short of what we and the rest of the coalition could accept. So they will be important players. And I'm very glad—I'll say this—that we wrestle with this whole problem of the Gulf today—yesterday—with Soviet cooperation, as opposed to what it would have been like a few years ago in the cold war days when every American was absolutely convinced that the only thing the Soviets wanted was access to the warm-water ports of the Gulf.

And so the problem, which is highly complex in diplomacy, has been much easier to work because of the cooperation between the five veto-holding powers of the United Nations. And I want to continue that because the U.N. will have a role. It's not going to have the only role. We've got a coalition role; we've got a bilateral diploma-

cy role; we've got a certain military role in encouraging the stability of the Gulf. But the United Nations can be very helpful.

And the Soviet Union is important. And when I have differences with Mr. Gorbachev, or when we have differences with the Soviets, we'll state them. We'll state them openly. But we will treat them—we will deal with them with respect. And we will iron out our bilateral differences, and then I will reassure them that they are necessary to continue this multilateral diplomacy that has made a significant contribution to the solution to the Middle East problem.

Thank you all very much.

Note: The President's 72d news conference began at 12:45 p.m. in the Briefing Room at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Abdul Aziz Khalid bin Sultan, commander of the Saudi forces, and Gen. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, commander of the U.S. forces in the Persian Gulf; President Saddam Hussein of Iraq; Secretary of State James A. Baker III; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; King Hussein I of Jordan; Prime Minister Jim Bolger of New Zealand; Colin L. Powell, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney; and President Mikhail Gorbachev of the Soviet Union.

Presidential Determination No. 91-22—Memorandum on Narcotics Control Certification

March 1, 1991

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Subject: Certifications for Major Narcotics Producing and Transit Countries

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Section 481(h)(2)(A)(i) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, 22 U.S.C. 2291(h)(2)(A)(i) ("the Act"), I hereby determine and certify that the following major narcotics producing and/or major narcotics transit countries/dependent territory have cooperated fully with the United States, or taken adequate steps on their own, to control narcotics production, trafficking and money laundering:

The Bahamas, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Hong Kong, India, Jamaica, Laos, Malaysia, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, and Thailand.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by Section 481(h)(2)(A)(ii) of the Act, 22 U.S.C. 2291(h)(2)(A)(ii), I hereby determine that it is in vital national interests of the United States to certify the following country:

Lebanon.

Information for this country as required

under Section 481(h)(2)(B) of the Act, 22 U.S.C. 2291(h)(2)(B), is enclosed.

I have determined that the following major producing and/or major transit countries do not meet the standards set forth in Section 481(h)(2)(A) of the Act, 22 U.S.C. 2291(h)(2)(A):

Afghanistan, Burma, Iran, and Syria.

In making these determinations, I have considered the factors set forth in Section 481(h)(3) of the Act, 22 U.S.C. 2291(h)(3) based on the information contained in the International Narcotics Control Strategy Report of 1991. Because the performance of these countries varies, I have attached an explanatory statement in each case.

You are hereby authorized and directed to report this determination to the Congress immediately and to publish it in the *Federal Register*.

GEORGE BUSH

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:42 p.m., March 12, 1991]

Mar. 1 / Administration of George Bush, 1991

Message to the Congress Transmitting a Report on Trade Negotiations and Agreements and Fast Track Authority Extension *March 1, 1991*

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to section 1103(b)(2) of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-418; 102 Stat. 1129), I transmit herewith a report that includes my request for the extension of fast track procedures for the consideration of implementing legislation with respect to trade agreements entered into after May 31, 1991, and before June 1, 1993, together with a description of the progress made to date in bilateral and multilateral trade negotiations, the anticipated schedule for transmitting such agreements to the Congress, and a statement of the reasons supporting my request for an extension of fast track procedures.

The fast track mechanism has played a vital role in U.S. trade policy for many years. It strengthens the hand of our trade negotiations and preserves the important role of the Congress in the shaping of U.S. trade policy. The continued availability of the fast

track procedures over the next 2 years will ensure that our negotiators can bring to the Congress for its consideration trade agreements that will truly enhance the ability of the United States to compete internationally.

At a time when world events have reaffirmed the importance of U.S. leadership in multilateral efforts, maintaining fast track is essential to our leadership in the global trading system.

My request reflects my strong desire to continue the partnership between the Congress and the executive branch that the fast track represents. This partnership is essential if we are successfully to meet the world's growing economic challenges into the next century.

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,
March 1, 1991.

Radio Address to United States Armed Forces Stationed in the Persian Gulf Region *March 2, 1991*

Never have I been more proud of our troops, or more proud to be your Commander in Chief. For today, amid prayers of thanks and hope, the Kuwaiti flag once again flies high above Kuwait City. And it's there because you and your coalition allies put it there.

Kuwait is liberated. And soon hometowns across America will be welcoming back home the finest combat force ever assembled—Army, Navy, Coast Guard, Marines, Air Force—the brave men and women of the United States of America.

Saddam Hussein's dreams of dominating the Middle East by the terror of a nuclear arsenal and an army of a million men threatened the future of our children and the

entire world. And the world was faced with a simple choice: If international law and sanctions could not remove Saddam Hussein from Kuwait, then we had to free Kuwait from Saddam Hussein.

And that's exactly what you did. Throughout 7 long and arduous months, the troops of 28 nations stood with you, shoulder to shoulder in an unprecedented partnership for peace. Today we thank you, for the victory in Kuwait was born in your courage and resolve. The stunning success of our troops was the result of superb training, superb planning, superb execution, and incredible acts of bravery.

The Iraqi Army was defeated. Forty-two

divisions were put out of action. They lost 3,000 tanks, almost 2,000 armored vehicles, more than 2,000 artillery pieces. And over half a million Iraqi soldiers were captured, defeated, or disarmed. You were as good as advertised; you were, indeed, "Good to go."

This is a war we did not seek and did not want. But Saddam Hussein turned a deaf ear to the voices of peace and reason. And when he began burning Kuwait to the ground and intensifying the murder of its people, the coalition faced a moral imperative to put a stop to the atrocities in Kuwait once and for all. Boldly, bravely, you did just that. And when the rubber met the road, you did it in just 6 weeks and 100 decisive hours.

The evil Saddam has done can never be forgotten. But his power to attack his neighbors and threaten the peace of the region is today grievously reduced. He has been stripped of his capacity to project offensive military power. His regime is totally discredited, and as a threat to peace, the day of this dictator is over. And the bottom line is this: Kuwait's night of terror has ended.

Thomas Jefferson said that the price of freedom is eternal vigilance. We must remain vigilant to make absolutely sure the Iraqi dictator is never, ever allowed to stoke the ashes of defeat into the burning embers of aggression. The sacrifice you've already made demands nothing less. The sacrifice of those who gave their lives will never be forgotten.

Saddam made many mistakes. But one of the biggest was to underestimate the determination of the American people and the daring of our troops. We saw in the desert what Americans have learned through 215 years of history about the difference between democracy and dictatorship. Soldiers

who fight for freedom are more committed than soldiers who fight because they are enslaved.

Americans today are confident of our country, confident of our future, and most of all, confident about you. We promised you'd be given the means to fight. We promised not to look over your shoulder. We promised this would not be another Vietnam. And we kept that promise. The specter of Vietnam has been buried forever in the desert sands of the Arabian Peninsula.

Today, the promise of spring is almost upon us, the promise of regrowth and renewal: renewed life in Kuwait, renewed prospects for real peace throughout the Middle East, and a renewed sense of pride and confidence here at home. And we are committed to seeing every American soldier and every allied POW home soon—home to the thanks and the respect and the love of a grateful nation and a very grateful President.

Yes, there remain vital and difficult tests ahead, both here and abroad, but nothing the American people can't handle. America has always accepted the challenge, paid the price, and passed the test. On this day, our spirits are high as our flag, and our future is as bright as Liberty's torch. Tomorrow we dedicate ourselves anew, as Americans always have and as Americans always will.

The first test of the new world order has been passed. The hard work of freedom awaits. Thank you. Congratulations. And God bless the United States of America.

Note: The President recorded this address at 9:15 a.m., March 1, in his private study at the White House. In his address, he referred to President Saddam Hussein of Iraq. The address was broadcast at noon, March 2, over the Armed Forces Radio Network.

Remarks to Veterans Service Organizations

March 4, 1991

Thank you very much for that warm welcome. Looking at this array of speakers up here, I can't imagine there's anything left

for me to say, because I understand that you have had a briefing from Brent Scowcroft and Secretary Cheney and also, of

course, heard from our very able Secretary of the Veterans Administration, Ed Derwinski. What a tremendous job he's doing for our country and for our veterans. And I'm so proud to have him at my side.

I'm glad to see the familiar faces from so many of our veterans organizations—particularly the VFW and the Disabled American Veterans, the American Legion—many, many others. I'm going to get in real trouble now for—[laughter]—omitting some. But welcome, again; welcome back to the White House.

Let me just begin by giving credit where credit is due. From the day that Saddam Hussein first invaded Kuwait, America's veterans stood rock-solid, rock-solid behind our troops. You understood from the very beginning what was at stake: the rule of law and the cause of freedom. You understand that when the forces of aggression arise, America must stand ready to do the hard work of freedom.

You understood because you've been there. And you know how important the support of the folks back home is to our troops. Our brave men and women, as you have heard, are coming home soon, home to the respect and the gratitude of the American people. And let me tell you—they have sure earned it.

I am pleased to say—and you've seen it all in this age of instant television communication—that we're making progress in our journey from war to peace. The cessation of combat operations that went into effect midnight Wednesday is, as you've heard from Dick Cheney, holding—for the most part, it is holding. General Schwarzkopf has reported, and then the Secretary called me yesterday morning about this, that Sunday's desert meeting with the Iraqi commanders really made great progress.

I liked it—what General Schwarzkopf said on the television when he said, "Look, we're not here to humiliate anybody." And then he went ahead and laid down the rules that should be fulfilled. And it looks like he made great, great progress on that.

Already 10 coalition POW's, including several Americans, are on their way back home. But I'll tell you, I don't think any of us, particularly in this audience—and I know I speak for the three up here behind

me on this stage—can relax at all until every single one of those prisoners is home and every single missing is accounted for to the best of the ability of the Iraqi forces, and also that the Kuwaiti detainees are returned—every single one of them. And that's our goal.

And clearly, on a sad subject, that requires the returning of the remains of all our fallen heroes.

We've received information on the location of the mine fields in and around the theater of operations so that the rebuilding of Kuwait can begin safely. And it's my understanding, Dick, that—you told me that he got immediate satisfaction on that question of the mine fields. So, that's good; that shows some real signs of progress and cooperation.

Our goal remains what it's been all along: Iraq's complete and unconditional compliance with all relevant United Nations resolutions and its implementation of all the requirements to be found in Security Council Resolution 686, passed overwhelmingly late Saturday afternoon, just this past Saturday. This would allow us to move beyond the current suspension of military operations to a more permanent and stable cease-fire.

Now, this has been a triumph for the 28 nations united against aggression. But as I said in my address to the Nation the final night of Kuwait's liberation, this is not a time to gloat or it's not a time to brag. It's a time to be proud, fiercely proud—proud of our troops, proud of our friends who stood with us, and proud of our people. Their strength and perseverance endured that our success was as certain as our cause was true.

We're here today to ensure that our nation always remembers those who defended her, the heroic men and women who stood where duty required them to stand. And we owe it to our veterans that they return to an America confident and full of promise. Much work remains to be done on the domestic scene. We've got to tackle that with a new determination. But the American people, I am convinced, are up to the job, as they have always been.

Let me close with the words of Abraham Lincoln, who spoke to the Nation on this

very day, but back in 1865, at the end of a devastating civil war. Here was the quote—most remember part of it: “With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the nation’s wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations.”

Those words are inscribed on the marble of the memorial which bears Lincoln’s name. They were from the President’s second inaugural. They were a fitting call to honor the Nation’s veterans.

I made a comment right here at this podium the other day about shedding the divisions that incurred from the Vietnam war. And I want to repeat and say especially to the Vietnam veterans that are here—and I just had the pleasure of meeting some in the hall—it’s long overdue. It is long overdue that we kicked the Vietnam syndrome, because many veterans from that conflict came back and did not receive the proper acclaim that they deserve—that this nation was divided and we weren’t as grateful as we should be. So somehow, when these troops come home, I hope that message goes out to those that served this country in the Vietnam war that we appreciate their service as well.

I am very grateful to our Secretary of Defense, to the commander of our—to the Chairman of our Joint Chiefs, and to our CINC in the field, General Schwarzkopf, and to each and every one of them—I expect, knowing some of you, that you took the same pride I did in one of our GI’s when these Iraqis came tearing out to sur-

render. And they had fear written all over their faces because they’d been told that this would be their end. And I thought there was something very moving and touching when that American sergeant said, “We’re not going to hurt you. We’re not going to hurt you.”

And we are a generous nation. And we’ve got a lot to do now; we’ve got a lot to do to heal the wounds. Our argument has never been with the people of Iraq, with those hapless soldiers that were sent to a fate that they didn’t even know what was in store for them. Our argument has been with Saddam Hussein. Our argument has been with a dictator who created aggression against a neighbor.

And so, as we rejoice in our victory, I think we can also rejoice in the fact that we are a humble nation—that we have pride, of course, in what took place, but we are not gloating. We are not trying to rub it in. What we stood for was a principle. And now we’ve got to stand for doing what’s right by our veterans, and we’ve got to stand for doing what’s right by those countries whose freedom we saved around the world.

Thank you all for your fantastic support. Isn’t it great to be an American in these wonderful times?

Note: The President spoke at 1:48 p.m. in Room 450 of the Old Executive Office Building. In his remarks, he referred to Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney; Secretary of Veterans Affairs Edward J. Derwinski; President Saddam Hussein of Iraq; Gen. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, commander of the U.S. forces in the Persian Gulf; and Colin L. Powell, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Nomination of Donald J. Yockey To Be Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition

March 4, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate Donald Jay Yockey, of California, to be Under Secretary of De-

fense for Acquisition at the Department of

Defense in Washington, D.C. He would succeed John A. Betti.

Since 1990 Mr. Yockey has served as Deputy to the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition at the Department of Defense. From 1966 to 1990, Mr. Yockey served with Rockwell International in several capacities: senior vice president and special assistant to the president; director

of the astrionics division; and officer of the corporation.

Mr. Yockey graduated from the University of Oklahoma (B.A., 1960). He was born January 6, 1921, in Buffalo, NY. Mr. Yockey served with the U.S. Air Force, 1947–1966. Mr. Yockey is married, has four children, and resides in Potomac, MD.

Remarks at the Westinghouse Science Talent Search 50th Anniversary Banquet

March 4, 1991

Thank you. Please be seated. Let me just say how pleased I am to be here, salute the members of my Cabinet here, Secretary Sullivan; and Governor and Mrs. Sununu; Dr. Bromley, outstanding science adviser to the President; Dr. Seaborg, an old friend who's been so instrumental in all of this; Mr. Lego, Mr. Sherburne, Ms. Luszcz, Monsignor Quinn, Mr. Flatow; and trustees of the Westinghouse Foundation. And then, of course, the past and current Westinghouse Award recipients; also, the judges of the Science Talent Search; distinguished guests of science—and that leaves me as the only one. [Laughter]

I went in and saw five of these displays in there on the condition that they'd not give a test after they explained exactly what they had wrought. [Laughter] And I wish all of you could have seen it; it was wonderful.

But thank you, sir, for introducing me and for all you do, for this warm reception out here. And let me welcome to Washington the trustees of our posterity: high school students, the best and the brightest, high school students who act for the Nation and neighbor. And it's a pleasure for me to be here at this Super Bowl of science.

You know, we meet tonight on the 50th anniversary of the Westinghouse Science Talent Search, a program which has helped to make the past half-century a time of extraordinary exploration. Fifty years ago, 1941—just think of the changes since then. As for the VCR—people couldn't set their clocks on the VCR back then either.

[Laughter] Because there wasn't any VCR. [Laughter] When I was growing up in 1941, PacMan was a hiker, not a video game. [Laughter] And there have been so many changes, so much scientific change for the good. And who knows how future endeavors will make ours a richer, more decent world?

Tonight, we honor distinguished scientists and researchers who are opening doors into an age where mankind not only moved into the future but reinvented it. Think of discoveries like biotechnology and microchip, and of pioneers like Kilby and Noyce, Cohen and Boyer, the first two people to splice a gene. All knew, as Thomas Jefferson wrote to a Polish general who fought with us in the Revolutionary War, "The main objects of all science are the freedom and happiness of man."

Since the dark days of World War II, Westinghouse recipients have aided this freedom, becoming an instrument of liberty and the symbol of the information age. From the first man to win the top prize in the Science Talent Search—Paul Teschan, saving soldiers' lives with the artificial kidney in the Korean war—to Raymond Kurzweil, whose reading devices make life easier for the blind, each has reached for the stars so that future generations of Americans might someday travel to them.

This program's history reaffirms that truth. Five Westinghouse Award recipients have won the Nobel Prize. Eight have received MacArthur fellowships. Three have

been admitted to the National Academy of Engineering. Twenty-eight have also been elected to the National Academy of Sciences, one of your profession's highest honors.

Albert Einstein put it best when he noted that everything that is really great and inspiring is created by individuals who labor in freedom. In short, he believed what all of these honorees believe: freedom works. This year's national winners, 40 in all, were culled from more than 1,400 entries. Many belong to their school debate team or baseball club or their newspaper or their church group or their band. All have created research projects which show how the trailblazers of today can indeed be the heroes of tomorrow.

Consider Clifford Wang of Vero Beach. He proposed that seaweed can be grown in the ocean to remove metal pollutants and then harvested for methane generation, cleaning the environment while at the same time producing energy. Or Tara Bahna-James of New York City, who explored the relationship between math aptitude and musical talent. In Spring, Texas—right there in my old congressional district—Wade Butine developed a varnish to withstand the rigors of weather and salt water. And in Pittsburgh, Susan Criss recently completed a 2-year project—it's one of the five I saw—that showed how betacarotene in the bloodstream may reduce the risk of cancer.

These and other projects show how learning is always a continuation, never a consummation; that because freedom works, dreams make possible even greater dreams. Here's a story which magnifies that fact. In 1843, a Commissioner of Patents made a report to President Tyler. And he said, "The advancement of the arts from year to year taxes our credulity and seems to presage the arrival of that period when human improvement must end." He went on to urge that the Patent Office be liquidated—even Ripley wouldn't believe this—[laughter]—because, he allegedly believed, there was nothing else to be invented. [Laughter]

Today, all of us know better. We realize this nation has no natural resources like its intellectual resources. So, we must, and

are, assisting the knowledge that is our most enduring legacy, vital to everything we are and can become.

The Nation's Governors and I have set a goal—a national goal—for U.S. students to be number one in the world in math and science learning by the year 2000. And we can achieve it. We will achieve it. To start with, we will achieve it through our own National Educational Excellence Act that I will soon send up to Congress. Last fall Congress acted favorably on our initiative for a National Science Scholars program, which will give America's youth a special incentive to excel in science, math, and engineering.

We will also achieve this goal through research and development in all areas of science, technology, and engineering. Last month, I submitted our new budget to the Congress, and it includes special emphasis on math and science education. We propose an increase of \$225 million for math and science education, new funding for R&D that totals \$76 billion, including a record high of over \$13 billion for basic science research.

Our budget will continue our basic commitment to double the funding for the National Science Foundation; devote over \$16 billion for major space activities, and that's up 15 percent over last year; and support the development of worthy ideas from electric powered vehicles to high performance computing to the human genome project. It gives more money than ever to the small science research—research by individuals embodied, if you will, by the Westinghouse Science Talent Search. And it urges Congress to provide the 28-percent increase I seek to raise the quality of precollege math and science education, which we must do if American science and technology will continue to lead the world.

This budget will help freedom work at home. And yet this freedom has also helped advance the cause of liberty abroad. For evidence, look halfway around the world at the Persian Gulf, where achievements in science are responsible for the high-tech equipment which has served our military so well.

In the past, some have urged that we

depend more for our protection on theories of deterrence than technologies of defense. Well, thank God that when those Scuds came in, the people of Israel and Saudi Arabia had more to protect them than some abstract theory of deterrence.

You just go over to Riyadh or Tel Aviv. And a theory didn't protect those citizens. Patriot missiles born of technology did. Because of science and technology, because of American creativity, thousands of innocent civilians—priceless human lives—have been spared. The Patriot and other missiles show how American innovation stems from American inspiration.

If the cause of peace is to continue being served by American military power, it must continue being advanced by American brain power. Ask our troops in the Gulf—yes, those finest soldiers, sailors, airmen, marines, coastguardsmen any nation has ever had. Today, all of us are especially grateful that 10 coalition POW's, including several Americans, are on their way back home. And our remaining POW's should not be far behind. Welfare of our troops was our top priority in the war. And as we forge a new peace, all of them will be on our minds until all of them are back home. Each of these brave men and women know how science and technology brought closer freedom's ultimate victory.

Ask, too, those other great heroes, our teachers. Each day they give perhaps the greatest gift of sharing their knowledge with others. And ask, finally, America's students and parents. They know that while learning is very practical, it is also among mankind's most noble endeavors. It can presage a new golden age—a bold, new world order where

creativity flows more than ever from the human heart and mind.

Over the past half-century, scientific breakthroughs have benefited us all. From the first radar to pioneering advances in shock and burn treatment, to the revolutionary laser, to the high-tech of today, America's scientists have done their duty, as they will in the future, helping us not merely to prevail at war but also, more importantly, to win the peace.

What a magnificent legacy for the Westinghouse Science Talent Search. What a magnificent metaphor for the dream that is America. Thank you for all you do. Congratulations to each and every one of you. Please continue—I would ask this of all of you—to pray for our sons and daughters in the Gulf and for peace—lasting peace in that troubled corner of the world.

God bless you all, and thank you very much.

Note: The President spoke at 7:28 p.m. in the International Ballroom of the Washington Hilton Hotel. In his opening remarks, he referred to Secretary of Health and Human Services Louis L. Sullivan; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President, and his wife, Nancy; D. Allan Bromley, Assistant to the President for Science and Technology; Glenn Seaborg and E.G. Sherburne, Jr., chairman and president of Science Service; Paul Lego, chairman and chief executive officer of Westinghouse Electric Corp., who introduced President Bush; Carol Luszcz, program director for the Westinghouse Science Talent Search; Msgr. Louis Quinn of Saint Matthew's Cathedral; and Ira Flatow, president of Samanna Productions, Inc.

Remarks at a Briefing on Extension of the Fast Track Trade Negotiation Authority

March 5, 1991

One interrupts Carla at their own risk. [Laughter] But that gives me a good lead-in to express my confidence in our USTR, in our Trade Representative. Certainly, also, in our very able Secretary of Commerce,

Bob Mosbacher, who is behind me; Michael Boskin, upon whom I rely for so much in the economic field; and Fred McClure,

without whom we could not operate in terms of working with the Congress. So, you have four of our best here, and I hope that you've been able to glean from them how important we feel this Fast Track is.

Obviously, the attention has been focused by the whole country—indeed, the whole world—on the Persian Gulf. But I wanted to come over and talk about economic growth because I am optimistic about the economic future of this country. And frankly, one of the things that's going to lead us out of the recovery [recession] is this vital export segment of our economy. I'm confident that we can expand exports, and I'm confident that we can expand economic growth generally, but we've got to do it through opening world markets and not through throwing up barriers—not through protection that we might think, short run, will help somebody here at home but, long run, inevitably results in a diminishing of the worth of this country.

As these four have told you, our economic growth depends on free markets, and our trade agreements have got to open up these markets and provide rules for fair and free trade. I'll readily concede, and so will Carla and Bob, that we have further to go in terms of the fairness aspect. And we are going to continue to work on that. For many years, the Fast Track has allowed us to successfully negotiate the very important trade agreements in our history, reducing the barriers to trade and contributing to growth here and abroad.

We are committed—this administration is committed to America's leadership role in the global economy and to the extension of Fast Track. We want to continue our active partnership with the Congress and with the private sector in expanding trade. Congress has a very special role in international trade. As business and association leaders, all of you, you've been tremendously helpful so far, and I want to keep this partnership strong. Fast Track will do this.

It'll also give us the same bargaining power that our counterparts already enjoy: the ability to ensure that the agreement reached at the table is the same one voted on at home. Supporting Fast Track will allow our important initiatives for economic growth to go forward. And if a disapproval

resolution is passed by either House, the Fast Track for all purposes is history; it's gone, as—I would say with that—as is our ability to negotiate in the Uruguay round, the North American free-trade agreement, and the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative. All vital, vital interests of the United States of America.

So, a vote against Fast Track really is a vote against vibrant international trade. We're doing very, very well with Mexico. Our relations with Mexico have never been better. And I give great credit to the President of Mexico, Carlos Salinas, and to his trade people, just as I do to our Secretary of Commerce and to our very able Trade Representative. They've worked hard and closely with Mexico. And it would be a shame to see special interests in this country gun down the Fast Track and thus stop us from getting the kind of free-trade agreement with Mexico that is clearly in the interest of U.S.-Mexico relations, and I think will benefit all Americans as well.

And clearly, the Hispanic American population revels in the newfound improved relations with Mexico. And I think they would have a lot at stake in seeing that we have a good, strong agreement with the Fast Track leading the way.

We are the world's largest trader. And these exports in which many of you have been so active have become a vital source of strength to our economy. Even when the economy is weak and slow, the exports have been profitable and certainly leading the way.

So, I know we're facing a tough fight on this in the Congress. I have pledged to you that the White House will do absolutely everything we can to get the message across to the Congress as to how important this is.

But the bottom line is simply this: We have before us the opportunity to expand growth and prosperity for all Americans. We can look at it selfishly. We can look at it—what's in the best interest of the American people. And I am absolutely convinced that this Fast Track—it'll lead to the Uruguay round's successful conclusion, will lead to the Americas Initiative, and also will lead to the bilateral agreement with Mexico—are in our fundamental interests.

Mar. 5 / Administration of George Bush, 1991

So, I wanted to come over, thank you all for your very, very important work, and urge you to redouble your efforts as we get down to what will be critical votes in both Houses of the United States Congress.

Thank you all very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 11:22 a.m. in Room 450 of the Old Executive Office Build-

ing. In his remarks, he referred to Carla A. Hills, U.S. Trade Representative; Secretary of Commerce Robert A. Mosbacher; Michael J. Boskin, Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers; Frederick D. McClure, Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs; and President Carlos Salinas de Gortari of Mexico.

Remarks Prior to Discussions With Foreign Minister Francisco Fernandez-Ordonez of Spain

March 5, 1991

The President. May I just repeat for our friends from Spain what I said earlier to the first wave, and that is that we on the United States side are very grateful for the cooperation that we've had with Spain regarding the Gulf crisis. And they've been steadfast, solid as a rock. And I am indebted, as I explained to the Foreign Minister, to him and to the Prime Minister and to His Majesty for understanding and support. And Spain was there, and they were very strong, and I am very grateful. And I know the Secretary feels the same way.

So, we're glad to have you here. Glad to see you.

The Foreign Minister. Thank you.

The President. The statement today—was this a regular meeting of Parliament at home?

The Foreign Minister. No, no, this was a special meeting.

The President. Special meeting.

The Foreign Minister. For the end of the Gulf war. It was a debate. We have the support of 90 percent of the Parliament. And he made the statement saying that we would continue providing the good support that we have made from there.

The President. Well, we got it.

The Foreign Minister. —is very good.

The President. That is very important.

And I might also add, I think the cooperation we've had in matters regarding this hemisphere—of course, the respect that Spain has and that your Prime Minister has in Central America and South America is legion. Everybody knows that. But it's—we've got to continue to work together.

We've been so busy with the Gulf that I just don't—have told our side that we don't want to neglect our own hemisphere. And Spain can be a tremendous catalyst for peace and democracy there, where you have already started to be. And every time I go down there, people speak so highly of the Prime Minister and your efforts. I wanted to mention that here, that we want to stay together as much as we possibly can on matters related to this hemisphere.

I'm optimistic about it, although there are some tough economic problems in there right now.

Note: The President spoke at 1:20 p.m. in the Oval Office at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez Marquez and King Juan Carlos I of Spain, and Secretary of State James A. Baker III. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

Remarks at the Attorney General's Crime Summit

March 5, 1991

Thank you so very much for that welcome, and I will say what I said at the State of the Union: I take that warm response as a vote of thanks to our fine young men and women who served this country with such distinction in the Gulf. What a job they did! And I think everybody was saying that.

Let me greet you, Mr. Attorney General, and thank you for the introduction and the invitation to be here. I want to salute the U.S. attorneys, the State AG's, the judges, the local DA's, the sheriffs, police, State and local officials—and then also, most especially, the community leaders from across America. It is an honor to welcome you to Washington. You represent one of the most powerful peacetime forces known to man. And that's why you've been invited to this unprecedented council of war—to share ideas and successes and to help frame the battle plan for the fight against violent crime and drugs for the next decade and beyond.

Dick was in a minute ago, briefing me on this conference that ends this afternoon, telling me with great pride the accomplishments and the enthusiasm that have been brought together here. And I'm here because I wanted you to know how strongly I feel about reducing violent crime in America and how firmly we support your efforts to fight crime and to give back our streets to America's families.

And against this backdrop, I know there's something else on everyone's mind—I heard it when I walked in—because soon your hometowns all across America will welcome home the finest fighting force ever assembled: the courageous men and women of the United States military.

And for 7 long months, America watched with a lump in our throat and a prayer on our lips. And now in Kuwait the fires of destruction are beginning to dim, eclipsed by the brilliant flame of freedom.

The coalition victory in the Gulf is a test to America's leadership and skill and to our nation's unparalleled ability to respond swiftly and successfully to a clearly stated

challenge. We had a challenge. We set a goal, and we achieved it.

These American heroes risked their lives so that America's kids could realize a dream—a world free from aggression and fear, a world filled with opportunity, a world whose only limits are in the reaches of the imagination.

And I told our troops the other day that, like the coming promise of spring, their magnificent victory in the Gulf had brought a renewed sense of pride and confidence here at home. It's contagious; it's all over our country, and you can feel it every single minute.

Our confidence in America's future is the foundation for the opportunity package we unveiled last week. It calls for improved opportunity through education, jobs, home ownership, and programs aimed at keeping families healthy and together. And it calls for safe schools, neighborhoods, and homes. Because now that the shooting has stopped overseas, we've got to redouble our efforts to silence the guns here at home. And that's why you're here. That's why you're here, and that is why I singled out this summit in my State of the Union Address—because here at home you are America's front-line troops. And here at home, the triumph of freedom has got to mean freedom from fear.

Today the fear of crime strikes too many American families. Parents fear for their kids in school and on the way home. They fear for their teenagers and the lessons they may learn in the streets. And they fear for their own parents, for whom a simple trip to the grocery may become an exercise in terror.

Perhaps you saw the report that during the first 3 days of the ground offensive more Americans were killed in some American cities than at the entire Kuwaiti front. Think of it—one of our brave National Guardsmen may have actually been safer in the midst of the largest armored offensive in history than he would have been on the streets of his own hometown. It's outra-

geous. It's wrong, and it's going to change.

The temptation is strong to use the words of a victorious war to send you back to your daily challenge. But wars serve us best when we learn from them, not glorify them. And among the lessons is that in furtherance of a widely accepted moral value, collective action succeeds. This is a simple but powerful message that applies to this summit today. And a second great message is that numbers alone are not determinative. More than simply sheer numbers, our victory was based on creativity, strategic thinking, and the skilled execution of a bold plan.

And you'll forgive an old Navy man if my message to you today is drawn from the lessons of America's great World War II admiral, William F. "Bull" Halsey. "Carry the battle to the enemy," he said. "Lay your ship alongside his." And on the eve of the battle of Santa Cruz, in which his ships were outnumbered more than 2 to 1, Halsey sent his task force commanders a three-word dispatch: "Attack—repeat—attack." And they did attack, heroically, and when the battle was done, the enemy had turned away.

Just look at what we've done in the Gulf—pilots, our missile men, the impressive logistics and diplomatic operations. America is a "can-do" nation. And today at home, we must seize the day. The kind of moral force and national will that freed Kuwait City from abuse can free America's cities from crime. As in the Gulf, our goal is to strengthen and preserve the rule of law. As in the Gulf, we need creative and strategic thinking to free our cities from crime. And as in the Gulf, this means assembling an unprecedented coalition. We've got to cooperate, really cooperate, on a level never before seen—Federal, State, and local prosecutors; Federal, State, and local police; Governors; mayors; and the new corps of neighborhood peacekeepers, the community leaders who have stood up to the violence and despair.

Our administration is committed to doing its part. I know Dick Thornburgh, our very able Attorney General, spoke with you about this yesterday. Under his leadership, we've taken the lead in fighting organized crime, drug trafficking, and the deadly tide of violence that follows in their wake. We've

made record increases in Federal prosecutors and agents. By 1992, we will be well on our way to more than doubling our Federal prison space, allowing us to use tough Federal laws to put violent offenders behind bars to stay. Asset forfeiture laws allow us to take the ill-gotten gains of drug kingpins and use them to put more cops on the streets and more prosecutors in court. In the last 5 years alone, the Justice Department shared over half a billion dollars in forfeited assets with State and local law enforcement.

We understand that fighting violent crime is first and foremost a State, local, and community responsibility. And that's why, since coming to this office, we have increased the amount of funding through the Edward Byrne Memorial Fund for State and local law enforcement by 220 percent. We are foursquare behind the police and people like those in this room who make sacrifices every day to protect our citizens and to assure that those who scorn justice are brought to justice.

Just look at the all-American heroes here today. There's always the risk when you single them out in a room like this, but people like L.A. police chief Daryl Gates, who stood with me on Foster Webster's front porch in Oakwood last May, looking out over a neighborhood where they reclaimed their streets, their kids, their future. Or South Carolina's Dean Kilpatrick, who we honored in the Rose Garden in April, and who's here to help build an America where every victim of every crime is treated with the dignity and the compassion they deserve. And Al Brooks, who in Kansas City a year ago showed me their four-word warning to the cowards of the night: "This neighborhood fights back."

I mentioned the Byrne Memorial Fund. And by the way, I still keep this policeman's badge in my Oval Office desk. It's there night and day. Shield 14072 belonged to patrolman Eddie Byrne. And he died on the front line—gunned down by cocaine cowards. I'll never forget—never, ever. And each one of you have an example that means something—of a friend lost or a comrade who's been killed by these cocaine

cowards.

Two years ago on a somber, rainy, spring-time afternoon, I stood before the U.S. Capitol to commemorate police officers slain in the line of duty. Many of you in this audience were there that day. And to honor their sacrifice, I called upon the Congress to join me in launching a new strategy—a new partnership with America’s cities and States to “take back the streets.”

Congress deserves our thanks for giving us the new prosecutors and agents we requested. But it’s not enough. We also need to back up these new troops with new laws and give them the tools they need to finish the job and secure the peace. America needs a crime bill that’s tough on criminals, not on law enforcement.

Too many times, in too many cases, too many criminals go free because the scales of justice are unfairly loaded against dedicated law men and women like you. But even after a year and a half, and despite the urgency of the problem, Congress never did act on our proposals. And that’s why we’re here again to work with you—to develop new proposals, to try to steady the scales of justice, to seek a fair balance between the legitimate rights of suspects and society’s right to protect itself.

We need a crime bill that will stop the endless, frivolous appeals that clog our habeas corpus system. One that guarantees that criminals who use serious weapons face serious time, and one that ensures that evidence gathered by good cops acting in good faith is not barred by technicalities that let bad people go free. And for the most heinous of crimes, we need a workable death penalty—which is to say, a real death penalty.

As Dick has told you, we need your ideas in putting together our new crime package. And we’ll need your help in getting it through Congress. But I promise you this: We’re not giving up on this crime bill. We’re not going to let it get watered down. And we’re not going to put our crime fight-

ers in harm’s way without backing them to the hilt.

And there’s another important message I would ask you to bring home to your cities and States: Your troops in State and local law enforcement need the same tools that we’ve proposed for the Feds—mandatory time for weapons offenders; no plea-bargaining on guns; the death penalty for heinous crimes; and the kind of increased resources—in police, prosecutors, and prisons—that ensure these vicious thugs will be caught, prosecuted, and swiftly punished. Because public safety is not just another line item in a city or State budget—it is the first duty of any government.

Yes, there remain vital tests ahead, both here and abroad, but nothing the American people can’t handle. So, we’re going to roll up our sleeves, raise up the flag, and stand up for the decent men, women, and children of this great country—block by block, day by day, school by school—for your kids, for mine, for America’s kids. Take back the streets and liberate our neighborhoods from the tyranny of fear—that is our objective, and we will succeed.

Thank you all for coming. I really wanted to thank you all for coming and for all you do to protect the people of this great nation. Thank you all, and may God bless the United States. Thank you very much.

Note: The President spoke at 2:18 p.m. in the ballroom at the Sheraton Washington Hotel. In his remarks, he referred to Attorney General Dick Thornburgh; Daryl F. Gates, chief of the Los Angeles, CA, Police Department; Foster Webster, chairman of the Oakwood Beautification Committee; Dean G. Kilpatrick, 1990 recipient of a Department of Justice award for outstanding public service on behalf of victims of crime; Alvin L. Brooks, executive director and founder of the Ad Hoc Group Against Crime; and Edward Byrne, slain New York City policeman.

Appointment of David M. Carney as Special Assistant to the President and Director of the Office of Political Affairs

March 5, 1991

The President today announced the appointment of David M. Carney as Special Assistant to the President and Director of the Office of Political Affairs at the White House in Washington, DC.

Mr. Carney has been the Acting Director of Political Affairs since June 1, 1990. Prior to assuming that position, he served as Special Assistant to the President and Deputy Director of the Office of Political Affairs. Before joining the President's staff, Mr. Carney was deputy chief of staff to Governor John H. Sununu. He served on Gov-

ernor Sununu's personal staff for 7 years, and was the field director for Governor Sununu's four statewide campaigns in New Hampshire. He is a 1982 graduate of New England College in Henniker, NH. Currently Mr. Carney serves as a member of the New England College Board of Trustees.

Mr. Carney, a resident of Hancock, NH, resides in Arlington, VA, with his wife, Lauren. The Carneys are expecting their first child this spring.

Appointment of Ronald C. Kaufman as Deputy Assistant to the President for Political Affairs

March 5, 1991

The President today announced the appointment of Ronald C. Kaufman as Deputy Assistant to the President for Political Affairs at the White House in Washington, DC.

Mr. Kaufman has served as Deputy Assistant to the President for Presidential Personnel since February 1989. Prior to joining the President's staff, Mr. Kaufman served as the northeast regional political director for the 1988 Bush-Quayle campaign. During President Reagan's first term, Mr. Kaufman served as the national political director for the Republican National Committee and

later coordinated Vice President Bush's reelection campaign in 1984. In the 1980 campaign, Mr. Kaufman helped direct primary efforts in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and Michigan. Currently he serves as the Republican national committeeman for the State of Massachusetts. Mr. Kaufman attended Bridgewater State College after graduating from Quincy Junior College in Quincy, MA. In addition, Mr. Kaufman serves as a member of the board of trustees for Quincy Junior College.

Mr. Kaufman is a lifelong resident of Quincy, MA. He and his wife Alison have two daughters, Carlin, 11, and Kathryn, 10.

Address Before a Joint Session of the Congress on the Cessation of the Persian Gulf Conflict

March 6, 1991

Speaker Foley. Mr. President, it is customary at joint sessions for the Chair to present the President to the Members of Congress directly and without further comment. But

I wish to depart from tradition tonight and express to you on behalf of the Congress and the country, and through you to the members of our Armed Forces, our warm-

est congratulations on the brilliant victory of the Desert Storm Operation.

Members of the Congress, I now have the high privilege and distinct honor of presenting to you the President of the United States.

The President. Mr. President. And Mr. Speaker, thank you, sir, for those very generous words spoken from the heart about the wonderful performance of our military.

Members of Congress, 5 short weeks ago I came to this House to speak to you about the state of the Union. We met then in time of war. Tonight, we meet in a world blessed by the promise of peace.

From the moment Operation Desert Storm commenced on January 16th until the time the guns fell silent at midnight 1 week ago, this nation has watched its sons and daughters with pride, watched over them with prayer. As Commander in Chief, I can report to you our armed forces fought with honor and valor. And as President, I can report to the Nation aggression is defeated. The war is over.

This is a victory for every country in the coalition, for the United Nations. A victory for unprecedented international cooperation and diplomacy, so well led by our Secretary of State, James Baker. It is a victory for the rule of law and for what is right.

Desert Storm's success belongs to the team that so ably leads our Armed Forces: our Secretary of Defense and our Chairman of the Joint Chiefs, Dick Cheney and Colin Powell. And while you're standing—[laughter]—this military victory also belongs to the one the British call the "Man of the Match"—the tower of calm at the eye of Desert Storm—General Norman Schwarzkopf.

And recognizing this was a coalition effort, let us not forget Saudi General Khalid, Britain's General de la Billiere, or General Roquejeoffre of France, and all the others whose leadership played such a vital role. And most importantly, most importantly of all, all those who served in the field.

I thank the Members of this Congress—support here for our troops in battle was overwhelming. And above all, I thank those whose unfailing love and support sustained our courageous men and women: I thank the American people.

Tonight, I come to this House to speak about the world—the world after war. The recent challenge could not have been clearer. Saddam Hussein was the villain; Kuwait, the victim. To the aid of this small country came nations from North America and Europe, from Asia and South America, from Africa and the Arab world, all united against aggression. Our uncommon coalition must now work in common purpose: to forge a future that should never again be held hostage to the darker side of human nature.

Tonight in Iraq, Saddam walks amidst ruin. His war machine is crushed. His ability to threaten mass destruction is itself destroyed. His people have been lied to, denied the truth. And when his defeated legions come home, all Iraqis will see and feel the havoc he has wrought. And this I promise you: For all that Saddam has done to his own people, to the Kuwaitis, and to the entire world, Saddam and those around him are accountable.

All of us grieve for the victims of war, for the people of Kuwait and the suffering that scars the soul of that proud nation. We grieve for all our fallen soldiers and their families, for all the innocents caught up in this conflict. And, yes, we grieve for the people of Iraq, a people who have never been our enemy. My hope is that one day we will once again welcome them as friends into the community of nations. Our commitment to peace in the Middle East does not end with the liberation of Kuwait. So, tonight let me outline four key challenges to be met.

First, we must work together to create shared security arrangements in the region. Our friends and allies in the Middle East recognize that they will bear the bulk of the responsibility for regional security. But we want them to know that just as we stood with them to repel aggression, so now America stands ready to work with them to secure the peace. This does not mean stationing U.S. ground forces in the Arabian Peninsula, but it does mean American participation in joint exercises involving both air and ground forces. It means maintaining a capable U.S. naval presence in the region,

just as we have for over 40 years. Let it be clear: Our vital national interests depend on a stable and secure Gulf.

Second, we must act to control the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and the missiles used to deliver them. It would be tragic if the nations of the Middle East and Persian Gulf were now, in the wake of war, to embark on a new arms race. Iraq requires special vigilance. Until Iraq convinces the world of its peaceful intentions—that its leaders will not use new revenues to rearm and rebuild its menacing war machine—Iraq must not have access to the instruments of war.

And third, we must work to create new opportunities for peace and stability in the Middle East. On the night I announced Operation Desert Storm, I expressed my hope that out of the horrors of war might come new momentum for peace. We've learned in the modern age geography cannot guarantee security, and security does not come from military power alone.

All of us know the depth of bitterness that has made the dispute between Israel and its neighbors so painful and intractable. Yet, in the conflict just concluded, Israel and many of the Arab States have for the first time found themselves confronting the same aggressor. By now, it should be plain to all parties that peacemaking in the Middle East requires compromise. At the same time, peace brings real benefits to everyone. We must do all that we can to close the gap between Israel and the Arab States—and between Israelis and Palestinians. The tactics of terror lead absolutely nowhere. There can be no substitute for diplomacy.

A comprehensive peace must be grounded in United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and the principle of territory for peace. This principle must be elaborated to provide for Israel's security and recognition and at the same time for legitimate Palestinian political rights. Anything else would fail the twin test of fairness and security. The time has come to put an end to Arab-Israeli conflict.

The war with Iraq is over. The quest for solutions to the problems in Lebanon, in the Arab-Israeli dispute, and in the Gulf must go forward with new vigor and determination. And I guarantee you: No one will

work harder for a stable peace in the region than we will.

Fourth, we must foster economic development for the sake of peace and progress. The Persian Gulf and Middle East form a region rich in natural resources with a wealth of untapped human potential. Resources once squandered on military might must be redirected to more peaceful ends. We are already addressing the immediate economic consequences of Iraq's aggression. Now, the challenge is to reach higher, to foster economic freedom and prosperity for all the people of the region.

By meeting these four challenges we can build a framework for peace. I've asked Secretary of State Baker to go to the Middle East to begin the process. He will go to listen, to probe, to offer suggestions—to advance the search for peace and stability. I've also asked him to raise the plight of the hostages held in Lebanon. We have not forgotten them, and we will not forget them.

To all the challenges that confront this region of the world there is no single solution, no solely American answer. But we can make a difference. America will work tirelessly as a catalyst for positive change.

But we cannot lead a new world abroad if, at home, it's politics as usual on American defense and diplomacy. It's time to turn away from the temptation to protect unneeded weapons systems and obsolete bases. It's time to put an end to micromanagement of foreign and security assistance programs—micromanagement that humiliates our friends and allies and hamstringing our diplomacy. It's time to rise above the parochial and the pork barrel, to do what is necessary, what's right, and what will enable this nation to play the leadership role required of us.

The consequences of the conflict in the Gulf reach far beyond the confines of the Middle East. Twice before in this century, an entire world was convulsed by war. Twice this century, out of the horrors of war hope emerged for enduring peace. Twice before, those hopes proved to be a distant dream, beyond the grasp of man. Until now, the world we've known has been a world divided—a world of barbed wire

and concrete block, conflict, and cold war.

Now, we can see a new world coming into view. A world in which there is the very real prospect of a new world order. In the words of Winston Churchill, a world order in which "the principles of justice and fair play protect the weak against the strong. . . ." A world where the United Nations, freed from cold war stalemate, is poised to fulfill the historic vision of its founders. A world in which freedom and respect for human rights find a home among all nations. The Gulf war put this new world to its first test. And my fellow Americans, we passed that test.

For the sake of our principles, for the sake of the Kuwaiti people, we stood our ground. Because the world would not look the other way, Ambassador al-Sabah, tonight Kuwait is free. And we're very happy about that.

Tonight, as our troops begin to come home, let us recognize that the hard work of freedom still calls us forward. We've learned the hard lessons of history. The victory over Iraq was not waged as "a war to end all wars." Even the new world order cannot guarantee an era of perpetual peace. But enduring peace must be our mission. Our success in the Gulf will shape not only the new world order we seek but our mission here at home.

In the war just ended, there were clear-cut objectives—timetables—and, above all, an overriding imperative to achieve results. We must bring that same sense of self-discipline, that same sense of urgency, to the way we meet challenges here at home. In my State of the Union Address and in my budget, I defined a comprehensive agenda to prepare for the next American century.

Our first priority is to get this economy rolling again. The fear and uncertainty caused by the Gulf crisis were understandable. But now that the war is over, oil prices are down, interest rates are down, and confidence is rightly coming back. Americans can move forward to lend, spend, and invest in this, the strongest economy on Earth.

We must also enact the legislation that is key to building a better America. For example, in 1990, we enacted an historic Clean Air Act. And now we've proposed

a national energy strategy. We passed a child-care bill that put power in the hands of parents. And today, we're ready to do the same thing with our schools and expand choice in education. We passed a crime bill that made a useful start in fighting crime and drugs. This year, we're sending to Congress our comprehensive crime package to finish the job. We passed the landmark Americans with Disabilities Act. And now we've sent forward our civil rights bill. We also passed the aviation bill. This year, we've sent up our new highway bill. And these are just a few of our pending proposals for reform and renewal.

So, tonight I call on the Congress to move forward aggressively on our domestic front. Let's begin with two initiatives we should be able to agree on quickly: transportation and crime. And then, let's build on success with those and enact the rest of our agenda. If our forces could win the ground war in 100 hours, then surely the Congress can pass this legislation in 100 days. Let that be a promise we make tonight to the American people.

When I spoke in this House about the state of our Union, I asked all of you: If we can selflessly confront evil for the sake of good in a land so far away, then surely we can make this land all that it should be. In the time since then, the brave men and women of Desert Storm accomplished more than even they may realize. They set out to confront an enemy abroad, and in the process, they transformed a nation at home. Think of the way they went about their mission—with confidence and quiet pride. Think about their sense of duty, about all they taught us about our values, about ourselves.

We hear so often about our young people in turmoil—how our children fall short, how our schools fail us, how American products and American workers are second-class. Well, don't you believe it. The America we saw in Desert Storm was first-class talent. And they did it using America's state-of-the-art technology. We saw the excellence embodied in the Patriot missile and the patriots who made it work. And we saw soldiers who know about honor and bravery and duty and country and the world-shaking

power of these simple words. There is something noble and majestic about the pride, about the patriotism that we feel to-night.

So, to everyone here and everyone watching at home, think about the men and women of Desert Storm. Let us honor them with our gratitude. Let us comfort the families of the fallen and remember each precious life lost.

Let us learn from them as well. Let us honor those who have served us by serving others. Let us honor them as individuals—men and women of every race, all creeds and colors—by setting the face of this nation against discrimination, bigotry, and hate. Eliminate them.

I'm sure that many of you saw on the television the unforgettable scene of four terrified Iraqi soldiers surrendering. They emerged from their bunker broken, tears streaming from their eyes, fearing the worst. And then there was an American soldier. Remember what he said? He said: "It's okay. You're all right now. You're all right now." That scene says a lot about America, a lot about who we are. Americans are a caring people. We are a good people, a generous people. Let us always be caring and good and generous in all we do.

Soon, very soon, our troops will begin the march we've all been waiting for—their march home. And I have directed Secretary Cheney to begin the immediate return of American combat units from the Gulf. Less than 2 hours from now, the first planeload of American soldiers will lift off from Saudi Arabia, headed for the U.S.A. That plane will carry the men and women of the 24th Mechanized Infantry Division bound for Fort Stewart, Georgia. This is just the beginning of a steady flow of American troops coming home. Let their return remind us that all those who have gone before are linked with us in the long line of freedom's march.

Americans have always tried to serve, to sacrifice nobly for what we believe to be right. Tonight, I ask every community in

this country to make this coming Fourth of July a day of special celebration for our returning troops. They may have missed Thanksgiving and Christmas, but I can tell you this: For them and for their families, we can make this a holiday they'll never forget.

In a very real sense, this victory belongs to them—to the privates and the pilots, to the sergeants and the supply officers, to the men and women in the machines and the men and women who made them work. It belongs to the regulars, to the reserves, to the National Guard. This victory belongs to the finest fighting force this nation has ever known in its history.

We went halfway around the world to do what is moral and just and right. We fought hard and, with others, we won the war. We lifted the yoke of aggression and tyranny from a small country that many Americans had never even heard of, and we ask nothing in return.

We're coming home now—proud, confident, heads high. There is much that we must do, at home and abroad. And we will do it. We are Americans.

May God bless this great nation, the United States of America. Thank you all very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 9:12 p.m. in the House Chamber at the Capitol. He was introduced by Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives. In his remarks, he referred to Dan Quayle, President of the Senate; Secretary of State James A. Baker III; Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney; Colin L. Powell, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Gen. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, commander of the U.S. forces in the Persian Gulf; Saudi commander Gen. Abdul Aziz bin Sultan; British commander Gen. Peter de la Billiere; French commander Gen. Michel Roquejeoffre; President Saddam Hussein of Iraq; and Ambassador Saud Nasir al-Sabah of Kuwait. The address was broadcast live on nationwide television and radio.

White House Statement on Weapons of Mass Destruction *March 7, 1991*

The United States has taken a major step in its continuing efforts to halt the spread of weapons of mass destruction with the issuance of regulations extending export controls over chemicals, equipment, and other assistance that can contribute to the spread of missiles and chemical and biological weapons.

Saddam Hussein's use of chemical weapons against his own citizens, his use of Scud missiles to terrorize civilian populations, and the chilling specter of germ warfare and nuclear weapons have brought home the dangers proliferation poses to American interests and global peace and stability.

Our continuing efforts to stem the spread of weapons of mass destruction will contribute to the construction of a new world order. The new regulations will enhance our ability to head off these dangers so that in the future we will not be forced to confront them militarily as we have in Iraq. At the same time, the new regulations are sensitive to the importance of U.S. exports to our economic vitality and will not unfairly restrict legitimate commerce.

The expanded U.S. export controls apply to equipment, chemicals, and whole plants that can be used to manufacture chemical or biological weapons, as well as to activities of U.S. exporters or citizens when they

know or are informed that their efforts will assist in a foreign missile or chemical or biological weapon program.

But the United States cannot do the job alone. Our experience in the Gulf has reinforced the lesson that the most effective export controls are those imposed multilaterally. The administration has therefore initiated vigorous efforts to obtain allied support for chemical and biological weapon export controls in the Australia Group, missile export controls in the Missile Technology Control Regime, and nuclear export controls through consultations with all major nuclear suppliers. These efforts will take advantage of the growing international consensus to redouble our efforts to stem the spread of weapons of mass destruction.

The proliferation of weapons of mass destruction may profoundly challenge our national security in the 1990's. The new regulations issued today and our multilateral initiatives will enhance our ability to meet that challenge squarely.

Note: The statement referred to President Saddam Hussein of Iraq and to the Australia Group, a multilateral forum of 20 supplier nations committed to restricting the spread of chemical weapons.

Message to the Congress Transmitting the Austria-United States Social Security Agreement *March 7, 1991*

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to section 233(e)(1) of the Social Security Act, as amended by the Social Security Amendments of 1977 (Public Law 95-216; 42 U.S.C. 433(e)(1)), I transmit herewith the Agreement between the United States of America and the Republic of Austria on Social Security, which consists of two separate instruments—a principal agreement and an administrative arrange-

ment. The Agreement was signed at Vienna on July 13, 1990.

The United States-Austria Agreement is similar in objective to the social security agreements already in force with Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom. Such bilateral agreements provide for limited coordination between the United States and

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foreign social security systems to eliminate dual social security coverage and taxation, and to help prevent the loss of benefit protection that can occur when workers divide their careers between two countries.

I also transmit for the information of the Congress a comprehensive report prepared by the Department of Health and Human Services, which explains the provisions of the Agreement and provides data on the number of persons affected by the Agreement and the effect on social security financing as required by the same provision

of the Social Security Act. I note that the Department of State and the Department of Health and Human Services have recommended the Agreement and related documents to me.

I commend the United States-Austria Social Security Agreement and related documents.

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,
March 7, 1991.

Appointment of Judy A. Smith as Special Assistant to the President and Deputy Press Secretary

March 7, 1991

The President today announced the appointment of Judy A. Smith as Special Assistant to the President and Deputy Press Secretary at the White House.

Since 1989 Ms. Smith has been Special Counsel to the U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia, serving as principal adviser to the U.S. Attorney on media relations and chief spokesperson. Prior to this Ms. Smith was Deputy Director of Public Information and Associate Counsel in the

Office of the Independent Counsel, 1987–1989. In addition she was assistant editor for the Nurses Association of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists in Washington, DC, 1983–1984.

Ms. Smith graduated from Washington College of Law, the American University, (J.D., 1986) and Boston University (B.A., 1980). She was born October 27, 1958, in Washington, DC. She is married and resides in Washington, DC.

Message on the Observance of St. Patrick's Day, 1991

March 7, 1991

I am delighted to send warm greetings to everyone celebrating St. Patrick's Day.

Although the greatest wave of Irish emigration took place during the mid-19th century, the United States has enjoyed the contributions of Irish immigrants and their descendants since the beginning of the Colonial Era. Serving in our Nation's War for Independence and later helping to build its railroads, canals, and industries, Irish Americans have long demonstrated a capacity for hard work, as well as a strong penchant for full, spirited, and upright living. The American author and abolitionist, Lydia M.

Child, once fondly observed: "Not in vain is Ireland pouring itself all over the Earth . . . The Irish, with their glowing hearts and reverent credulity, are needed in this cold age of intellect and skepticism."

Today, those tender sentiments still ring true. Thus, St. Patrick's Day is more than a time of stirring memories and good cheer; it is also a time when we honor those sons and daughters of Ireland who, inspired by a passion for liberty and opportunity, crossed the Atlantic to build new lives on these shores. Indeed, on this day, Americans of every background join with Irish Americans

to celebrate their rich cultural heritage and our Nation's continued friendship with the people of the Emerald Isle.

Barbara joins me in sending our best wishes to all for an enjoyable and memo-

orable St. Patrick's Day. God bless you.

GEORGE BUSH

Note: An original was not available for verification of the content of this message.

Remarks Upon Presenting the Presidential Medal of Freedom to Margaret Thatcher

March 7, 1991

The President. Welcome, welcome, Margaret. Please be seated. Ladies and gentlemen and so many distinguished guests, and members of this administration, and friends of what is indeed a special relationship. Particularly to Sir Denis Thatcher and Mark and Diane Thatcher, and above all, the greengrocer's daughter who shaped a nation to her will.

America's highest civilian award is the Medal of Freedom. And we're here to present it to one of the greatest leaders of our time. For over 11 of the most extraordinary years in British history, she helped freedom lift the peoples of Europe and the world. Former Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, we are delighted you are with us today.

She's been called the Iron Lady—irrepressible, at times incorrigible, always indomitable. [*Laughter*] And she summoned the best in the human spirit, speaking for our values and our dreams. Once she said, "Turn if you like; the lady's not for turning." And she wasn't. Instead, the free world turned to her—for counsel, for courage, for leadership that proclaimed a belief in right and wrong—not a devotion to what is popular.

It has been said that great leaders reflect their time. Margaret Thatcher did. She also transformed her time as few leaders ever have. Consider the 1980's and early nineties—a golden age of liberty. Remember what she meant and how she mattered. Hers was not merely among Britain's finest hours. She helped mold perhaps democracy's finest era.

Think first of what she meant to the place

that Shakespeare called "this blessed plot, this earth, this realm, this England." She didn't create spirit in the British people; it's been there for a millennium. But Margaret Thatcher believed in it and once again unleashed it.

She cherished human dignity and self-determination. So, when an antidemocratic military moved against the Falkland Islands, Britain met the challenge. And she sought to decrease what government must do and increase what the individual may do. So she put private roofs over British heads—and restored economic pride to British hearts. Like her successor, John Major, she believed passionately in free enterprise. And so she used it to renew British initiative and national pride. Margaret Thatcher didn't merely make Britain a leader in the new world order; she defined the essence of the United Kingdom.

Think next of what she meant to us—what she meant to America. Mrs. Thatcher understood the ties that bind our nations—moral and economic, political and spiritual—so she defended America, helped inspire it. No country could have had a more valiant comrade in arms. No President—as another great leader, Ronald Reagan, could attest—could ask for a better friend.

We will never forget her courage in helping forge a great coalition against the aggression which brutalized the Gulf. Nor will I forget one special phone conversation that I had with the Prime Minister. In the early days of the Gulf crisis—I'm not sure you

remember this one, Margaret—in the early days of the Gulf crisis I called her to say that though we fully intended to interdict Iraqi shipping, we were going to let a single vessel heading for Oman enter port down at Yemen—going around Oman down to Yemen—let it enter port without being stopped. And she listened to my explanation, agreed with the decision, but then added these words of caution—words that guided me through the Gulf crisis, words I'll never forget as long as I'm alive. "Remember, George," she said, "this is no time to go wobbly." [Laughter]

Those who work with me in the White House know we use that expression often and have used it during some troubling days. And never, ever will it be said that Margaret Thatcher went wobbly. [Laughter]

Finally, think of what Margaret Thatcher meant to the world. Her resolution and dedication set an example for all of us. She showed that you can't lock people behind walls forever when moral conviction uplifts their souls. And she knew tyranny is powerless against the primacy of the heart.

Margaret Thatcher helped bring the cold war to an end, helped the human will outlast bayonets and barbed wire. She sailed freedom's ship wherever it was imperiled. Prophet and crusader, idealist and realist, this heroic woman made history move her way.

Prime Minister, there will always be an England, but there can never be another Margaret Thatcher. Thank you for all you've done.

And now I have the great privilege to ask Commander Ross to read the citation on the Medal of Freedom. We're delighted you're here.

Commander Ross. The President of the United States of America awards this Presidential Medal of Freedom to the Right Honorable Margaret Thatcher. Three times elected Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Margaret Thatcher led her country with fearlessness, determination, integrity, and a true vision for Britain. In over a decade of achievement, she extended prosperity at home and made signal contributions to transatlantic partnership, the unity of the West, and overcoming the postwar

division of Europe. With a strong sense of her nation's history and of the principles which brought it to greatness, she restored confidence to the British people.

The United States honors a steadfast and true ally and a firm friend of political and economic freedom throughout the world.

Signed, George Bush, The White House, Washington, DC, 7 March 1991.

Mrs. Thatcher. Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, I am so very honored to receive the Presidential Medal of Freedom of the greatest country in the free world. And thank you, Mr. President, for the wonderful things you have said, including that wobbly bit. [Laughter]

It's a double honor to receive this medal from the hands of a President whose steadfast leadership has just won the victory of freedom that will rank with the greatest in history. And I am especially moved to receive it in the White House, which in addition to its powerful historical association has many sterling memories for me personally. It was here with you and your predecessor that I embarked on the adventure of restoring the economy and the defenses of the free world against the many threats that faced us a decade ago.

We've overcome many difficulties since those early days and faced many crises. The onward march of freedom is not inevitable; it has its enemies, as we know. But when in our time freedom came to be tested, there were no faint hearts in the White House—only great hearts. Great hearts who had been wise enough to keep their sword and armor in case of danger. Great hearts who had harnessed the genius of scientists so that your armed forces had the very best equipment. Great hearts who knew that the sovereignty of freedom and justice had to be upheld not by pious sentiments or platitudes but by staunch and valiant deeds of men and women.

The decision to use force is not easy to take, either for politicians or for generals, for whose performance in the campaign I have boundless admiration.

I've been involved in taking three such decisions, some of which you referred to, Mr. President. First, it fell to me to send armed forces 8,000 miles to recover the

Falkland Islands from an earlier aggressor. And then with President Reagan, to allow the use of air bases in Britain for the raid on Libya. We in Britain have experienced and still experience terrorism and knew someone had to stand up against it. And then, third, Mr. President, I was with you at Aspen when you made the historic decision that Saddam's seizure of Kuwait would not stand.

I wish only that the Iraqi dictator could have seen your somber determination on that occasion. Much grief to his countrymen, much pain to his neighbors and to us might then have been avoided.

Like you, Mr. President, I hate violence. And there's only one thing I hate even more—giving in to violence. We didn't give in to it. The battle of Desert Storm has not only liberated Kuwait and her people; it has sent an awesome warning to any other dictator who sets out to extinguish the rights of others for his own evil gain. The sanction of force must not be left to tyrants who have no moral scruples about its use.

I want to pay a grateful tribute on behalf of myself, the British people, and the British soldiers who fought in the field, to the statesmen and generals who conceived, planned, and executed a great victory with a minimum of allied casualties. We and the world are in their debt.

But freedom has won victories in peace as well. The way of life and prosperity of Western Europe was a constant reproach to the poverty of communism in Eastern Europe. Now that the shackles of communism have been removed from Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Bulgaria, they are now free to rejoin Western Europe—something which would have seemed impossible 2 or 3 years ago.

The great principles of freedom, justice, and democracy, which are the inheritance

of both our countries, find their most eloquent expression in the American Declaration of Independence. As one of your statesmen pointed out, it was not a document designed for one generation, but, and I quote, "For posterity unlimited, undefined, endless and perpetual." And so it has been. And so it may ever be.

Mr. President, once again, its truths have been upheld. Once again, the strong bond between our two countries in peace have been reaffirmed as it has been in war. The peoples of the alliance you, sir, formed will feel proud not only because the battles they fought were won but because they know that what you did was morally right. Their victory will bring hope to other oppressed peoples that they, too, one day may be free.

It is in that spirit, Mr. President, that I accept this award—not on behalf of myself only but on behalf of my country and remembering the people struggling toward freedom in the Baltic States, remembering those striving to make freedom work in Eastern Europe, and those trying to negotiate a free South Africa in peace. And on behalf of those throughout history who never having known freedom have, nonetheless, died for it. And for us here today.

Mr. President, this is a very proud day. May I thank you for this award. May I say that we salute America and we salute you, Mr. President, and all the things you stand for. Thank you.

Note: The President spoke at 5:30 p.m. in the East Room at the White House. During the ceremony, the following persons were referred to: Sir Denis Thatcher, husband of former Prime Minister Thatcher, and their children, Mark and Diane; Prime Minister John Major of the United Kingdom; Jake Ross, Navy aide to the President; and President Saddam Hussein of Iraq.

Remarks Prior to a Meeting With President Cornelio Sommaruga of the International Committee of the Red Cross

March 8, 1991

The President. I might take this opportunity just to salute the International Red Cross. And from the very beginning, it seemed to the Americans that you tried very hard to do what was compassionate and right, and you ran into some obstacles, but you stayed with it. And I think we owe you a vote of gratitude. And I want to assure you of our continuing interest and support, and of course, we're very proud of the new president of the American Red Cross because Elizabeth Dole being there, I think, is more than a symbol—it shows a part of the commitment that we all feel to the work of the Red Cross.

So, it gives me a chance anyway to welcome you back and to say thank you.

Mr. Sommaruga. Thank you very much, Mr. President. I am extremely glad to be here today; also to express appreciation for the excellent cooperation we were able to have in the field with the military, with the commands of the coalition forces, in order to carry out our mandate, which is

a mandate given us by the Geneva convention. And we will continue to carry out this mandate. And I think that what happened in the Gulf will also be for us all a sort of lesson on how one has to proceed in the implementation of internationally maintained law and possibly also in the enlargement of it.

Q. Mr. President, is there any indication that the POW's were mistreated?

The President. I'll not take any questions here. I am concerned about reports that some of them were clapped on the ears and it affected their hearing. But I don't know the details yet on all of that.

Note: The President spoke at 11:35 a.m. in the Oval Office at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to former Secretary of Labor Elizabeth Dole, president of the American Red Cross. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

Memorandum on the Return of Desert Shield/Desert Storm Participants to Federal Civilian Employment

March 8, 1991

Memorandum for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies

Subject: Return of Desert Shield/Desert Storm Participants to Federal Civilian Employment

Now that our Armed Forces and their Coalition partners have achieved success in meeting our military objectives in the Gulf region, we can look forward to the return of the valiant men and women who participated in Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm.

Many of these participants are members of the Reserve Forces and the Air and Army National Guard who left their regular civil-

ian employment to join in this national effort, with great disruption to their families and their normal pursuits. In recognition of the sacrifices they have made, it is essential that their civilian employers do everything possible to ease their return to civilian life.

The Federal Government has always been a model for other employers in the protections and benefits provided for those who serve, and I am committed to ensuring that we continue to set an example for the Nation in this regard. Accordingly, I have determined that the following actions by executive departments and agencies are appropriate:

- Military reservists and members of the Air and Army National Guard who are returning to their Federal civilian employment should be restored to the same jobs they left, and the legal flexibility of placement in equivalent jobs should be used only when absolutely necessary.
- Desert Shield/Desert Storm participants who are returning to their Federal civilian employment should be afforded 5 days of excused absence from their duties, without charge to leave.
- Federal employees who have served in the Armed Forces during this emergency and who qualify for retirement may do so without returning to their civilian employment under 5 U.S.C. 8332(g).

The Office of Personnel Management will be issuing guidance on these matters, and I urge the heads of executive departments and agencies to take all necessary action to provide for prompt implementation.

As our regular troops return, we can ex-

pect many to be seeking civilian employment in the future. I am directing the Office of Personnel Management to take such actions as are appropriate, in cooperation with executive departments and agencies, to ensure that Federal civilian employment opportunities are made available to the greatest extent possible to these veterans, particularly those who have become disabled as a result of their military service. This will assist not only the veterans, but also the Federal Government, which will be able to benefit from their skills and abilities.

Finally, we must all recognize the many contributions that have been made to our successful military operations by Federal civilian employees, both in the Department of Defense and elsewhere in the Government. I urge the heads of executive departments and agencies to recognize these accomplishments and to use fully the Federal employee incentive awards program for this purpose.

GEORGE BUSH

Message to the Congress on the Termination of the Sanctions Imposed With Respect to Kuwait

March 8, 1991

To the Congress of the United States:

I hereby provide notice, consistent with section 586C(c)(2) of the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1991 (Public Law 101-513), of my intention to terminate, in whole or in part, no sooner than 15 days

after the date of this notice, the sanctions imposed with respect to Kuwait pursuant to Executive Order Nos. 12723 and 12725.

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,
March 8, 1991.

Letter to Congressional Leaders on Telecommunications Trade Talks With the European Community and Korea

March 8, 1991

Dear 111111 :

Pursuant to section 1376(c)(2)(B) of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 ("the Act") (Public Law 100-418; 102

Stat. 1221), I am hereby transmitting my report that finds that substantial progress has been made in telecommunications trade talks conducted under section 1375 of the

Mar. 8 / Administration of George Bush, 1991

Act with the European Community (EC) and Korea and contains the reasons why an extension of the negotiating period with the EC and Korea is necessary.

Sincerely,

GEORGE BUSH

Note: Identical letters were sent to George J. Mitchell, Senate majority leader; Robert Dole, Senate Republican leader; Lloyd Bent-

sen and Bob Packwood, chairman and ranking Republican member of the Senate Finance Committee; Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Robert H. Michel, House Republican leader; John D. Dingell and Norman F. Lent, chairman and ranking Republican member of the House Energy and Commerce Committee; and Dan Rostenkowski and Bill Archer, chairman and ranking Republican member of the House Ways and Means Committee.

Letter to Congressional Leaders on Nuclear Cooperation with EURATOM

March 8, 1991

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)

The United States has been engaged in nuclear cooperation with the European Community for many years. This cooperation was initiated under agreements that were concluded over 3 decades ago between the United States and the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM) and that extend until December 31, 1995. Since the inception of this cooperation, the Community has adhered to all its obligations under those agreements.

The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act of 1978 amended the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 to establish new nuclear export criteria, including a requirement that the United States have a right to consent to the reprocessing of fuel exported from the United States. Our present agreements for cooperation with EURATOM do not contain such a right. To avoid disrupting cooperation with EURATOM, a proviso was included in the law to enable continued cooperation until March 10, 1980, if EURATOM agreed to negotiations concerning our cooperation agreements. EURATOM agreed in 1978 to such negotiations.

The law also provides that nuclear cooperation with EURATOM can be extended on an annual basis after March 10, 1980, upon determination by the President that failure to cooperate would be seriously prejudicial to the achievement of U.S. non-

proliferation objectives or otherwise jeopardize the common defense and security and after notification to the Congress. President Carter made such a determination 11 years ago and signed Executive Order No. 12193, permitting nuclear cooperation with EURATOM to continue until March 10, 1981. President Reagan made such determinations in 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, and 1988, and signed Executive Order Nos. 12295, 12351, 12409, 12463, 12506, 12554, 12587, and 12629, permitting nuclear cooperation to continue through March 10, 1989. I made such determinations in 1989 and 1990 and signed Executive Orders Nos. 12670 and 12706, permitting nuclear cooperation to continue through March 10, 1991.

In addition to numerous informal contacts, the United States has engaged in frequent talks with EURATOM regarding the renegotiation of the U.S.-EURATOM agreements for cooperation. Talks were conducted in November 1978, September 1979, April 1980, January 1982, November 1983, March 1984, May, September, and November 1985, April and July 1986, September 1987, September and November 1988, July and December 1989, and February, April, October, and December 1990. Further talks are anticipated this year.

I believe it is essential that cooperation between the United States and the Community continue and, likewise, that we work

closely with our allies to counter the threat of proliferation of nuclear explosives. Not only would a disruption of nuclear cooperation with EURATOM eliminate any chance of progress in our talks with that organization related to our agreements, it would also cause serious problems in our overall relationships. Accordingly, I have determined that failure to continue peaceful nuclear cooperation with EURATOM would be seriously prejudicial to the achievement of U.S. non-proliferation objectives and would jeopardize the common defense and security of the United States. I therefore

intend to sign an Executive order to extend the waiver of the application of the relevant export criterion of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act for an additional 12 months from March 10, 1991.

Sincerely,

GEORGE BUSH

Note: Identical letters were sent to Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Dan Quayle, President of the Senate. The Executive order is listed in Appendix E at the end of this volume.

Interview With Middle Eastern Journalists

March 8, 1991

The President. I wanted to just say a word of welcome to you all, and be glad to thank you for coming all this way. I think the best thing is just to go ahead and start, though I might say at the beginning that the coalition that was put together to stand up against the aggression has been, in my view, historic. There were a lot of predictions early on that one or another country would pull away or that it would fracture in some—and you come to me on a day when I have great gratitude in my heart to the leaders of the coalition countries. Well, I guess all the countries from which you've come having had forces there—Morocco, of course, in a special role, not a part of the coalition per se but nevertheless in the defense of Saudi Arabia, having some soldiers on the ground. That's a distinction that I wanted to say to you, sir, we understand and respect.

But in any event, those forces that did end up in the battle did very well. There were predictions that some might not want to engage in the battle, and they did, and so we are very grateful. And I keep saying two things: One, this is not a U.S. effort by itself. And secondly, our argument was never with the people of Iraq; it was with Saddam Hussein.

I make this point because the Iraqis tried to make it them—I mean “them” including

all Arabs—against the United States. And I will resist that until time immemorial, because there's a feeling of gratitude and affection to the Arab world because so many there stood with us against this evil.

But now, look, I came to answer your questions, and I'll try to do so. Who wants to go first?

Security in the Persian Gulf

Q. Sir, my colleagues have elected that I speak first. I would like to take the opportunity to thank you personally, the administration and this great country and people, for what you have done. I believe this is an historical stand. And as our Ambassador has said, you will go into history as a great leader and a great man.

Sir, my first question is, the coalition has won the war, and I believe we have a great battle ahead of us, that is, to win the peace. What kind of arrangement do you foresee the United States, the coalition, and the Gulf States and, of course, the Arabs would have for security arrangements within the Gulf States and the Arab States?

The President. I think this is a time, as Abraham Lincoln once said in our history, to think anew. And we are starting to think anew by dispatching our Secretary of State to the region. There will not be a United States plan to bring peace to Lebanon, to

the Gulf, or to the Israeli-Palestine question. There will not be a single, sole U.S. plan. We want to be an instrumental part of it. We think, given what's happened in the Gulf, perhaps we have more credibility to be a part of it. When I spoke at our meeting to the joint session of Congress the other day, I spoke about our interest in being a catalyst for peace. And that's what Baker is out there to do.

I would love to think that the day would come when the Israeli-Arab world hostility could end. And that's going to take compromise on both sides. We are very open-minded as to how that should be brought about. When I talked about territory for peace, that wasn't exactly a new statement. We have been proponents of Resolutions 242 and 338 for a long time, and so have other countries, many other countries. I'd say most every country, but then some have pulled away from them. So, we're going to push, after consultation, in trying to get common ground with our coalition partners and then with Israel and others, to push on all three fronts.

Obviously, the security in the Gulf is quite different. I will repeat—I don't want to lecture here, but I will repeat that we are not interested in a longterm ground troop presence. The Iranians, for example, are accusing us, or not accusing us but are very much concerned about that. So are others. And we would be playing right into the hands of our critics if we sent a signal that we wanted to leave a sizable U.S. force on the ground out there. We don't. Our families want them home.

But on the other hand, I spelled out the other day some security requirements for the Gulf and what we think might be new arrangements that will provide for a more stable and more secure Gulf. Lebanon, again, and the Israeli question—these will be evolved after the Baker consultations.

Q. Mr. President, President Mubarak has called once again for a Middle East, including Israel, free of weapons of mass destruction. Do you agree with this initiative and other proposals for the limitation of arms shipments to the region, including Israel?

The President. You heard me speak on proliferation. I don't think you're going to disarm Egypt, Israel, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait,

Syria—anybody. I think that's idealistic. I'm not implying that that—what my dear friend Hosni Mubarak is saying. But I would like to think that out of all this we could have a vastly reduced flow of arms to this troubled corner of the world.

We have been very much concerned about these shipments. In some places we've been involved in them, to many of the countries right here in which your papers are located and Israel. But when I made this pitch for nonproliferation the other day, it is something that again we want to talk about within this whole concept of security and stability, not of just the Gulf region but of the other parts of the Middle East as well.

So, I'm not certain how we'll come down, what the final arrangements will be, but we are very openminded about talking and then doing what we say after we talk, in terms of fewer weapons going into the area.

Q. Mr. President, do you foresee any future role for Iraq and Iran in the security arrangement?

The President. Roles for Iraq and Iran? Well, in the first place, we never have felt that it was in the interest of the Gulf or certainly of the United States to create a vacuum in Iraq. And we have not wanted an unstable Iraq. Iraq has a job to do of reconstruction. And what they ought to do is have a government that will signal to the rest of the world that they want to live within their own borders, that they are renouncing aggression. And indeed, they did renounce the annexation of what they used to arrogantly refer to as Province 19.

So, they've got to send the signal to the world that they want to live within what we call the family of peace-loving nations. That is difficult, very candidly, for us. And one of the things Baker will talk about with our partners is whether it's difficult for them if Saddam Hussein remains in power. So, Iraq we want to see stable, living within its own borders with respect for its neighbors, renouncing its so-called claim to Kuwait, and yes, being an important part of the area.

Iraq can be a very well-to-do country if they'd spend their money on helping their own people and not on arms and bullying

the neighborhood, which they tried to do until they got into the war with Iran. Then the man changed his spots momentarily. Then when that war was over, he showed his arrogance and bullying again by going after Kuwait.

So, the best answer, as we see it—and again, with respect for our partners, I want to know exactly what they think but—is for Iraq to live in its borders, and then it can regain the respect that they deserve. They've got a proud history. They've got culture. They've got religious traditions and all. So, we're open to that. But it's going to be difficult under the status quo.

On Iran, we've had very strained relations with Iran. I have publicly said, and I'll repeat it—this is a unique chance to repeat it here—we want better relations with Iran. We have no animosity. There's a lot of feeling in our country about our hostages and about the Embassy, and there's feelings in Iran about the shooting down, which was pure accident, of the airbus and all of this. But sometimes when you have deep divisions it takes a little more time. So, we're not pressing Iran on bilateral relations.

But Iran is a big country. I don't think they should be treated forever as enemies by all the countries out in the GCC [Gulf Cooperation Council] countries or others. And I don't think, as I listen carefully to our friends in the Gulf—I think there's an evolution process here towards Iran. And as Iran moves to what I hope will be a more moderate or a less radical role, I think that the other countries in the area will welcome them back.

But they're an important country and they've got a self-respect. And so, we'd like to find ways to recognize that—of self-respect and their own sovereignty, of course. But we've got some bilateral problems.

So, I think both of them, being of their size, of their economic potential, of their historic standing, have key roles to play in a secure and stable Gulf. But again, it's got to evolve—how that will work, I mean, what mechanics are worked out. Will there be an Arab peacekeeping force there, and can that be presented to all the countries as no threat to them, but as a guarantee of the security of other countries?

So, we want this—remember in the early

days of all this, talk about “Arab solution”—King Hussein kept talking about, “We want an Arab solution.” And they had meetings and others saying “Arab,” and we understood that. We don't want a Yankee solution to the Middle East. [Laughter] I mean, that's not what we want.

So, here's a chance now for our friends in the Arab world—and there are many, and I hope there are more than when all this started—to say, look, here's where we should carry the ball; here's the place we should have the lead. And then we stand there with our, I would say, conviction backed up by perhaps a naval presence that I mentioned coming up and down the Gulf. It has helped with stability. And I see it as that kind of partnership in the future, but with no rancor in my heart about Iran, no rancor about the people of Iraq.

So, when I get up and say that here, I'm not just making it up. Because we hurt, we ache when we see a child that doesn't have enough food, or water that's contaminated, or something of that nature. And I think people in Saudi, Kuwait, Morocco—they feel the same thing when they see an Iraqi child.

So, we've got to approach it in a magnanimous, compassionate way. But let our Arab friends stand out there and say: Here's what we recommend. Here's what we're prepared to do. And then have us willing to put our military and whatever they want behind this effort.

So, that one is easier, it seems to me, the Gulf security including Iran and Iraq, than perhaps Lebanon and the Palestine question as it relates to Israel.

I'm going on too long, but I want to make a point that we've been very disappointed in the PLO here. I mean, the PLO was anointed at Rabat years ago as the sole spokesmen in all of this, and they've been disappointing. They've moved way over too far in support of Saddam Hussein. They took a bet—they bet this coalition wouldn't hold, and they bet the United States would not do what we did. And the guy bet wrong.

Here was a man that, in spite of the recent terrorist acts, had some standing in this country. I don't know how it is in the

rest of the world, but he's lost that standing here. And that isn't to mean that we say to everybody that was sympathetic to the PLO, hey, you're bad guys; that's not it. But they've been diminished by this.

So, their role in the security, at least for now, in my view, has been diminished because they bet on the wrong horse for the wrong reasons, the wrong motives. I mean, they did not stand up and condemn that aggression. And I think it has hurt some of the Palestinians in Kuwait who had been treated very well there. And then when the Kuwait thing happens, a lot of the Palestinians sided with the Iraqi invaders. Well, this didn't help their image around the United States. I can only speak for our country.

Palestinians

Q. What do you mean by political rights to Palestinian people in your speech?

The President. About political rights? Listen, there will not be peace until the whole question of where the Palestinians have a right to be is taken care of. And some say "state." It's not been our position in favor of the state, and there we differ with many of our Arab friends. But the question is, get the Palestine question resolved. And obviously, the framework has got to be the action taken by the United Nations. Or at least, that doesn't have to be the only answer, but that's some common ground there. That's something that Israel agreed to, that's something that Arab States agreed to, and is subject to a lot of interpretation problems. But there is a common place to start from. But there's got to be discussions. We can't have state of war forever and ever. I mean, we're in kind of a healing mode now. I'd like to heal some wounds. I'd like to be a catalyst that can help overcome old enmities.

Now, maybe that's too idealistic, but even if he can't do that, there has got to be a resolution of the Palestine question. And we know it, and we feel strongly about it, and we're prepared to play a useful role. But as I say, people are going to have to move on all sides of this question. The status quo ain't going to get the job done.

Q. You had a talk with the PLO; are you willing to resume the talks?

The President. I wouldn't say right now.

They're coming at us at the wrong time. I don't think they've requested that. They were broken off because, as you recall, some terrorists—what we call terrorism. They were calling it something else. But I think I would be very—and I'm one who wanted to keep those talks going and did as long as we could. But to me, they've lost credibility. They've lost credibility with this office right here. And the reason they have is because they behaved very badly to those of their own fundamental faith.

That's not all PLO people; I'm sure there are some good people there. But their leadership betrayed their friends and got in with the wrong side. And it's going to take some time. So, I'm not in any rush to do that at all.

Environmental Damage

Q. Sir, excuse me. I have two points. The first is the immediate problems we are facing, and the other one is a medium-term. The first one is the environment. Now we have oil spillage and this fire.

The second one, sir, I am speaking—I think the medium-range sort of problems in our region, to my mind, is democracy and development. What's your—

The President. Okay. First, the environment. I have been surprised that in this country there has not been more of a highlighted moral outrage. I feel a moral outrage here. I feel that what he has done, laying waste to the assets of Kuwait, is brutal environmental terrorism. There is no excuse for it. There is no rationale for it. It is simply what we call the scorched earth policy, as he left. That is unacceptable.

I think world judgment is going to take a while to mature in this regard. People here hate it, but there isn't that visceral feeling about what this man has done. As time goes by and the shooting has stopped, thank God, and people come back into Kuwait as they are, thank heavens, I think people are more and more going to be outraged by it.

One of the reasons that we insisted on accountability and on one of the U.N. resolutions that called for compensation was because we felt so strongly about the environmental degradation. And Kuwait is entitled to compensation for this kind of environ-

mental terrorism. And so are others who might be affected by that spill.

So, one, we're very much concerned about it, and I think it's going to be a focal point. It hasn't yet been as much as I thought it would be—a focal point for indignation against this laying to waste, reckless laying to waste, of another country.

What was your second point?

Democracy and Regional Development

Q. Democracy and development.

The President. Of course, the United States, you know, we're for democracy. Obviously, the more democratic processes that are put into effect in whatever country, we rejoice in that. That's been the history of our country. We're not trying to dictate to some country how to do its internal affairs. But the more compatible the values, the better it is for the future. We urge as much democratic process as possible in the area and in all areas.

So, we just stand as a beacon, we think, for democracy, and we will continue to try to do it. As you know, halfway around the world I was criticized for not standing stronger for democracy in China. I thought I stood very strongly for it. But there's a balance here between expressing your own convictions about your own values and having respect for problems that others have.

So, on development, I think the resources are there. And if those resources can be turned to peaceful means, so not only a country that has valued peace—take Kuwait—but it has had to worry about whether it would be aggressed against or whether its neighbors were going to do something.

But if we can get this new order out there, then I think the means are there for the development of the entire region. But it isn't going to be done with the barrel of the gun. And you can't say to Saudi Arabia, to Kuwait, "Hey, trust me, all is well, throw down your arms," as long as you have a situation in the Gulf that's unstable.

Q. Well, Mr. President, one of the main reasons of instability in the region, originally in the Mideast, is the big gap between the rich and the poor countries. And recently, after the Gulf war, there have been many ideas proposed to tackle this problem. And I think Secretary Baker—he once men-

tioned a sort of new international development bank for the Middle East or something like that. What are your ideas, Mr. President, I mean the U.S. ideas to deal with this problem?

The President. I don't want to try to preempt the Baker trip. He's going out there to discuss economic development. And there are a lot of resources in the area. People look at the United States and say, hey, there's a lot of resources in the United States, too. And there are. But when we tried to assist Egypt with its rather substantial debt to the United States, you know I came under great attack here: Hey, wait a minute, what the hell are you doing worrying about Egypt's debt? What about Iowa and Kansas and Texas and other places in our own country? What about our budget deficit of hundreds of billions of dollars?

So, we are not in a great position to be putting ourselves up as the wealthy guy that can solve all the problems in other areas. But there are discrepancies in wealth in the area, just as there are in my own country. There are a lot of people here in poverty. Some people live very well. The same thing is true in the entire Middle East. But I think the way to work it out is through consultation and through planning and through regional answers to it. We can't dictate. We can't say to a wealthy country out there: Hey, you've got to spend x dollars to help your guy next door. I don't think that's the way. I mean, that would be really resented in that part of the world. Just as I would resent it if some wealthy countries in other parts, or Europe, for example, started telling me how to take care of poverty in the United States.

So, again I want to fall back on the Baker consultations, which will have this economic ingredient, this development ingredient as part of it. Having said that, I think all of us as human beings have to be concerned when there's a lot of inequity. And I feel it here. I don't get given any credit in this country for feeling it, but I do. I worry about it. And I certainly worry about it in other parts.

But to try to justify aggression on the

basis of the haves versus the have nots is unacceptable. And I don't think we can ever permit that kind of demagogic rationalization to justify the takeover of one country by another. And I, to be honest with you on that point, I had never considered Iraq a have-not country. I've considered them a country that has tremendous resources that they splurged on trying to buy support with Mercedes-Benzes and arming themselves to the teeth so that they could bully the neighborhood. Well, those days are over and I'm damn proud that we had a part, working with our partners, in putting an end to it. I say they're over. They better be over, or Iraq will not have normalized relations with this country. I can speak for the U.S.

Q. No, what I mean, it's not just to give. To help in development, because through development, this will have a solution for these problems.

The President. It would be a fantastic thing to do. No, excuse me, I wasn't lecturing you on the fact that we don't need development. I'm simply saying it is something that is going to have to be addressed, but that we can't use—we can't permit one neighbor to take over another because he's doing it in the name of have or versus have not. But I think there's a wonderful chance now for economic development where one country will want to help another.

The United States has always been in that mode, and we'll want to try to help. All I'm saying is we're going to need—we're not going to pull back into some sphere of isolation as a result of all this. But once again, it's with respect that I say, hey, we need some regional answers out here. We need some Arab solutions. And let us be a part of it but not try to dictate it, is all I'm saying on development and on how we handle the inequities of wealth versus nonwealth.

Iraq

Q. Mr. President, you talked about Iraq recently, and you said you are not going to pay any penny for rebuilding Iraq. What about if there is a new government of Iraq?

The President. What we're willing to do is immediately help in a humanitarian way. If there's a hungry child, if there's a sick

family, we'll go there today; yesterday we'll be there. We've always done that. But as you look at the overall reconstruction of Iraq, what they need to do is come up with a plan where they use their wealth for their own reconstruction, and then be able to have a good life for their people from there on. They can do it. They've got enormous wealth.

And if they had a new government that had a broad futuristic view, that contained the willingness to live at peace with their neighbors, throw down these excessive arms—what they've got left, keep what they need for their own internal security—guarantee their neighbors they have nothing to fear from them, then of course we'd be willing, in a broad sense through these international agencies and others, to be helpful in terms of reconstruction.

But it is not the case where we are going to turn around as Uncle Sucker, not Uncle Sam but Uncle Sucker, and turn around and start sending taxpayers' money that are going to rebuild the arrogance that has led to this instability in the first place. And I'll tell you, the American people feel strongly about it. And there's 265 million of us, and nobody feels more strongly about it than the guy sitting right here.

We're not inhumane, but let's see the new government develop. Let's see them give the assurances to their neighbors they want to live at peace. Let's see them show the concern for their own people that they should have. And that means not spending it all on rifles from the Soviet Union or tanks, but it's on trying to help—turn on those oil wells, get those going again, and help their people.

That's my point. That's what I was trying to say the other night. But everything takes time, too. This situation needs time. But the best thing that could happen is if the kind of government you asked about emerges; then you'd see whole new attitudes emerge in Europe and the United States and everywhere else.

Q. What kind of government do you think that ought to be?

The President. One that is compassionate and concerned about his own people and drops all this arrogance about the neighborhood. That would be a good place to start.

And I have known—before the Iran-Iraq war I used to wrestle with these problems when I was at the United Nations. And these guys from other Arab countries have come up and told me this man's a bully. He'll walk into a room with other Arab leaders and swagger in with his—bullying the neighbors. And he had muscle. He had arms, when some of them hadn't gone to the arms route. He had an arrogant swagger that tried to intimidate his Arab neighbors.

Then he got into the Iran-Iraq war and that changed, because he needed help. So, he turned to those against whom he'd been arrogant and showed a different side momentarily. Then that war ended. And what does he do? He brutalizes Kuwait. So, he can't have that kind of an attitude if he wants reasonable relations with us. And that's what I'm saying. We tried with Iraq. We tried just before the end of the Iran-Iraq war to have better relations and to see a different side. And what happens? He takes over Kuwait, and that was it right there. Bang—that's enough for us.

And again, we're not the ones that are trying to dictate to that corner of the world. I've been out there. I have respect for the countries and their cultures and their traditions and for their sovereignty. And in this office, as long as I'm here, whether we have a big country or a small country, we are going to respect that. But I don't respect the bullying attitude that resulted now in the aggression against Kuwait.

Relations With Persian Gulf Nations

Q. Sir, while we are on the point, do you envisage more sort of cooperation with the GCC themselves on—

The President. Yes, I think as much as possible. And I think as more of a security arrangements as can be arranged for and taken over by the GCC, the better it is. It's their neighborhood. We've got a stake in it for a lot of reasons—economic reasons and historic reasons—but absolutely. And the more vital the GCC is, the more it can say here's what's best for the Gulf area, in my view, so much the better. And I'll keep using this thing here, the telephone, and talking to these leaders out there. And we're going to keep up good bilateral relations with as many countries as possible.

But the needs are regional; it's crying out for a regional answer to it.

The complex problems that you ask about are a little different. It's not strictly regional. It's more global in a sense because it's been so intractable.

Q. Well, Mr. President—

Mr. Fitzwater. We're going to have to break, gentlemen.

Q. The last question.

The President. Let me—and then I'll try not to lecture you so much. I get all—I'm very enthusiastic about this. I remember being back as Ambassador at the United Nations. And I didn't know as much about diplomacy then, but I became very close to the Ambassadors from the Arab world. The day I left, they gave a beautiful going-away party, in spite of the fact that we had stood against them—or at least they thought, against them—on some of the Israel questions. I'll never forget it.

And Bishara, who is the head of the GCC—he was the Kuwait Ambassador at that time. Through not only contact with him but remember the guy Baroody—really Lebanese—and they became close friends, and they taught me a lot about the individual traditions of the countries. Abdel Meguid was my colleague at the U.N. So when I sit down and talk to Mubarak, I've been conditioned and sensitized by these friends of mine in that area. And I want to reflect my feeling about these countries through how we conduct ourselves.

One of the things that made it easier for us to commit an enormous amount of treasure and risk a lot of human life was that we feel this area and its importance more than, I think, perhaps some of my predecessors. That doesn't mean we're not going to have fights with representatives from the various countries represented here. But we don't want to do it out of neglect or out of failing to understand the intense pride of the region.

Now, what was the question?

Q. Sir, I do think that everybody in Kuwait and a lot of people in the GCC and their countries look to Mr. George Bush as a great man. And this is the first time in history I have seen so many articles about the

United States, about Mr. George Bush being published, not clandestinely like you were before, but now everything is open. What kind of relations do you envisage between this country and the Gulf GCC?

The President. Well, again, I think it has to be one of mutual respect. I think it has to be one who fiercely recognizes and is willing to defend the territorial integrity of the country. I think it has to be one where we're forward-leaning on the peace process as it relates to Israel and Palestine. Because in these countries, no matter how good our bilateral relations, there's this feeling—hey, you ought to be doing more about that question.

I see it as one where we will be tested by whether I am willing to do what we've said, be a catalyst for peace not just in the Gulf but up into Lebanon and down into the Israeli-Palestine question.

But what I hope will happen is that because of the commitment we made, after great consultation—in your country's case, the Amir; the case of the Kingdom [of Saudi Arabia], with King Fahd himself; a close relationship with Mubarak—I hope that the United States will—and I think it is true in Morocco, although we had a little different standing for Morocco in this—I hope that there will be a recognition that we're credible friends. And this is an important point, that we have credibility. When we say we'll do something, we'll do it; we mean it.

And that is an important point as to how the U.S. interacts with the Middle East from now on, it seems to me. If they say they're going to do what they say they'll do, I think that is important. I think a lot of lip service was given to that point, but for various reasons, including global reasons, Vietnam. People would—"Look, hey, do they really mean this? Are they really going to follow through?" And I think that our credibility should be such in the area that we can work closely now as credible allies, credible friends.

New World Order

Q. Mr. President, the Gulf war is the first of its kind to take place in the context of the new world order. How did the new world order influence the way the world

dealt with this crisis? And what is the main lesson learned from the Gulf war?

The President. The new world order said that a lot of countries, disparate backgrounds, with differences, can come together standing for a common principle. And that principle is: You don't take over another country by force. So, the new world order, to the degree it's emerged so far, has been enhanced by this single concept that we're going to unite, no matter what other differences we may have had, what the bilateral problems may have been, and we're going to stand up against aggression.

It was enhanced by a more viable United Nations, a United Nations where the big powers didn't automatically go against each other. In the cold war days, we'd say, "This is black," and the Soviets would say, "Hey, that's white." And you'd have a veto, and nothing would happen. And the peace-keeping dreams of the founders of the U.N. were dashed.

So, part of this new world order has been moved forward by a United Nations that functioned. We might have still been able to stand up and come to the assistance of Kuwait—the United States. I might have said, "To hell with them. It's right and wrong. It's good and evil. He's evil; our cause is right," and, without the United Nations, sent a considerable force to help. But it was an enhanced—it is far better to have this collective action where the world, not just the Security Council but the whole General Assembly, stood up and condemned it.

So, part of it is these more viable international organizations. And that is where we are now. Then how we build on it is the questions that will be coming up, trying to give our share of the answers when Jim Baker comes back from these consultations.

Q. And what is the lesson which we learned from this crisis?

The President. Well, the one key lesson is: Aggression will not stand. You don't bully your neighbor. You don't swagger around the neighborhood with an arrogance and back it up by overwhelming force without paying a price. Same thing you learned in the school yard when you were over there in Egypt. One guy came out and tried to beat the hell out of you when you're in the

third grade, and you'd wait for a while, and then somebody would hit him and he'd go back into his shell and he wouldn't do it again. And that is what happened in this case. Same thing.

Q. Mr. President, I am too greedy. I want to make two questions.

The President. You've got it. [Laughter] They have another way of doing it over here, saying "and a followup," you know. They'll ask you something unrelated and call it a followup so they can get two.

Syria-U.S. Relations

Q. You made a step toward Syria and a good—relationship with them. How do you see now the relation between the United States and Syria regarding Lebanon, especially?

The President. We've had some differences with Syria that we have spoken very frankly about regarding terrorism and other things. I think that because we were able to work together with Syria here and we did this—there was a lot of advice coming from other coalition partners that encouraged me to take additional steps toward Syria. Because of that I think we have a much better chance to work with them toward peace in Lebanon.

Syria has interests there. We're not saying they have no interests there. But these Taif accords are still valid, and the steps that the Arab leaders took there in terms of getting all forces out and democratization or better representation in the government inside Lebanon, those are good things.

But I think the key point to your question is, because we worked together on this one problem over here, the Gulf, and some doubts about each other were kind of laid to rest, we have a chance now to work toward the solution of other problems. And you know, they are very—we have said very intractable on the Israeli question, and they have said we have been overly one-sided. At least we're talking. And at least they did what they said they'd do, and we did what we said we'd do.

And so, I think in terms of Lebanon, we've got a window—we've got a big door we can walk in, not a window but a door, where we can openly discuss things in a much better way. I know I feel that way

about relations there. I think our Secretary of State does. And still, I don't want to suggest we have no problems with Syria or any other country. But we can talk about them more frankly without the door being slammed. And that can help Lebanon, that can help it.

Arab-U.S. Relations

Q. How do you see, Mr. President, your relation with so-called Arabic-solution states?

The President. Good, and better. It depends who you mean. Morocco was an Arab-solution state, and I feel very respectful of and friendship toward His Majesty the King [Hassan II]. I mean, that wasn't strained by this. You've got a problem if you're referring to Jordan.

Q. The Amman incident.

The President. Yes, Amman. Let it cool down here, calm, take a little time. A little hurt feelings out there, disappointment in the United States still there; but a recognition that a stable Jordan is in everybody's interests. And I don't want to—I mean, a lot of what happened in the Jordan situation was aimed not just against the United States but some of the other neighbors in the area.

And when that happens, I'd like to know how they feel. I'd like to know how King Fahd or Hosni Mubarak feels or how the Kuwaitis' Amir feels about Jordan—and we can help. I mean, we've had a good relationship with the Hashemite King [Hussein I]. But I've expressed my public disappointment because I think Jordan has swung way over on this question. And I'm not saying it was all his fault because there were some people out there in the streets. And they're still out there yelling about me, personally, and the whole United States. Obviously I'm just this target for that.

But my view is, hey, we've all got to live together in peace, so let's take a little time now and sort this one out. We don't want to see a radicalized Jordan, and yet I must confess to a certain disappointment in terms of how that Jordanian question will—I'm disappointed with some of the Jordan press, frankly, that did nothing but blame everything on the United States. They know better than that. And yet they did it.

But I've learned in life—maybe it's because I'm 66 now—take a little time, let it simmer, and then let's try to put together a more peaceful Middle East.

So, I have no rancor or bitterness. But, again, there is an area—let the Arabs work their magic out here. You're talking about an Arab solution. Let them come to me and say, all of them, including Jordan: Here's the way we ought to work together. And not us try to dictate, to say to King Fahd, hey, you've got to do this. He wouldn't do it anyway. He's a strong-willed person, knows the area.

So, my answer: disappointment. Determination to think that one day we'll have a better relationship with a country with whom we've always had a good relationship, try to recognize their problems. But it's going to take time. There is some hurt here, some hurt in the neighborhood; there is some damage to a bilateral relationship.

Q. Mr. President, what is your message to the Arab people?

The President. A positive signal to the Arab people and that our argument has never been with the Arab people, per se. And I hope that our participation in this coalition and, if I could move one step forward, our leadership of the coalition was not aimed against an Arab of any kind. It was aimed in favor of a principle. And that principle, again: You don't take over your neighbor by force.

So, I see some demonstrations in various countries against my country, and I have a hurt about that. I guess every American loves to be loved, you know, around the world. But it doesn't work that way. And yet, I think some of the accusations by fundamentalists against us are very untrue, and I will stand up against them.

But I think the message, it shouldn't be one of recrimination: "Hey, we remember what you said; we're going to get even." It ought to be: "Look, we tried to stand for what we think was decent and right. We tried to stand with respect for principles in the Arab world. We tried in the targeting of Iraq to be respectful of their culture, archeological, religious, whatever." And our argument isn't with Islam; our argument isn't with Arabs. And I will stand up against any discrimination against Arabs in this

country publicly, openly—we've had groups in here—and say, "Damn it, we hurt when you hurt." But what we stood for was something positive. And I want to keep trying in every way possible to get that message across. And it was a positive point about which many Arabs can rally.

And I'm not a student of religion, but I don't find anything in what the principal teachings of Islam that put us in contradiction at all. In fact, the principles are the same as what—we have a diverse religious culture. But it's kindness, it's be good to your neighbor, it's love, and it's take care of children. It's all these things that—so there's no anti-Islam. There is no anti-Arab. Our role is trying to be positive. And when it's said to me, "The Arab world will turn against you," I never believed it for a minute. And I don't have any rancor when I see some. But if they assign motives to my country that are not correct, then I'm going to fight, stand up, and say, wait a minute, you're wrong. And we've got some healing to do, but we also have some convincing to do.

Q. By the way, Mr. President, one of the relatives of the Egyptian soldiers was a Christian, and he arrived in Kuwait.

The President. Yes.

Q. And President Mubarak ordered a special flight to get him because all the Moslems were buried in Saudi Arabia. But he's a Christian, he was buried in Egypt, and President Mubarak sent up a private flight to get him back home.

Events Prior to the Conflict

Q. Mr. President, what's the most difficult moment you've been through since the crisis?

The President. Well, we had some difficult ones internally here. And one of them was our press was saying I had not convinced the American people that what we were doing as an administration was right. And Marlin was in on that, General Scowcroft, Bob Gates—we were all in that together.

Mr. Scowcroft. And the Congress.

The President. And then I'd say the Congress. It was argued I can't go to war without the Congress. And I was saying, I have

the authority to do this. We had lawyers. But once Congress acted affirmatively, it became much clearer to the American people. And so, that moment as we were getting down to a congressional vote was a very big one.

I don't think we ever had any real fundamental differences with the Arab world once we started—I mean, with the coalition.

I'm probably forgetting something, but I can't remember exactly.

Q. How about the Soviets?

The President. The uncertainty of August. Well, the Soviets stayed with us at the U.N. And so, at the end, when they started saying here's a peace plan, we knew what we had to do. And I did not assign to them the motives that many of our countrymen did, that Gorbachev was playing mischief because he was being left out. I really think he wanted to stop short of more killing—well, I'm going to feel that way. Others disagree with me here. But I don't think it was ever a crisis because we knew what we had to do.

Q. I see.

The President. Now, if he'd have stood up and said, if you do that we're going to blast you, and we're going to lead the Third World in opposition—he could have done that.

Q. Right.

The President. And he didn't do that. So, it could have been a problem, but he conducted himself in that case very well. He tried for peace, what he thought was a fair peace, a peace within keeping of the U.N. resolution. I was telling him: "No, it is not, President Gorbachev, it is not. Stops short; there are conditions. And we've come a long way; we can't accept conditions."

But it never got to be—I wouldn't say that one got to be—it had a potential of a stumbling block, but it didn't really get there. And then I guess the major, not bump in the road but decision on our part was, what happens when you commit your young people to war? How many are going to be killed? There was a picture in Life

magazine, 50,000 graves dug. Argument in this country used against me, of us, was body bags. That's a horrible image to people across our country. You're going to put my son in a body bag to fight for a country halfway around the world? So, the actual commitment of force, whether it was first the air, then the ground, from the U.S. standpoint was an important decision.

Again, we knew we had to do this. We've committed to do this. But the timing presented a problem and all of that. But on balance, though, it went, I think, fairly smoothly.

Q. It's over.

The President. It's over, thank God.

Note: The interview began at 10:18 a.m. in the Oval Office at the White House. The following journalists were participated: Nadir Yata of Al-Bayan, Morocco; Said Sonbol of Al-Akhbar, Egypt; Mohammed Rumaihi of Sawt Al-Kuwait, Kuwait; and Othman Al-Omeir of Al-Sharq Al-Awsat, Saudi Arabia.

In the interview, the following persons were referred to: President Saddam Hussein of Iraq; Secretary of State James A. Baker III; President Mohammed Hosni Mubarak of Egypt; King Hussein I of Jordan; Yasser Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization; Abdullah Yacoub Bishara, Secretary General of the Gulf Cooperation Council; Jamil Murad Baroody, former Saudi Ambassador to the United Nations; Minister of Foreign Affairs Ahmed Esmat Abdel Meguid of Egypt; Amir Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah of Kuwait; King Fahd bin 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud of Saudi Arabia; King Hassan II of Morocco; Marlin Fitzwater, Press Secretary to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and Robert M. Gates, Assistant to the President and Deputy for National Security Affairs.

The interview was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on March 10. A tape was not available for verification of the content of the interview.

Mar. 10 / Administration of George Bush, 1991

Remarks at the Ford's Theatre Gala March 10, 1991

Thank you all very much. Please be seated. You know, when Americans get together to celebrate country, we sure do it right. We sure do it in style. What a magnificent performance here tonight.

A lot of marvelous country songs—one I like is just a little story of an American family. And I know what it feels like for me and Barbara here tonight. The music and the words and all of these emotions remind us of what we truly are, each and every one, part of the proud and great American family.

To Andy Andrews I would only say, now I know exactly how I will treat with those 14 grandchildren of mine. *[Laughter]*

But tonight America's family is gathered here in America's theatre. And we all want to thank the people, all the people, who made this gala possible. Of course, Peatsy Hollings and Ann Simpson here, Mary Jane Wick, Frankie Hewitt. Her vision brought about this theatre's resurrection, and the others are saluting this theatre's reality every year.

I want to congratulate Bill McSweeney for his well-deserved honor. And I want to thank Lod Cook of ARCO also, and salute some of the country's special friends who are with us tonight. We have the Vice President and Mrs. Quayle here tonight. We have many members of our Cabinet. Perhaps it would not be inappropriate at this patriotic moment to single out Secretary Cheney and, of course, General Powell. We might ask them to stand. *[Applause]* We have many distinguished leaders in the United States Congress.

You know, for over 100 years after Lincoln's assassination this theatre was closed, a dark reminder of an American tragedy. But tonight shows how this place can come back to life as a living symbol of the American spirit. And I can't think of a better theme than "A Celebration of Country" because it means not just country music but also our country, the United States of America.

The incredible feeling here in this theatre tonight shows really what I love best about

country music: It hits all the right chords, like caring for your family, having faith in God—Ricky Skaggs' "Somebody's Praying" said it very well indeed, that part of it—songs about people who care for each other with the biggest hearts on Earth.

And country songs are about real people. Randy Travis, I must say I love that new song about the Points of Light. And—where did he go? And I want to thank Don Schlitz and Tom Schuyler for doing that. Senator Hollings told me this song has real merit, it has a real beat. *[Laughter]* But certainly the message does. And I think Don and Tom know exactly how to put our feelings into words.

I think that at this moment in our history, our family—American family, if you will—is closer than it's ever been. We know who made this exhilarating moment possible. I'm talking about the men and women that serve in the Armed Forces of the United States, as Morgan Freeman said, "thousands of miles from here." What a wonderful job they've done for all of us.

It is very, very exciting. And as they come home, I expect every family is like Barbara's and mine with the tears coming down our faces today and almost every day since they started back. But as they come home, we're going to take all the pride and the excitement that this country feels and give them the biggest welcome-home party that this country has ever seen.

And so, thank all of you here tonight, each and every one of you, for reminding us that we can dream and achieve together. A good night and thanks to all of you. And once again, Ricky, someone was praying, someone was praying.

Thank you very much.

Note: The President spoke at 9:49 p.m. from the stage of the theatre. In his remarks, he referred to comedian Andy Andrews, who performed at the gala; Rita "Peatsy" Hollings, wife of Senator Ernest Hollings, and Ann Simpson, wife of Senator Alan Simpson, general chairmen of "A Festival at

Ford's"; Mary Jane Wick, gala chairman; Frankie Hewitt and Bill McSweeney, Ford's Theatre executive producer and chairman of the board; Lodwick M. Cook, chairman and chief executive officer of ARCO; Vice President Dan Quayle and his wife, Marilyn; Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney; Gen. Colin

L. Powell, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; country music performers Ricky Skaggs and Randy Travis; songwriters Don Schlitz and Tom Schuyler; and actor Morgan Freeman, who delivered a tribute to Abraham Lincoln.

Exchange With Reporters Prior to Discussions With Prime Minister Michel Rocard of France

March 11, 1991

Q. Mr. Rocard, are the French still pressing for a Middle East conference?

The Prime Minister. We are pressing for a solution. And we think in the Middle East, as I think the American authorities inferred—the President, President Bush, who said that last week—the Israelis and Palestinians have to find an issue. And if the international community can contribute to create the conditions for their direct meeting, any type of institution of conference would be useful—the heart of the matter, the substance, more than the procedure. It was proposed once—one. We do hope there will be a solution anyway, and I'm sure the United States and France will act in a converging way to permit a solution.

The President. That I'm certain of. You know, one of the great things about this recent effort was that we were just solidly together. And I think that sent a very strong signal to others around the world. And I hope you will convey to the President my thanks and my sentiments of deep appreciation on behalf of the American people. Because France is a key, terribly important country with special knowledge and interest in that part of the world. And we just came together at the U.N. and elsewhere, and it was a wonderful thing.

So, carry my thanks back to everybody that was involved, please, sir, including yourself.

The Prime Minister. Mr. President, thank you very much for those words. We were happy to be, again, very close together, as we have been in many difficult periods of history. But there again, we are very close

in acting together and having victory together.

The President. That's right. That's right. I mentioned your distinguished General, my French is terrible, but Roquejeoffre.

The Prime Minister. Roquejeoffre. Marvelous.

The President. Pretty close, pretty close. But General Schwarzkopf was very high in his praise of him and the way he conducted the French forces, led the French forces.

So, all of that worked out. You remember in the very beginning there were all these predictions with these different countries, that it would be very hard to sort out a proper structure for coordinating them. And it came fine.

The Prime Minister. Quite well.

The President. Probably better coordinated than the politicians.

The Prime Minister. And the idea to—soldiers of both countries under the same command—

The President. Now, we've got some business to do, so with all appreciation for this interest and concern, thank you very much.

Helen [Helen Thomas, United Press International], you didn't say a word today.

Q. Thanks for not answering any questions.

The President. That's all right. You're welcome. [Laughter]

Note: The exchange began at 10 a.m. in the Oval Office at the White House. In his remarks, President Bush referred to President Francois Mitterrand of France; Gen. Michel Roquejeoffre, commander of the French

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forces in the Persian Gulf; and Gen. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, commander of the U.S. forces.

Remarks Announcing Proposed Crime Control Legislation *March 11, 1991*

Thank you all very much for that warm welcome. Mr. Vice President and Mr. Attorney General; and then the State attorneys general with whom I just met, so many here today; distinguished Members of the United States Congress; other law enforcement officials; and community leaders: Really, it is an honor on this occasion to welcome you all back to the White House.

Last week before Congress I saluted a group of hometown heroes, the finest combat force that this nation has ever assembled: the brave men and women of the United States military. We honored them with our cheers, with our prayers, and come this summer, I'm looking forward to it, because then I think the whole country will honor them again with the biggest Fourth of July since the Liberty Bell first rang.

But as I said last week, the real way to honor them is to welcome them back to an America that is worthy of their sacrifice by joining together with Congress to move forward on the domestic front.

Last month we launched an innovative package designed to assure real opportunity for all Americans. And our veterans deserve to come home to an America of improved schools, better jobs, stronger laws against discrimination, increased homeownership, and families that are healthy and together. And most of all, our veterans deserve to come home to an America where it is safe to walk the streets. Well, we can't do that before they come home, but we can have that on our minds as something we are determined to do.

Economic opportunity is impossible for citizens who cannot be safe and feel safe in their homes, in their schools, in their jobs, and yes, their churches. And that's what I mean when I say a most basic civil right is quite simply the right to be free from fear.

Some of you may remember that shortly

after I took office we met with the 50 AG's at the White House. It was 2 years ago almost to the day. And I told you how a few days earlier I had gone to New York to meet the family and friends of Everett Hatcher, a brave DEA agent who was gunned down in the street. And they told me that it used to be unthinkable to shoot a cop. But now the culture has changed. And when the bad guys hear the word "police," they just turn around and start shooting. I'll never forget that conversation.

Two months later, on that rainy day on Capitol Hill, we launched an effort to pass our crime legislation, legislation designed to help protect our cops by giving them the tools they need to get their job done. We proposed stiff new penalties for criminals using semiautomatic weapons, an improved exclusionary rule designed to protect the truth and punish the guilty, an habeas corpus reform that would stop frivolous appeals and ensure that punishment was not only just but also swift and certain, and most of all, it would have finally given us a Federal law to uphold a simple rule of justice: Those who kill must be prepared to pay with their own life.

And today, 2 years later, the Congress has still failed to act on these critical core provisions. And today, 2 years later, another 294 police men and women are dead—294, almost 3 times the number of precious American lives lost during this entire Gulf war. The killings must stop. And it must stop now.

Today, it's time to stand up and be counted. It's time to stand up for what's right. We stood by our troops. And today it's time to stand up for America's prosecutors and police.

Last week, many of you joined together with the Attorney General and me in an unprecedented crime summit, America's

first. For 3 days, you freely traded ideas, insights, suggestions, and support. And when I visited that group Tuesday, the mood was contagious. It was powerful and confident and, most of all, driven by a sense of urgency. And so, when it was over, we wasted no time: I told Dick Thornburgh that we wanted the crime bill ready in final form before another week was out. And today, 5 days later, we have it here.

Of course, we had a head start. The truth is, the vast majority of these core proposals are identical to those that we sent up 2 years ago. These fundamental, badly needed reforms have been argued over the years. But the American people are not clamoring for more debate. Today they're demanding action—action to stop violent crime, action that translates to a straight up-or-down vote on these core commonsense proposals. As I said Wednesday night, if our forces could win the ground war in 100 hours, surely the Congress can pass this legislation in 100 days.

Our core proposals have also been strengthened by some potent new additions. These include new laws to protect men and women and children against violence and abuse. And most important of all, they include tough new laws that will protect our people and our police by helping prosecutors put away America's most violent offenders.

One of the most important of these provisions recognizes that reducing firearms violence must mean exclusionary rule reform. I'm not a lawyer, but I put great stock in common sense. And it never did make sense that, because a policeman has made a mistake, a dangerous criminal can get off scot-free.

The Supreme Court has invited legislative experimentation with direct action to prevent illegal searches and seizures. And so, today I am announcing that we are accepting that invitation. Our plan would authorize the Attorney General to develop alternative administrative sanctions for any Federal agent who improperly seizes a gun in violation of the fourth Amendment. Once these protections were in place, firearms in serious drug, violent, and certain other cases would always be admissible in certain Federal cases involving armed felons. It is

simply intolerable that these armed criminals should go free when good solid evidence is available.

Our message is simple: The time to act is now. The time to schedule congressional hearings is now. The Attorney General is ready to testify now. And most of the other experts needed are probably right here in the East Room now.

So, looking out here today, I see a group of principled, all-American heroes whose dedication at home matches that of our people overseas. Heroes like Attorney General Mike Moore of Mississippi, who stood with us in the Rose Garden last fall and described the terrible ordeal, due to current habeas rules, in which victims and their families can never draw the curtains on tragic murders and rapes. Heroes like Louisiana's district attorney Richard Ieyoub, who called the efforts to gut last year's crime bill a major fraud on the American people—the one that, for all practical purposes, would have shut down the death penalty in the 37 States where it now exists. Heroes like Dan Lungren, California's new AG, whose miracle end run in Congress in '84 produced some of the most far-reaching criminal law reforms in our nation's history.

Mike and Richard, we are on a 100-day clock. And we hope you and your colleagues are ready to roll up your sleeves again today. And Dan, we're hoping you can lend your magic to the cause once more. Because this week marks the anniversary of the FBI's 10 Most Wanted List. And I'm here to tell you that this new crime bill is on America's most wanted list of pressing national business.

And as I said last fall, America's prosecutors will not accept a phony crime bill that is tougher on law enforcement than it is on criminals. No more loopholes; no more rolls of the dice. I urge the Congress to heed the voices of our people, our police, our prosecutors, and help us take back the streets. Together, let's act on this crime bill now.

Thank you all very, very much for coming. Good luck. May God bless our country. And now I'll put a signature to both of these documents. Thank you very much.

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Note: The President spoke at 11:40 a.m. in the East Room of the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Vice President Dan Quayle; Attorney General Dick Thornburgh; Everett Hatcher, slain Drug Enforcement

Administration agent; Mike Moore, Mississippi attorney general; Richard Ieyoub, Louisiana district attorney; and Dan Lungren, California attorney general.

Message to the Congress Transmitting Proposed Crime Control Legislation

March 11, 1991

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit this Administration's primary legislative initiative addressing the continuing threat of violent crime in this country. This proposal, entitled the "Comprehensive Violent Crime Control Act of 1991," contains a broad spectrum of critically needed reforms to the criminal justice system, as well as new offenses and penalties for various acts of life-threatening criminal behavior. Also transmitted is a section-by-section analysis. I urge that congressional action on this initiative be completed within the next 100 days.

The enormous danger posed by violent criminals in our midst today is totally unacceptable. In 1990, more than 20,000 Americans were murdered. Our citizens are rightly demanding that elected officials act with resolve to reduce substantially the threat violent crime poses to their families and communities. The dramatic victory achieved by our military forces in the Persian Gulf serves as a model for what can be accomplished by leaders and citizens committed to achieving a common goal. It is time for all Americans to work together to take back the streets and liberate our neighborhoods from the tyranny of fear.

This legislative package is designed to address comprehensively the failures of the current criminal justice system. There must be a clear understanding on the streets of America that anyone who threatens the lives of others will be held accountable. To this end, it is essential that we have swift and certain apprehension, prosecution, and incarceration. Too many times, in too many cases, criminals go free because the scales of justice are unfairly loaded against dedi-

cated law enforcement officials.

The core elements of my proposal are:

- *Restoration of the Federal Death Penalty* by establishing constitutionally sound procedures and adequate standards for imposing Federal death penalties that are already on the books (including mail bombing and murder of Federal officials); and authorizing the death penalty for drug kingpins and for certain heinous acts such as terrorist murders of American nationals abroad, killing of hostages, and murder for hire.
- *Habeas Corpus Reform* to stop the often frivolous and repetitive appeals that clog our criminal justice system, and in many cases effectively nullify State death penalties, by limiting the ability of Federal and State prisoners to file repetitive habeas corpus petitions.
- *Exclusionary Rule Reform* to limit the release of violent criminals due to legal technicalities by permitting the use of evidence that has been seized by Federal or State law enforcement officials acting in "good faith," or a firearm seized from dangerous criminals by a Federal law enforcement officer. This proposal also includes a system for punishing Federal officers who violate Fourth Amendment standards, as well as a means for compensating victims of unlawful searches.
- *Increased Firearms Offenses and Penalties* including a 10-year mandatory prison term for the use of a semiautomatic firearm in a drug trafficking offense or violent felony, a 5-year man-

datory sentence for possession of a firearm by dangerous felons, new offenses involving theft of firearms and smuggling firearms in furtherance of drug trafficking or violent crimes, and a general ban on gun clips and magazines that enable a firearm to fire more than 15 rounds without reloading.

In addition to these proposals, my initiative contains elements designed to curb ter-

rorism, racial injustice, sexual violence, and juvenile crime, and to support appropriate drug testing as a condition of post-conviction release for Federal prisoners.

I look forward to working with the Congress during the next 100 days on this necessary legislation.

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,
March 11, 1991.

Remarks at the Point of Light Award Presentation Ceremony for the Henderson Hall/Barcroft Elementary School Adopt-A-School Program in Arlington, Virginia

March 11, 1991

Thank you, Dr. Kahan, and to everybody else—Ms. Treadwell and Colonel Buckley, Corporal Simms, and so many others. I'm just delighted to be here with you, with the students, all the students of Barcroft, and their marine buddies from Henderson Hall.

You know, this is, as Dr. Kahan said, a very special day because I am naming you and these efforts—the marines—the 400th daily Point of Light. That's something that this school and all of you can be very proud of. And since this event is so special, recognizing our 400th Point of Light, I want to tell you just for a minute what this recognition means.

Some of you know that on every single day of the year except Sunday, I name as a Point of Light a person or a group serving their community somewhere in America, volunteers helping other people. I call them our Points of Light because their caring deeds shine like beacons of hope.

You say, why do we honor them this way? Well, first of all, I name a Point of Light each day because I want to show the whole country that all of our problems have solutions. In fact, this country is full of solutions. You kids here just have to look around you to see that this is true—look at how the Henderson Hall marines became your "Tuesday Tutors" to help you in school. They've shown that caring is one of the

best solutions that there is.

Also, I name a Point of Light each day because I want to remind people that real success doesn't mean earning a lot of money or wearing expensive clothes. Real success means helping someone who needs you. We see that success right here. You kids here needed some friends. So 8 years ago, the Henderson Hall marines became your buddies, buddies both in and out of the classroom. Your special friends are real successes because they're volunteering their time to help you.

In addition, by naming Points of Light I want our whole country to know who our nation's heroes are. Today's heroes are our neighbors and family and friends, anyone who gives of themselves by teaching someone to read or by visiting a lonely senior citizen or by helping a lonely child. And by naming Points of Light, I want all Americans to discover the heroes that they can be. As President, I want to do everything that I can to call on each person in America to find a way to serve someone in need.

And so, that's why I came here today, to show the whole country this very special relationship between the marines and the students of Barcroft. And this relationship shows that there are all kinds of heroes. We all know that the front line for some marines was in the desert of the Middle East liberating Kuwait. Well, I'm here today to

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say that there are other marines on another front line, this one right here, right here in our own backyard. And these Henderson Hall marine buddies are serving our country in another kind of fight, the one to help our children be successful, happy students.

To the marine buddies, I say thank you for the important work that you're doing here and for the inspiring example of strength you're showing the Nation. And to the kids, to the students, I say I hope you'll follow the example of these outstanding marine buddies of yours by helping people who need you throughout your whole life. The marines are the heroes of today, and I've got this wonderful, warm feeling that you'll be the heroes of tomorrow.

And so, it's my great pleasure to recognize our 400th Point of Light and to present to you, the marine buddies, and to you, Dr. Kahan, for Barcroft Elementary School, letters of appreciation for the wonderful example that you have set for our entire country.

Thank you all very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 1:57 p.m. in the cafeteria of the school. In his remarks, he referred to Ellen Kahan, principal of the school; Rita Treadwell, civil coordinator of the marine program; Col. Robert R. Buckley, Henderson Hall base commander; and Corp. Dawn Simms, a marine tutor. Following his remarks, the President returned to the White House.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on Louisiana Governor Buddy Roemer's Republican Party Affiliation

March 11, 1991

The President today welcomed Louisiana Governor Buddy Roemer's announcement that he has switched his party affiliation from the Democrat Party to the Republican Party. The President looks forward to working closely with Governor Roemer as the most recent addition to the ranks of Republican Governors.

As Governor Roemer stated, "The reason is simple. After more than 10 years of public service, it has been my observation and increasing conviction that it is the Republican Party that is becoming most open to new ideas, new thinking, new people, most open

to team building, to opportunity building."

Governor Roemer, a former four-term Congressman, was elected Governor in 1987 and is the first sitting Governor to switch parties in modern history. This follows a number of Democrat officeholders, more than 200, who have switched their affiliations in the past 2 years.

Governor Roemer telephoned the President last week to discuss his decision to switch party affiliations. The President has invited the Governor to come to the White House on Monday, March 18, 1991.

Appointment of Jay Parmer as Special Assistant to the President and Director of Presidential Advance

March 11, 1991

The President today announced the appointment of Jay Parmer as Special Assistant to the President and Director of Presidential Advance at the White House in Washington, DC. He would succeed John

G. Keller, Jr.

Mr. Parmer has served in the Presidential Advance Office since January 1989, first as Assistant Director and later as Deputy Director for Special Projects. He served in the

Office of the Vice President as Assistant to the Director of Advance from September 1987 to August 1988, when he left to join the staff of Bush-Quayle '88. From 1985 to 1987, Mr. Parmer was a Special Assistant for External Relations at the U.S. Agency for International Development. During the 1984 elections, Mr. Parmer was political director of the Mississippi Republican Party.

In 1983, he served on the support staff of the summit of industrialized nations in Williamsburg, VA.

Mr. Parmer is a native of Meridian, MS, and graduated from the University of Mississippi with a bachelor of public administration degree in 1983. He is married to the former Ardis Elaine Johnson of Reno, NV, and resides in Chevy Chase, MD.

Remarks at the Swearing-In Ceremony for Edward R. Madigan as Secretary of Agriculture

March 12, 1991

The President. Thank you all very, very much for that welcome. Thank you, Bob. Thank you, Congressman Michel; and Mr. Speaker, delighted to see you, sir; members of the President's Cabinet here today. Monsignor O'Dea, nice to see you and meet you; your altar boy's come a long way. [Laughter] May I greet the former Secretaries of Agriculture and the distinguished Members of the House and Senate, so many with us here today.

It's a great pleasure to witness the swearing-in of the newest member of our Cabinet team, Secretary Ed Madigan. He brings personal qualities to the job that farmers and ranchers hold dear: honesty and integrity. You ask anybody, any of his colleagues, any of us here in Washington that know him, or go back in Illinois and talk to his friends there: honesty and integrity is what Ed Madigan is all about. When Ed says he's going to do something that will be in the best interests of the farmers and America's consumers, you can rest assured he's shooting straight.

But before I go any further, I'd like to put the momentary spotlight on another individual—outstanding individual. I know Ed Madigan shares my high esteem for the first-class performance of his predecessor, Clayton Yeutter, who's here with us. Clay, stand up. [Applause] Let it be said of Clayton that he's moved on to another fertile field. [Laughter] But I do count my blessings that I keep Clayton's good counsel and that I now add Ed Madigan to our Cabinet

team.

Ed's experience is going to be put to immediate use, as everybody in this building knows. He's spent 16 of his 18 years in the House on the Ag Committee, 8 of them as the ranking Republican. He played a leading role in the writing of both of the past two farm bills. And that's a major reason that we've been able to build more free market flexibility into our Federal farm policy.

Ed takes the reins at USDA at a critical time. The new farm bill must be implemented. And that's going to be a challenge because farmers have a lot more decisions to make for themselves. And Ed's guiding hand will be a steady influence on the process.

This Department is fortunate to have a Secretary with Ed Madigan's experience. And he's not only from the land of Lincoln; he's from the town of Lincoln, in the midst of some of the Nation's most fertile farmland. He knows firsthand about the modern miracle that is American agriculture, the special combination of hard work and high tech that enables this small percentage of the American work force to feed a nation and the world.

And Ed knows the farming business. Back where he grew up, agriculture is the economy. Of course, agriculture is today a critical area in international trade and a critical element of the American economy. Agriculture is one sector that maintains a positive trade balance for this nation.

And now, I know that farmers are up against the elements every day, and maybe there's nothing farmers can do about drought and natural disaster, but American farmers should not have to fight foreign government subsidies that give our competitors unfair advantage. And I know that Ed will work just as closely as Clayton had with our Trade Representative, Ambassador Carla Hills, to ensure that trade is free and fair.

And at this point, let me simply emphasize that the renewal of Fast Track authority is, in my view, vital to the best interest of the United States of America. It's absolutely essential. And Ed, I want to pledge to you that I will work with you as I have with Clayton and Carla Hills to encourage Congress to move forward on the Fast Track authority.

Trade and farm policy are only a part of the agricultural agenda. Agriculture is carving out a key place in service to our environment with the planned increase in grain-based alternative fuels. Agriculture also administers the tremendously successful WIC program—WIC, the Women, Infants, and Children initiative—which I've urged Congress to expand to serve an additional 200,000 needy children.

From soil conservation to food stamps, from rural development to forestry, the USDA is involved in far more than helping farmers put food on the table. In every one of these areas, Ed is fortunate in having the very best, a Department of dedicated professionals to help him meet the many challenges that he'll face.

You know, back when Ed was a student at Lincoln College, Ed carved his name into a wooden desk. And years later, when Ed had gone on to become Congressman Madigan, his college made him a gift of that desk. And in two decades' time, Ed has made his mark up there on Capitol Hill, and I am confident that he's destined to make his mark as one of our very greatest Secretaries of Agriculture.

So, once again, I thank all of you for this warm welcome. To those who have not met their new boss, their new associate, Ed Madigan, you're in for a treat. You've got a class-act Secretary. And it is my pleasure now to watch him take the oath of office.

[At this point, Secretary Madigan was sworn in.]

Secretary Madigan. We only get this President for a few minutes. [Laughter] Mr. President, I have to tell you at the outset, somebody stole that desk. [Laughter] We put it in the barn out at my dad's house, and when I went to get it, it was gone. So, whoever has it now has the desk of the Secretary of Agriculture. [Laughter]

Mr. President, thank you for the confidence that you have shown in me by appointing me to this job. It is an honor, a very distinct honor, to join the Cabinet of the most popular President in American history.

And Bob Michel, I want to thank you for showing me through the years what the right demeanor for a Member of Congress is and should be. You are not as popular as the President, but you're right up there.

Some of you folks who are newer to this town may not know that Tom Foley was the chairman of the Agriculture Committee for a good period of the time that I served on that committee. And Speaker Foley, I want to thank you for your example in teaching people like myself how you deal with the disparate interests that are American agriculture. Did you notice that he has that oath memorized? [Laughter]

Kika and all my House colleagues, I thank you for 19 years of wonderful friendship. And I thank the Senators, not only for their friendship but also for their support; and Pat Leahy and Dick Lugar, for the expeditious way that you moved my nomination through the Senate. You probably want to know why I was in such a hurry: Sid Yates wants my Rayburn office. [Laughter] That's kind of an inside joke, but Members of Congress understand it. [Laughter]

Most of all, I want to thank Evelyn Madigan for never once—never once in 25 years—complaining about being a politician's spouse. God bless you.

Along with my Ag Committee buddies, we've been through some good times and some bad times, Mr. President. We went through the good times in the 1970's when we were selling everything that we could grow. And we went through the bad times in the 1980's when we lost our markets to

unfair competition. And during those 1980's we spent billions and billions of dollars and still lost farmers. There's a lesson there for us, and that lesson is that agriculture's future is in fair trade.

And the President is absolutely right that we owe much to Clayton Yeutter and Carla Hills for bringing us so close to the point of being able to get a trade negotiation that is good for agriculture. I join with the President in saying that I certainly hope that we see this through, because not doing so would be like folding your cards when the odds are that you probably have the winning hand.

Along with all the very talented people here at the Department, we look forward, Mr. President, to using all of the tools at our disposal to make things better for American farmers and ranchers. I look forward to working with you and with this wonderful Cabinet that you have, and I thank you for this wonderful opportunity.

I have to tell you a story about Monsignor O'Dea. He was my parish priest when I was a little boy. I was his altar boy. He taught me how to drive a car. I drove his car right into the side of his garage. [Laughter] He never gave up on me. [Laughter] Monsignor, thank you very much.

Note: The President spoke at 11:37 a.m. on the Patio at the Agriculture Building. In his remarks, he referred to Representative Robert H. Michel, who introduced him; Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Msgr. Joseph P. O'Dea, who gave the invocation; Clayton K. Yeutter, chairman of the Republican National Committee and former Secretary of Agriculture; and Carla A. Hills, U.S. Trade Representative. The Secretary referred to Representatives E "Kika" de la Garza and Sidney R. Yates; Senators Patrick J. Leahy and Richard G. Lugar; and his wife, Evelyn.

Nomination of Patricia F. Saiki To Be Administrator of the Small Business Administration

March 12, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate Patricia F. Saiki, of Hawaii, to be Administrator of the Small Business Administration. She would succeed Susan S. Engeleiter.

From 1986 to 1990 Congresswoman Saiki served as the United States Representative for the 1st District of Hawaii in Washington, DC. Prior to this Congresswoman Saiki served as the chairman of the Republican Party of Hawaii, 1983–1985. In addition,

Congresswoman Saiki served in the Hawaii State Legislature as a State senator, 1974–1982, and as a State representative, 1968–1974. Congresswoman Saiki has also served as a junior and senior high school teacher for 12 years in Hawaii.

Congresswoman Saiki graduated from the University of Hawaii at Manoa (B.A., 1952). She was born May 28, 1930, in Hilo, HI. Congresswoman Saiki is married, has five children, and resides in Alexandria, VA.

Appointment of Spencer E. Geissinger as Special Assistant to the President for Presidential Press Advance

March 12, 1991

The President today announced the appointment of Spencer E. Geissinger as Special

Assistant to the President for Presidential Press Advance at the White House in

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Washington, DC.

Since 1990 Mr. Geissinger has served as Deputy Director of Presidential Advance for Press. He has served as the executive director of "Drug Use is Life Abuse," a nonprofit foundation in Orange County, CA, 1989–1990. Mr. Geissinger previously served in the Presidential Advance Office as a lead advance representative, January 1989 to June 1989. He has also served on two Presidential inaugural committees, as director of the inaugural balls and the opening ceremony in 1989 and in the office of public liaison for business and veterans groups in 1985. He served at the George Bush for President campaign 1988 as a lead advance representative and as a coordinator of special projects in the Vice Presidential advance office, 1986–1987. Mr. Geissinger

also served at the Department of Labor as a Special Assistant to the Secretary for Advance and Scheduling, 1985–1986, and as a Mississippi field representative for voter programs in the Reagan/Bush '84 campaign. He served as special assistant to the Assistant Secretary for Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs at the Department of Agriculture, 1982–1984, and staff assistant on the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on State, Justice, Commerce and the Judiciary, Office of Senator Paul Laxalt, January 1982 to July 1982.

Mr. Geissinger attended the University of Nevada, Reno, studying agricultural economics. He is a native of California. He was born February 17, 1962. He is single and resides in Arlington, VA.

Letter to Congressional Leaders Transmitting a Report on Anti-Satellite Arms Control

March 12, 1991

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)

In accordance with section 1009 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991 (Public Law 101–189), enclosed is a report on Anti-Satellite (ASAT) Arms Control. The report addresses the desirability of an agreement with the Soviet Union that would impose limitations on ASAT capabilities. The assessment also includes a determination whether a ban or other limitations would be in the national

interest of the United States.

The unclassified version of this report will be forwarded at a later date under separate cover.

Sincerely,

GEORGE BUSH

Note: Identical letters were sent to Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Dan Quayle, President of the Senate.

Nomination of Bruce S. Gelb To Be United States Ambassador to Belgium

March 13, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate Bruce S. Gelb, of New York, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Kingdom of Belgium. He would succeed Maynard Wayne Glitman.

Since 1989 Mr. Gelb has served as Director of the United States Information Agency in Washington, DC. Prior to this, Mr. Gelb served with the Bristol-Myers Co. in New York, NY, as vice chairman, 1985–1988, and as executive vice president, 1977–1985. Mr.

Gelb has also served with Clairol, Inc., in New York, NY, in several capacities including: president, 1965–1976; executive vice president, 1961–1964; marketing vice president, 1958–1961; and advertising manager, 1957–1958. He has served with the Procter & Gamble Co. in Cincinnati, OH, as brand manager, 1955–1957, and assistant brand

manager, 1953–1955.

Mr. Gelb graduated from Yale University (B.A., 1950) and Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration (M.B.A., 1953). He has served with the U.S. Naval Reserve, 1945–1946. Mr. Gelb is married, has four children, and resides in New York, NY.

Nomination of Henry E. Catto To Be Director of the United States Information Agency

March 13, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate Henry E. Catto, of Texas, to be Director of the United States Information Agency. He would succeed Bruce S. Gelb.

Currently Ambassador Catto serves as Ambassador of the United States to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Prior to this, Ambassador Catto served as a partner with Catto & Catto in San Antonio, TX, 1959–1989; and as vice chairman with H & C Communications, Inc., in Houston, TX, 1983–1989. Ambassador Catto has also served as Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs at the Department of Defense, 1981–1983. From 1977

to 1981, he was self-employed with the DBS IBIS Corp. in Washington, DC. He served as a Representative of the U.S. of America to the European Office of the United Nations in Geneva, Switzerland, 1976–1977, and as Chief of Protocol for the White House and the Department of State, 1974–1976. Ambassador Catto served as the U.S. Ambassador to El Salvador 1971–1973, and as Deputy Representative to the Organization of American States, 1969–1971.

Ambassador Catto graduated from Williams College (B.A., 1952). He was born December 6, 1930, in Dallas, TX. Ambassador Catto is married, has four children, and currently resides in London, England.

Nomination of Raymond G.H. Seitz To Be United States Ambassador to the United Kingdom

March 13, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate Raymond G.H. Seitz, of Texas, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. He would succeed Henry E. Catto.

Since 1989, Mr. Seitz has served as Assistant Secretary of State for European and Canadian Affairs at the Department of State in Washington, DC. From 1984 to 1989, Mr. Seitz served as Minister at the U.S. Embassy in London, England. Prior to this, he served

at the Department of State as: Executive Assistant to the Secretary of State, 1982–1984; Senior Deputy Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs, 1981–1982; and Deputy Executive Secretary, 1979–1981. In addition, Mr. Seitz has served as a political officer at the U.S. Embassy in London. From 1972 to 1975, Mr. Seitz served with the State Department in Washington, DC, as staff officer and director of the secretariat staff, and special assistant to the Director General of the Foreign Service. Mr. Seitz has also

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served as principal officer at the U.S. Embassy in Bukavu, Zaire, 1970–1972; political officer in Nairobi, Kenya, and vice consul to the Seychelles, 1968–1970; and as consular officer in Montreal, Canada, 1966–1968. Mr. Seitz joined the Foreign Service

in 1966.

Mr. Seitz graduated from Yale University (B.A., 1963). He was born December 8, 1940, in Honolulu, HI. Mr. Seitz is married, has three children, and resides in Washington, DC.

Nomination of Raoul L. Carroll To Be President of the Government National Mortgage Association

March 13, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate Raoul Lord Carroll, of the District of Columbia, to be President of the Government National Mortgage Association at the Department of Housing and Urban Development in Washington, DC. He would succeed Arthur J. Hill.

Since 1989, Mr. Carroll has served as General Counsel for the Department of Veterans Affairs in Washington, DC. Prior

to this Mr. Carroll served as a partner with Bishop, Cook, Purcell & Reynolds in Washington, DC, 1986–1989.

Mr. Carroll graduated from Morgan State College (B.S., 1972) and St. John's University School of Law (J.D., 1975). He was born March 16, 1950, in Washington, DC. Mr. Carroll served in the U.S. Army, 1975–1979. He is married, has two children, and resides in Washington, DC.

Remarks by the President and Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada at the Air Quality Agreement Signing Ceremony in Ottawa

March 13, 1991

The Prime Minister. Mr. President, distinguished guests: I'm very pleased to welcome President Bush to Canada on his first foreign trip since the end of the Gulf war. He comes to Canada today as a President who is greatly admired at home and widely respected abroad, and one whose skill and resolve provided the international community with a stunning success in a war over Iraq.

In my many meetings and conversations with President Bush since August 2d I have been struck both by his grasp of the issues and by the breadth of his vision in regard to this remarkable problem. He instinctively chose to work within the United Nations. He painstakingly constructed and nurtured a great and disparate coalition of sovereign nations. He provided the perspective and the patience required for successful statecraft. And when, at the 11th hour, a

diplomatic solution was again rejected, President Bush provided the strength and the decisiveness required for the successful prosecution of war.

I'm not entirely certain how history will interpret the expression "defining moment," which appears to be pretty much en vogue in certain quarters these days. But I assume it means the crystallization of great need and wise, confident leadership in a manner that indelibly affects succeeding generations. In that regard, the conduct of the Gulf crisis and the war, from its uncertain beginnings to its triumphant end, was in fact, a defining moment for the United Nations, the United States, and the world. And for this extraordinary achievement the name George Bush will live proudly in the history of free men and women.

In fact, this Presidency in my judgment will always be remembered for the uncommon courage and the strong leadership that President George Bush of the United States of America demonstrated throughout an exceptionally challenging and potentially explosive period in world history.

Canada and the United States are close friends and trusted allies. And the President of the United States is always most welcome in our country. And, Mr. President, I bid you on behalf of everyone a most warm welcome here today.

I have noticed that President Bush has acquired along the way a 91-percent approval rating. [Laughter] Because of our close relationship and because this is a special day—George Bush and I have been friends for many years—I know that the President will want to pool his ratings with mine. [Laughter] We can then, George, divide by two, and we both come out ahead. [Laughter]

But it's a particular pleasure for us to welcome you, Mr. President, on this visit to sign the Canada-United States Air Quality Accord. This agreement has had a long and sometimes difficult history. It has involved three United States administrations and five successive Canadian governments. You and I, Mr. President, have worked on this issue since the days when you were still Vice President. And I see Allan Gottlieb here today—when Alan was our Ambassador in the United States, and so many others who have played an important role in it. But no one has played a more critical role than you.

You have demonstrated sensitivity to Canadian interests in your proceeding with domestic clean air legislation and in signing this agreement today. It commits the Governments of both countries, this arrangement today, to a series of targets and schedules, and requires both to make public the progress that is achieved. The agreement also provides a framework for cooperation to solve other transboundary air pollution problems.

[At this point, a telephone rang.]

That's Gallup calling, Mr. President. [Laughter] I expected a push, but not this fast. [Laughter]

With this agreement and with the control programs now in effect in both countries, we are confident that the acid rain menace will be eliminated by the year 2000.

I would like to take this opportunity—there are many people who deserve to be thanked today. Davie Fulton from the IJC, and I mentioned Allan. And so many others: John Fraser, who is the Speaker of the House of Commons, Mr. President, but in his previous incarnation was Minister of the Environment, and a most successful one. And I see Bill Reilly, who is here from the United States; and Robert De Cotret; and David MacDonald, who is Chairman of the Environment Committee of the House of Commons; and so many parliamentarians who are with us today who played a key role.

But I would like to thank Michael Phillips, of External Affairs, and Bob Slater, of Environment Canada, our negotiators, for a job well-done. And I would like to thank their American counterparts and the scores of people on both sides, many of whom are present this afternoon, for working so hard to make this happy day possible.

Mr. President, this agreement is very important to Canadians. Our national soul takes its breath from the forests and lakes and mountains and prairies that give life to our country. The aboriginal peoples of Canada have taught us that we hold this magnificent land, as you do yours, in trust for future generations. And so, today's agreement will help us correct many of the errors of the past.

With this agreement we are guaranteeing our children that air quality will never again be taken for granted on this continent. The sensitivity and idealism of children on both sides of the border are our environment's best hope.

Mr. President, your colleagues from the administration, Governor Sununu and General Scowcroft, and your colleagues, Ambassador Ney: on behalf of Canadians young and old, I would like to express our appreciation for your cooperation.

There is someone here, Stan Darling, Mr. President, who is right over there, who, as he says, is a member of the Conservative Caucus, soon to be 80 years young, as he

says every Wednesday. He was one of the often unmentioned guiding lights who fought the fight over many long and difficult years to make this possible. And while you and I get to sign it today, Mr. President, what we sign is a tribute to Stan Darling and so many Members of Parliament and Members of Congress and members of the administration on both sides who deserve this tribute today.

So, I would like to express our appreciation for your cooperation, and I want to thank you for your vital contribution to preserving the common environment we both hold in trust for future generations. I'm aware, Mr. President, of the pressures on you. There are actually some pressures on us in the same ways up here in Canada. And to have moved as you did the environmental question so quickly within your own borders, so far and to such heights, is a tribute to the commitment that you made to the American people and to the Government of Canada—that if elected, you would make this your highest priority and you would try to bring about a day like today. Well, we're here, Mr. President, and we're here on a happy day in very large measure because you provided that principal leadership. You followed through when you gave your commitment. And for that and many other reasons I express our thanks. And I give you the warmest of welcomes to Canada.

Minister De Cotret. President Bush has certainly demonstrated an unprecedented interest in the bilateral environment affairs of Canada and the United States. Mr. President, Canadians look forward to making further improvements to our shared heritage. Allow me to add my appreciation to that of the Prime Minister. Ladies and gentlemen, the President of the United States.

The President. Thank you all very much for that welcome to Canada. And, Mr. Prime Minister, it's a delight to be with you and Mrs. Mulroney again. And to Minister De Cotret, why, thank you, sir, for presiding at this historic occasion, one that we've been looking forward to very, very much.

To the Members of the Parliament and to our able Ambassador, Eddie Ney, it's a great pleasure to be up here and then

to add my name along with our country's commitment to an agreement of great environmental importance. I, too, would like to pay my respects to Mr. Darling. I can't say I have felt his lash or his determination as much as others in this Parliament have felt—[laughter]—but I would like to assure him that while he was fighting the domestic battles here, sensitizing Canadians—and sometimes it spilled over to sensitizing those south of the border here—Ambassadors Gottlieb and Burney were no paper tigers. They were on us like ugly on an ape, I'll tell you. [Laughter] And they stayed on us, and appropriately so, because I think because of their leadership they had brought many in the United States Congress and many in the administration to understand just how important a priority this was to the Prime Minister and to the Members here. And so, I salute them as well.

Before I speak about this agreement briefly, let me just make a brief comment to underscore my sincere appreciation for the key contribution made by your country to the coalition's recent victory in the war to liberate Kuwait. Mr. Prime Minister, since the very first minute that you and I talked, Canada and the United States were appropriately, significantly side by side. And I thank you, sir, I thank the Canadian people, I thank the Members of this Parliament for standing in partnership for the principles that gave justice real meaning in the world. I once again want to say that I would talk—I'm sure it seemed to him endlessly—but to your Prime Minister, and the American people knew from day one exactly where Canada stood. And we are very, very grateful for that.

This agreement that we're fixing to sign is added proof that the challenges we face require a new partnership among nations. Last year at the Houston economic summit, we agreed to give this effort real priority. Our negotiators gained momentum with the passage in the U.S. of our landmark environmental legislation, the clean air act of 1990. Credit for this accord belongs to the EPA in our country, its able Administrator, Bill Reilly, who is with us today. And of course, credit goes to the negotiators on both sides for the spirit in which they completed this task. Let me thank our special

negotiator, Dick Smith, and his colleagues, as well as their counterparts across the table on the Canadian side for a job well-done.

Beyond our common interest in our shared environment, this agreement says something about our overall relationship. The fact that Canada and the United States were able so quickly to craft a wide-ranging and effective agreement on such a complex subject says a lot about the extraordinarily strong relationship between our two countries.

Mr. Prime Minister, I do recall our own discussions on environmental issues, and especially our meeting before I became President back in January of 1987. I made a comment then that made its way into more than a few Canadian news reports, that I'd gotten "an earful" from you on acid rain. That was the understatement of the year. [Laughter] So now, I came up here to prove to you that I was listening, and all of us on the American side were listening. And again, we appreciate your strong advocacy, your articulate advocacy of this principle that I think will benefit the American people, the Canadian people. And I like to think it goes even beyond the borders of our two great countries.

So, thank you very much. The treaty that we sign today is testimony to the seriousness with which both our countries regard this critical environmental issue. And here is one that did take two to tango. Here is one where each had to come give a little and

take a little, and it's been worth it. And I think we're doing something good and sound and decent today.

Thank you all very, very much.

Note: The Prime Minister spoke at 3:50 p.m. in the Reading Room at Parliament Hill. In his remarks, the Prime Minister referred to Allan Gottlieb, former Canadian Ambassador to the United States; E. Davie Fulton, Chairman of the Canadian Section of the International Joint Commission—United States and Canada; John Fraser, Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons and former Minister of the Environment; William K. Reilly, Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency; Canadian Minister of the Environment Robert de Cotret; David MacDonald, chairperson of the House of Commons Standing Committee on the Environment; Michael Phillips, Canadian Assistant Deputy Minister for External Affairs; R.W. Slater, Canadian Assistant Deputy Minister for the Environment; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; Edward Ney, U.S. Ambassador to Canada; and Stan Darling, Canadian Member of Parliament. The President referred to the Prime Minister's wife, Mila; Derek H. Burney, Canadian Ambassador to the United States; and Richard J. Smith, U.S. Special Negotiator for Acid Rain Talks With Canada.

The President's News Conference With Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada in Ottawa March 13, 1991

The Prime Minister. The President and I had an opportunity for slightly over an hour so far to review both some bilateral relationships and problems that we do have in the trade area and elsewhere, but also to begin the process of discussing the evolving situation in the Middle East.

As you know, Secretary of External Affairs Joe Clark is returning tonight to join us at dinner after an extensive trip throughout

the Middle East. He left Tehran earlier today and will be back, and we look forward to pursuing these questions later on tonight.

Mr. President.

The President. Thank you. The only thing I'd say before taking questions is that I would like to take this opportunity to thank the Canadian people and the Prime Minister for the steadfast support for the coali-

tion and for the principle of standing up against this aggression in the Middle East. And Canada, from day one, was on board, steadfast. And the Prime Minister and I were in touch a lot. And I valued his counsel then, and I value his counsel now. But I really wanted to thank the Canadian people for the warm reception today and for their role in the coalition.

Arms Control

Q. Mr. President, as you know, our Prime Minister has proposed a global arms summit under the U.N. auspices to stop the spread of both conventional and nonconventional weapons. I was wondering, sir, if you could tell us whether you endorse that mechanism as a way of tackling this problem.

The President. One of the goals that I spelled out, one of the points I made in my speech to our Congress was the need to do something about the proliferation of weapons. I'll have a chance to talk to Prime Minister Mulroney about that. I'm not sure exactly what the proper structure is, but clearly, that idea might have some merit. But again, it's a little early. He has not asked me to endorse that proposal, and again, I would like to talk to him before I commit ourselves further on it.

But the idea of coming together in a multilateral way to do something about the proliferation of weapons into the Middle East is something that has some appeal to me. We've seen multilateral diplomacy try and, in some ways, be effective in the Middle East, and I don't want to forget that. I don't want to start going it alone, and I don't think Canada wants to start going it alone.

Middle East Peace Process

Q. Thank you, Mr. President. I would like to ask you about Secretary Baker's trip to the Middle East. Do you see any sign that Israeli or Palestinian leaders are willing to make any kind of fundamental change in their long-held positions?

The President. Well, I would say this, Terry [Terence Hunt, Associated Press], that the reports—and I've gotten a report every night, each night, from Jim Baker, and then Brent Scowcroft has been, I think, even in more touch with him. I think that

the Secretary feels that the climate is now better than it's been in a long time for making progress.

I can't tell you about radically shifting positions, but it is my view that we ought to move forward. I think the United States is in as good a position, if not better position, than it has ever been to be a catalyst for peace there.

Put it this way—let me rephrase it—I haven't seen anything pessimistic coming out of the Baker reports. I've not had the report since he's been into Syria. But up until then, I was fully informed, and I think the mood is that we have a chance now. But that's as far as I would want to go.

Q. There is no sign of any change, real change, on either side?

The President. I think to say what I just said, you'd have to assume that there is some kind of change. I think it's fair to say there's some kind of change. The threat to some of the countries in the region is clearly down—the threat from Iraq, which has been a major threat to several countries there. And that in itself is significant change and offers a better potential for peaceful arrangement.

The Prime Minister. Perhaps I could just add a word to that. One of the reports that we've been getting from Secretary Clark, who has been a little ahead of Secretary Baker in some of the areas, has been the resounding reaction he has received from Arab leaders, most recently in Damascus yesterday, of the degree to which they were impressed by the solidarity of the coalition and the leadership of the United States in the war.

They have conveyed to Mr. Clark, all of them, the extent to which they were impressed with the fact that the coalition went so far to defend an Arab country under siege. This has registered very, very deeply, and I think has placed the membership of the coalition, and in particular the United States, in a particularly—as Mr. Clark says—a particularly advantageous position to take advantage of what he thinks are new and perhaps important opportunities there.

Canadian Unity

Q. Mr. President, have you and the Prime

Minister had a chance yet, or will you discuss the national unity crisis in Canada, which has worsened significantly since your last visit here? And how do you regard the prospect of an independent Quebec and a fractured Canada on your northern border?

The President. I would, on that question—we barely touched on the question, to answer the first part of your question.

Secondly, I would say that the United States, for many years, has enjoyed the best possible relations with a unified Canada. I am not about to come up here and intervene into the internal affairs of Canada. But I can say from Canada's biggest trading partner and Canada's staunch friend, that we have enjoyed the best possible relations with a unified Canada. And I would leave it right there.

Future of Iraq

Q. Mr. President, I know you're following closely the reports from Iraq about the troubles that Saddam Hussein is facing. I'd like to ask you whether you think, if you feel he is near the completion of his regime? And are you concerned about some of the things that are happening there—I think now of the Iranian involvement. Are you concerned about possibly the Iranians having aggressive attitudes toward Iraq?

The President. Is that to both of us?

Q. Yes, sir. You first—whoever first.

The President. Yes, I'm concerned. I'm concerned about the instability. Neither the Canadians, nor the Americans, nor any other coalition partner wanted to see an unstable Iraq creating a vacuum in that part of the world. I'm not suggesting that is what is happening. But I'm concerned about it, and we are watching it with great interest.

What was the second part?

Q. I'm asking if Saddam is going to survive politically and are you particularly concerned about the Iranians? I mean, would you warn them not to try to take Iraqi territory?

The President. I think Iran knows our view; in various ways they know our view that grabbing territory would be counter-productive. And I could take this opportunity to suggest that that would be the worst thing they could do. And I know that I would speak confidently for our coalition

partners in the Gulf on that point. I'd let the Prime Minister speak for himself.

On the question of Saddam, I have said over and over again that I think it's almost impossible—put it this way—is impossible to have normalized relations with Iraq while Saddam Hussein is in there. As the brutalities in Kuwait come out, as people see this environmental terrorism—right, looking it in the face over there—I think people are feeling more strongly than ever that what he has done in brutalizing that country and in the burnt, the scorched-earth policy, as he's violated every tenet of any concern for the environment, is beneath even contempt.

So, it is hard to see how an Iraq with him at the helm can rejoin the family of peace-loving nations. And, of course, there is this U.N. sanction question of damages that has to be addressed. But as one assesses the damage in Kuwait, I think the blame has to be put right squarely on his shoulders.

The Prime Minister. You can't find, I wouldn't think, a person in a civilized country who would do anything but expect and hope for a change in the leadership, a quite vile leadership, that we have seen in Iraq.

To go to the first part of your question, one thing that Mr. Clark has picked up in the last week is an opinion quite contrary to the view that the coalition or the United States might adopt quite a leisurely pace in dealing with problems in the Middle East. There's a sense of urgency that Canada has picked up and we have conveyed to our partners about not sitting idly by and saying, well, perhaps 6 months or 9 months or a year from now we'll get around to this.

There is a request from all of the moderate Arab leaders who have been partners of ours in the coalition for prompt attention to some of the very serious matters that have emerged in the region.

The President. May I clarify one thing, John [John Cochran, NBC News]? I'm a little nervous about my answer on Iran. I have no evidence that that's what Iran is trying to do. But as Iran has stated over and over again, their concerns about the U.S. keeping some permanent foothold in that part of the world—I will say today that Iran

must not and should not try to annex any of the territory of Iraq.

Having said that, being fair to the Iranians, I have no evidence, and I don't think the Canadians do, that Iran intends to do that. And I want to be clear on that point.

Jordan-U.S. Relations

Q. Mr. President, there were published reports this morning that you had received a letter from King Hussein a couple of weeks ago, and that that letter has yet to be answered. Do you intend to answer it? And also, I'd like to ask if Mr. Clark's visit to Jordan was helpful in setting a new course for U.S. relations with—

The President. Of course I'll answer his letter. I've expressed myself on the Jordanian question, on our relationship with the King, over and over again. But yes, I have received a letter, and yes, I will respond to it in normal course of events. I mean, it's not being held up; there's no delay, anything of that nature.

The Prime Minister. One of the reasons I asked Mr. Clark in particular to visit Jordan immediately after the hostilities was because King Hussein is, in certain quarters, below the salt these days. And Canada believes that he continues to play—notwithstanding his position in the hostilities, which we don't share, obviously—he continues to play and will play an important role in the future.

And we have made major contributions to the refugee problems that he has encountered. We have made other financial contributions because—and Mr. Clark had a very productive series of meetings with him—because we believe that, at an appropriate time, members of the coalition will of course want to resume a dialog with King Hussein. And we did not want that bridge to be permanently ruptured.

Mr. Clark, I can tell you, spent some hours with the King and his officials. And clearly, there's a desire on his part to resume progressively normal relationships both with the United States and the Arab leadership of the coalition.

Allied Consultations on the Middle East

Q. Mr. President, what specifically are you seeking in these allied consultations?

Do you have some kind of idea of a coalition concerted action?

The President. On the consultations that Secretary Baker is having?

Q. And what you're doing here with Canada, France, and Britain.

The President. Well, a lot of our consultation today will be talking as coalition partners, longtime friends, countries that are friendly, as to what we do about the Middle East. But we also are into some bilateral questions. And we are, after all, the biggest trading partner—Canada is our biggest trading partner, so we'll be discussing some trade questions as well.

But what I said earlier was not just boilerplate. We have seen eye-to-eye on the threat in the Middle East. And I am confident that when we talk to Minister Clark, who's coming back tonight, that I will get through his eyes and through the consultation with Prime Minister Mulroney a needed extra dimension on what's happening in that part of the world he's been. He's been into Syria; he's been to Jordan, I understand it; he's been to Israel. And of course, that question of Lebanon, the question of Israel, the Palestine question are all key.

We've got the Lebanon, we've got the Israeli-Palestinian question, and then we have the Gulf question. So, it is very important that coalition partners and normal friends as we are, stay in very close touch. So, that's what the consultation will be about.

Middle East Peace Process

Q. You mentioned the unity of the coalition in times of war. To what extent are you seeking unity in this postwar period, specifically on the Israeli-Palestinian question and the idea of land for peace?

The President. I've already expressed myself in terms of our continued support for [United Nations Security Council Resolutions] 242 and 338 that address themselves to that question. So, we are not backing off from that. But I think that we have a real opportunity. I think we have renewed credibility in that part of the world. I think there is a recognition in Israel that, in reducing the threat to them by the victo-

ry over Saddam Hussein, we've done something solid for peace. And I know there's that same sense of appreciation and understanding in the Gulf.

So, I think the coalition partners, such as Canada and the United States, are in the best position we've been in, in a long, long time not only to stay in touch and consult, but to get something done in these three areas that have been denied peace for far too long.

Cease-Fire in Iraq

Q. What is your assessment, please, of where we stand on the achievement of a permanent cease-fire and how it might affect the ability of U.S. troops to be pulled out of southern Iraq?

The President. One, I'll restate my view that I want our troops to come home as soon as possible. I've just been elated as I've watched the troops come home and the warmth of the welcome and all of that. There are some details to be worked out on the cease-fire—the return of all the prisoners, accounting for those who have not been accounted for. I must confess to some concern about the use of Iraqi helicopters in violation of what our understanding was. And that's one that has got to be resolved before we're going to have any permanence to any cease-fire. And so there are several details remaining out there.

Q. Generally, are you satisfied with the progress, or do you think the Iraqis could do better?

The President. Very much satisfied with the progress that has been made since General Schwarzkopf met in the tent, but there are still some very important things to be taken care of, including the fact that these helicopters should not be used for combat purposes inside Iraq.

Palestine Liberation Organization

Q. Do you and the President see eye-to-eye on the role of the PLO under the current leadership?

The Prime Minister. My own opinion is the one that I gave the House of Commons the other day. I think that the credibility of the leadership of the PLO is zero. When you have people encouraging Scud missiles as they rain down on Israel and actively

siding with the enemy in a major war, then of course you have people, as far as I'm concerned, of very questionable credibility.

Canada has always taken the position that there has to be a solution to the legitimate aspirations of the Palestinians. And it is up to the Palestinian people to choose their representatives. And it's not up to Canada or the United States or, I assume, anyone else to impose choices on them. But if we had our druthers, I think you can conclude what it might be.

For the life of me, I can't figure out why anyone would be supportive of a group of people who have displayed such consistently egregious judgment. But the United States may have a different view on it.

The President. I've expressed my disappointment in the PLO. The PLO, you remember—I believe it was at the Rabat summit years ago, was designated as the sole spokesman for the Palestinian people. But their leader chose wrong on this; went far beyond where he had to go in order to express his understanding about the dilemma that Iraq was in. Put it this way: he supported Saddam overly zealously and diminished his credibility—not any further in the United States, necessarily, because it had gone way down when those terrorist vessels came along the coast of Israel. But he diminished his credibility in the Arab world. He diminished his credibility with the coalition partners.

So, whether there is something that can come out of that organization that has been designated the spokesman for the Palestinian people that will be more reasonable or more sensible, let's hope there will be. But I don't think we're very far apart, if at all, on this with that the Canadian Prime Minister has said.

Arms Sales to the Middle East

Q. Mr. President, since you cited the reduced threat to Israel here this afternoon and your desire to halt the proliferation of arms in the region, are you reconsidering any potential arms sales to Israel, and is the administration reconsidering its pledge, promise, commitment—whatever you want to call it—to sell some \$15 billion worth of arms to Saudi Arabia?

The President. When the Secretary of State gets back, we will be talking about that whole question. I have repeated my desire to try to curb proliferation. That doesn't mean we're going to refuse to sell anything to everybody. We're not going to cut off all weapons sales. We don't want to see imbalances develop. We won't want to see the threats to individual countries increased because of imbalance. But it is a subject, Jim [Jim Miklaszewski, NBC News], that we will be talking about and trying to find an answer to.

I don't know what the questions are before the Congress now or the administration in detail on Israel requests. We think we've been pretty generous and fair in terms of this recent appropriation bill with the State of Israel. But I'll be reserving on that before going further until I talk to the Secretary when he gets back.

I would like to think that the diminished threat to Israel—and it is significantly diminished because of what's happened in Iraq—will be a reason that we will just not have ever-increasing arms sales.

You've got other countries, though, that want arms. The Saudi sale—that was put on kind of a hold, and I just can't tell you where that stands right this minute.

The Prime Minister. Jim, no one can fail to be struck by the irony of the fact that most of the hardware deployed in the Middle East was sold to the various factions by the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council. This doesn't make a whole lot of sense if, on the one hand, you're trying to prevent war; on the other hand, there is the propagation of war through policies in the past that have led to this kind of development.

That's why Canada believes very strongly in the policies that we have put forward in regard to the control and possibly the elimination of these instruments of mass destruction. And that's why the President is examining this, because I think there is a general view, without getting into any question of a total interdiction for the moment, that clearly a lot of these weapons—to understate the case—fell into hands that should never have had them in the first place. So, that is why our policy is predicated on that kind of activity affecting all

of us.

Canada adheres to that policy today. I mean, we could be much more active in that area if we wanted. We have all the technology in the world. We have all the resources we need. We could be big arms merchants. We've chosen not to be, even though it's a very lucrative business. We've chosen not to be because it's fundamentally inconsistent with our policy—to develop it, to peddle it, to finance it, and then to deplore its use. And that is where Canada has taken a very vigorous and, we think, appropriate stand.

I know that in his comments earlier some weeks ago, President Bush alluded to the same problem and wants to rein in and circumscribe that problem. That's why we're where we are on this issue.

Canadian Unity

Q. And if I may, Mr. President, follow up on the previous question. You said that the United States enjoyed the best possible relations with a unified Canada. Does your administration have any concerns that whatever happened north of the border, trade or security arrangements with the United States could be jeopardized one way or the other?

The President. As I mentioned to you—maybe you missed that part of it where I said I didn't want to get into the internal affairs of Canada, courageously on the sidelines. But I will simply say that I'm not going to go any further than that, but I would put a lot of emphasis in what I said about how we value the relations with a unified Canada. I'm not going to buy into all kinds of hypotheses as what might happen.

But we are very happy—put it this way—we are very, very happy with one unified Canada that has been friendly, been allies—staunch allies. And when you have the unknown, you've got to ask yourself questions. But I'm not going to go into that any further.

The Prime Minister. Let me just answer the first part of the question. I've indicated to the President, as he knows, that Canada has gone through these constitutional difficulties in the past. We never minimize them because they're always serious.

They're the product of our—we are the children of our environment. And families are and so are nations. But Canada's accomplished an extraordinary amount in 123 years. And I am satisfied that we will again over the next 123 years, although I'm not sure I'll be around.

The final question.

Soviet Union

Q. Could you tell me on the eve of the Secretary's trip to Moscow whether you think it's in your intention for your administration now reach out in the Soviet Union individually to the Republics? And do you think that President Gorbachev's days are now numbered in power?

The President. I will continue to deal with the President of the Soviet Union. That is the Government that's accredited, and that is the Government with which the United States Government will deal. We have had many, many contacts with leaders of the Republics including Mr. Yeltsin, including the Baltic leaders, including others that have been in the United States recently, including some that are considered opposition like the mayor of Leningrad. And we will continue to have those. But the last thing we want to do is to act like we are trying to determine the course for the Soviet Union in its internal affairs. So I will continue to deal—what was the last part, Ann [Ann Compton, ABC News]?

Q. Whether President Gorbachev's days in power might be numbered.

The President. I think that everyone knows that he has extraordinarily complicated problems facing him. But, again, I think it would be imprudent for me to speculate on how he's going to master these problems. And so, I just would leave it there.

The Prime Minister. Mr. President, in going to Ann, I cut off the gentleman in the back there.

Trade With Mexico

Q. Thank you very much. Mr. President, I want to know if you envision a program similar to this one with the Government of Mexico.

The President. You mean on the environment or on the trade?

Q. In both—trade. For the Prime Minister, I would like to know what he thinks of the trade agreement.

The President. On the trade agreement we are going to push very hard to get what we call Fast Track authority with the Congress. It is in the interest of the United States of America; it is in our own interest to go forward, say nothing about the interest of Mexico.

In Mexico you have a courageous new President who's taken that country and gotten relations with the United States in the best shape they've ever been in. And in terms of this trade agreement Prime Minister Mulroney, President Salinas, and I all agree that this trilateral approach makes a great deal of sense for all three of our countries. So, it is priority, and we will push for it.

We have no environmental agreements of this nature that I can think of—I'll have to ask Mr. Reilly—that are in the works here. But I can tell you that we are working very cooperatively, more cooperatively than ever—and again, I salute President Salinas—with Mexico on environmental questions. We're doing much, much better in that regard.

The Prime Minister. Perhaps a word on the proposed trilateral agreement which would make North America the largest and richest trading bloc in the world, substantially more so than Europe. But I find we have already entered into a bilateral free-trade agreement with the United States. And we know it's productive, and we know it's going to be progressively so over the years. And that's because liberalized trade throws off new wealth. What I am astonished by from time to time are the protectionists whom I can understand but who, for example, in looking at Mexico—which is a developing country, and Mexico can achieve new prosperity either by aid or through trade. And trade ought to be the preferred route. If you're going to lift people up to a new dimension of prosperity then you have to liberalize trading opportunities for that country.

And the advantages work both ways. That is why President Bush's statement was so visionary: because while Canada and the

United States had economies of equivalent degrees of maturity and compatibility, that of Mexico is in some areas less so. And it is an important step towards the integration of a developing country into a vast developed economy. And that is not only good for business, it's good for democracy because it gives individuals an opportunity to prosper through the ennobling means of trade, rather than through the instruments of aid and assistance which are a lot less noble than the opportunities that we can develop together. And that's why I hope that the trilateral measure that the President has outlined will get approval from the United States Senate and House and go ahead.

The President. May I add one point to that—just an observation. Not only has the United States got better relations with Mexico than ever, but Canada has demonstrated a keen interest always—historic—in this hemisphere. Recently joined the OAS. Been of a special help to many countries in the Caribbean area and also in Central and South America.

It is very important that while we focus on the Middle East and while we have our attention riveted on the changes of Eastern Europe that we not lose sight of the importance of this hemisphere. And I know the Prime Minister feels that way. And one of the things I forgot to mention on Lori Santos' [United Press International] question is the discussion, consultation of that kind of situation. We must not neglect it. And for the United States' part, we are trying not to—with our Enterprise for the Americas Initiative, for the Brady plan, for the work we've been doing in the Caribbean—and Canada extraordinarily supportive and side by side with us. So, we've got to move forward on the Uruguay round for GATT that's in everybody's interest. But we also must not neglect trade relationships in this hemisphere. And we're not going to, and I don't think Canada will.

The Prime Minister. Mr. President, I'm sorry, a final—this gentleman here has been trying.

The President. He's persistent.

France and the Palestine Liberation Organization

Q. Are you going to ask France—for both of you—not to back PLO as the official interlocutor of the Palestinian people?

The President. I have no interest in asking them not to back the PLO. I will share with President Mitterrand my disappointment over the way Yasser Arafat and some of his colleagues have behaved. And I will be probing with him to see if we can find a way to be more active catalysts for peace.

And let me say I'm looking forward to seeing President Mitterrand—because Mr. Mulroney and I were talking about this. We both have great respect for his knowledge of the Middle East. And we may have some differences with France. And, if so, I expect I'll hear them loud and clear down in Martinique tomorrow for lunch. But we also have a lot in common. And the common way we're looking at the Middle East these days far, far exceed the other. So, I wouldn't expect to find—and I'm anxious to ask him—that President Mitterrand was elated about the performance of Yasser Arafat, because France stood with this coalition early on—lots of pressures at times mounting at home—and solid as a rock also. And President Mitterrand led the way. Let there be no mistake about that one.

So, I think in your question, I'll be listening—"Francois, what are you going to say about this?"—because he knows a lot about it. But I know he'll be disappointed in the way the PLO reacted—acted as they drew the wrong side. Boy, did they choose it wrong. And now, we got to wait—a little time. But I want to see what he thinks about it.

Cease-Fire in Iraq

Q. What helicopters were you speaking about, sir? On the rebels?

The President. The use of helicopters—yes.

Q. Against the rebels?

The President. Yes. Warning them, do not do this.

U.S. Hostages in Lebanon

Q. What about the hostages? Have you heard anything at all about them?

The President. Which ones?

Q. The hostages.

The President. From Lebanon?

Q. Yes.

The President. No, I haven't heard anything—

Q. What about you? Did Mr. Clark—

The Prime Minister. No, we have not.

Q. Did he ask about them—

The Prime Minister. Yes, he has. I'll be seeing him tonight at dinner.

The President. Every place Jim Baker goes—and I expect the same for Mr. Clark—

The Prime Minister. Exactly.

Q. I didn't hear what you said. I just didn't hear you.

The President. I just said—of course, we ask about it, but are you suggesting there was something new today? If so, I haven't heard it.

Note: The President's 73d news conference began at 4:25 p.m. in the Reading Room

at Parliament Hill. In the news conference, the following persons were referred to: Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs Charles Joseph Clark; Secretary of State James A. Baker III; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; President Saddam Hussein of Iraq; King Hussein I of Jordan; Gen. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, commander of the U.S. forces in the Persian Gulf; Yasser Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization; President Mikhail Gorbachev of the Soviet Union; President Boris Yeltsin of the Russian Republic; Anatoly Sobchak, mayor of Leningrad; President Carlos Salinas de Gortari of Mexico; William K. Reilly, Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency; and President Francois Mitterrand of France. Following the news conference, the President went to the U.S. Ambassador's residence, where he greeted members of the American Embassy community.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on Iraqi President Saddam Hussein's Use of Force Against the Iraqi People

March 13, 1991

Saddam Hussein has a track record of using his military against his own population. We have received information over the past week that he has been using helicopters in an effort to quell civil disturbances against his regime. We are obviously very concerned about this. President Bush expressed his concern at the news con-

ference. This behavior is clearly inconsistent with the type of behavior the international community would like to see Iraq exhibiting. Iraq has to convince the world that its designs, both against the international community and its own population, are not military and aggressive.

The President's News Conference With President Francois Mitterrand of France in Martinique, French West Indies

March 14, 1991

President Mitterrand. Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. It was agreed between President George Bush and myself that we would meet again as soon as possible after the Gulf war. And President Bush suggested that he should come and see me, or come

and see us, we, the French, in French territory, which is what has just happened in Martinique. And I wish to thank the American President very warmly for having come to see us, and we are very

happy to welcome him here and to welcome him as a friend, as things should be.

And, at the same time, I would like to express to the distinguished representatives of Martinique—Members of Parliament, the Regional Council, et cetera, and General Council in particular—how very happy I am at the way we have been welcomed here. And even before President Bush arrived I was able to have enough time to talk with them of the problems specific to Martinique. And we were able to resume a dialog that we started together many years ago, in particular with President Cesaire.

Well, we talked about the questions of the day, so to speak. And primary, of course, we have the situation after the war in the Gulf. And after having reestablished the rule of law, after having achieved very considerable success on the part of the forces that were involved, well now the time has come to give thought, as we said we would beforehand, to give thought to a way to rebuild, or build—you can choose whichever you like—an equilibrium, a balance in the Middle East, a way in which the peoples of the Middle East can live together. And that is what diplomats are working at. And that is the reason for the present visit, or the recent visit of the American Secretary of State, Mr. Baker. It's also one of the reasons for which we had a lot of things to talk today about in Martinique, because we had to get the scale of values right with regard to the various problems that we have to deal with, which are of different kinds.

Now we will reply, President Bush and myself, to the questions that you may have to ask on the subject.

Now, we know perfectly well that the Palestinian problem and, by way of consequence, the relations between Israel and the Arab countries is the key problem through which all the other problems, in fact, arise. We examined various possible ways of approaching this. But all this is what this press conference will be about. And it's hard for me to imagine the questions that you will wish to ask. The best thing is for you to ask them, and then, of course, we'll try to answer them.

And so, after having said once again to President George Bush how very happy I

was to see him here in Martinique and receive him here and how very happy I was at the hours of talks we had together, both pleasant and useful, I think that probably he, himself, may wish to say a few words before you ask your questions.

President Bush.

President Bush. Thank you, Mr. President. What I would simply say is two things: one, express my gratitude to the hosts here in Martinique and also to President Mitterrand and his team for the hospitality; and also to say that we talked in terms of peace halfway around the world, about security and stability in the Gulf. We talked about peace in Lebanon, an area in which President Mitterrand has a profound knowledge. And also another area that fits that description is the Palestinian question, the question of the West Bank.

So, from the American side, these were exceptionally productive consultations, and they are in keeping with the spirit of consultation that both of us put into effect in the important relationship between France and the United States during the war. And this gives me an opportunity to thank President Mitterrand for France's steadfast, stalwart position, not just in the diplomatic field but, clearly, under Admiral [General] Roquejeoffre in the Gulf itself and under his boss, President Francois Mitterrand.

The American people are very, very grateful for that extraordinary—predictable, perhaps, but extraordinary cooperation.

President Mitterrand. Now it will be for you to ask questions. How would you like us to do this? I don't know you all, so we have a lot of journalists who aren't the usual places that I've seen in Paris. And so, therefore, I have to, in fact, make a random choice. So, forgive me if it's not always a fair one.

Sir, you.

U.S. Hostages in Lebanon

Q. President Bush, you've had a lot of success in getting the American POW's and hostages out of Iraq and Kuwait. After Secretary Baker's trip to Syria yesterday and his discussions, can you tell us, do you have any new hopes for getting the American hostages out of Lebanon?

President Bush. All along the way Secretary Baker discussed the plight of the American hostages held presumably in Lebanon, but I don't have any specifics on that or can I say that there is any positive points for optimism. But rumors continue to persist, and it's clearly in the interest of those countries that have some control over the hostages or influence over the hostages to permit them to go. So, let's hope that as a result of the Baker trip, as a result of the inquiries we continue to make to countries with whom we have good relations and those with whom we don't have good relations, that those people will be released. It would be a very helpful thing and would enable the U.S. to be a much more constructive player with more constructive role for peace.

Middle East Problems

Q. I would like to ask President Bush two questions. Mr. President, are you determined to solve the Palestinian problem the way you were determined to liberate Kuwait? And if so, on which basis and what formula—an international conference, direct negotiations between Israel and the Arab countries, or a regional conference? A last point: What is the importance you give to the Lebanese question? Thank you.

President Bush. The answer is, yes, to the first part of your question, we are determined to play a useful role. The answer to the second part of your question is, that is one of the reasons for my anxiousness to see President Mitterrand, to discuss exactly how we should proceed.

The United States has expressed its position on an international conference over and over again, saying that at the right time it could be useful. President Mitterrand has surfaced some ideas of his own that can be useful. And to respond to the second part of the question, we simply have not come across or settled on one path, one single approach, to try to solve this Palestine-Israel question.

It is very important that it do be solved. And we did discuss a lot of ideas, some of which I would not feel comfortable in bringing out here.

What was the third part of your question?

Q. The third part was Lebanon.

President Bush. Lebanon? I assured President Mitterrand, who is an expert in the area, that if there's any way that we can be helpful, we would like to do that. It is priority. And as I mentioned in my opening remarks, it is the security and stability of the Gulf, it is the Lebanon, and it is the Israeli-Palestine question. So yes, it is priority. We still think building on the Taif accords is the best approach.

Q. Mr. President, do you still think that Yasser Arafat remains the legitimate head and the only head of the Palestinian people, or at least the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people? President Mitterrand?

President Mitterrand. It's for the Palestinians to answer that. Mr. Yasser Arafat remains, to my knowledge, the leader of the PLO, and to my knowledge, the PLO still appears as the representative organization. There are doubtless other forces, too, who I think they should make themselves known, but that's the situation as it is right now. And there are also, just as you know, people who are elected, who are on the spot, and who are expressing themselves and asserting themselves. And I think that one of them very recently met with Mr. Baker. But it is not for me to determine who should represent what. I just take the facts of the situation as they are.

Syria-U.S. Relations

Q. President Mitterrand, can you tell us your views of the United States getting closer, perhaps even cozying up to President Hafiz al Assad, and whether your view of the apparent blank check that he has from the United States and Lebanon?

President Bush. At the risk of—[laughter]—it's the second part of his question that I would take exception to if you give me a chance when you finish the answer, Mr. President. [Laughter]

President Mitterrand. Of course, I mean, you're more authorized than I am to speak on this, and I entirely agree, mind you.

President Assad is part of the heads of state who have brought their Arab countries alongside our own forces in the Gulf war. I don't think the man should be reproached, and I think it was better that he

should do that from the opposite.

Now, if it's an opportunity—that gives us an opportunity to consider a certain number of problems of substance, and in particular the problem of Lebanon, well, then, the chances are that this rapprochement should be followed now by other rapprochements, if you like. And as I am expressing here myself on behalf of France, yes, I do. It's my hope that the sovereignty of Lebanon will be able to be fully asserted in accordance with the Taif agreements, which have indicated that that was the purpose of the exercise, and I have nothing to say against that.

President Bush. With your permission, Mr. President, I would simply add what Mr. Hines [Cragg Hines, Houston Chronicle] said was something about a blank check from the United States, which, of course, is totally fallacious. But, I can only add to what President Mitterrand said, that these discussions—that we were very pleased with Syria's role in the coalition, very pleased, indeed, that they were side by side on the ground with forces. I can tell you that Secretary Baker had a very long—and I think—"interesting" is an easy word—but I hope they'll be productive talks. And Syria is an important country in the area. They're vital to what happens in the Lebanon and, of course, they are vital a little longer-run in what solutions there are to the Palestinian question.

So, having contact with this country, very openly discussing our differences with them as we do, but trying to find common ground, in my view is a very good, common-sense approach following on the coalition's solidarity in the Gulf.

President Mitterrand. We can't really start a dialog on this as on an individual one, as there are a lot of members of the press who'd like to say something. But there are too many people. Perhaps I might ask a French journalist if he'd like to say something.

Middle East Problems

Q. Mr. President, I have a question for President Bush, to ask him if the American approach on the Middle Eastern problems has, in fact, changed since the war and because of the war? And I could put the same

question to President Mitterrand, too.

President Bush. I'm not sure our approach has changed. I like to think we have more credibility in the Middle East today as a result of our participation in the Gulf over there. In fact, I'm convinced that's true. But what we're now doing is trying to find the new approaches that you ask about, not by dictation but through consultation.

President Mitterrand. I would also answer that question myself. I remain perfectly loyal to the proposals and faithful to the proposals that I made in September last at the United Nations, subject, unfortunately, to one point that you—well, my proposal was designed to safeguard peace. But I did see what could happen, and the same proposals now, of course, after the war. But they remain, the general design remains the same.

An American journalist, perhaps, last.

Q. Mr. President, in the last week you've made several distinctions between the PLO as an organization and its leader, Yasser Arafat. And I'm wondering, in line with the question President Mitterrand answered, whether you would be more apt to be willing to resume a dialog with the PLO if Yasser Arafat were not its chairman, and whether you felt that it would be more likely to be included in a Middle East conference if that were the case.

President Bush. Well, as you may remember, I did say earlier on that we were very disappointed with the PLO's stance in solidarity with Saddam Hussein. In my view, they went further through their spokesman, head, Mr. Arafat, than they needed to go. And this has caused some concern among some of the countries that strongly supported the PLO in the past, some of the Arab countries. So, my view is this needs some time. We are not writing off anything, but we don't have any intention of resuming, for example, our dialog.

I like the way President Mitterrand phrased it now, saying that Palestinian representatives had indeed met with the Secretary of State. So, we'll pursue that track for a while and just see how the healing process goes. But I, again, expressed my disappointment that Arafat aligned himself far more than he needed to to protect his

flanks with Saddam Hussein. He simply bet on the wrong horse.

And now we've got a little time here to determine it. But yes, there's got to be discussion with Palestinians or you're not going to get this problem solved. And that's what Jim Baker was about, and that, of course, is what President Mitterrand and I talked about a long, long time today.

President Mitterrand. In any case, as far as we're concerned, the end of the war and the conditions under which it happened is such that it's not for us to try to open up all useful contacts and try to establish all useful contacts and try to really succeed in solving these very, very complex problems as we all know. So, in other words, neither of us—we don't reject either one or the other. All we're saying is that everyone must accept to abandon some of his demands.

Q. This is a question to President Bush. Have you, today, talked about President Mitterrand's proposal to have a summit at the Security Council, and did you give the answer of the United States, and what do you feel about the idea?

President Bush. I think all ideas that can make a contribution to peace should be put on the table and discussed. Yes, we touched on that. President Mitterrand—I'll let him speak to it himself, but there is great flexibility on the timing. I think he and I both agree that if we embrace a common position we want to feel that it is going to bear results. And so, that idea is out there. The United Nations played a very useful role in what's gone before. But there was no request on his part, nor did I state on our part when such a meeting might be the most timely.

But we saw many meetings of the Security Council during the Gulf war, and I think the world would agree that those meetings were very productive. And so—I'd leave it this way—there was simply a good discussion of that and several other key ideas.

Q. A question for both Presidents about Iraq. With no cease-fire in place and concern about civil unrest in Iraq, what will the coalition forces do if Saddam continues to try to put down unrest with his military machine?

President Mitterrand. That's just what is

happening right now. That's what he's doing, so it would appear. It seems to be what is happening with varying degrees of success. I, personally, am not sufficiently informed to be able to tell you who is winning the battle in various parts of the country of Iraq. I think with this sort of situational logic which is such that Mr. Saddam Hussein will end up by understanding that his errors of judgment and that his very serious military defeat will make his situation very difficult as a head of state in the future to discuss with other countries how to rebuild his country.

But right at the outset, we said that it was not our intention to conquer Iraq but to liberate Kuwait. As at the outset, we said that we aren't heading for Baghdad, we were not aiming for Baghdad. So, it's perfectly clear that it is not our intention, even if very often what we're seeing is a very sorry spectacle very often, but at the same time, we cannot arbitrate by military means all the conflicts in that part of the world or in other parts of the world. But the fact remains that there are certain rules—[inaudible]—not to the cease-fire yet, but to the temporary armistice. And if that was to be violated—but I think that will not be the case—the matter is over.

But the rules indicate clearly that Iraq is not free just to do anything. As far as France is concerned, that particular period of our intervention in the Middle East is now terminated.

President Bush. I listened very carefully to that answer, and I agree with it. I mean, we are not in there trying to impose a solution inside Iraq. So, I would agree with the way President Mitterrand phrased that. I would only add that I am concerned and I expect he is, too, about the reports coming out of there. But what President Mitterrand said in the beginning is true: Nobody has all the information about what's going on there, who's trying to emerge. But he cited the coalition goals, and I agree with him.

Q. A question for both of you, President Bush, President Mitterrand. Are you not somewhat irritated by the intransigence shown by Israel? And are you going to exercise perhaps more than friendly pressure on Mr. Shamir that he should perhaps be a little less intransigent?

President Bush. Well, your question implies to me a little bit that there's only one intransigent party in the Middle East. And so, what we're trying to do is get those who are deemed by one or another of us as intransigent to come forward. We have Arab countries that are in a state of war with Israel. And let's hope that out of this conflict in the Gulf, countries will see that the answer is to cease having a state of war. Let's hope that countries who have been unwilling to talk with Israel will be willing to talk with Israel. Let's hope Israel will be forthcoming.

But I just didn't want to leave the question such that there was an intransigence on the part of only one country. Yes, they've been reluctant to do certain things for valid reasons of their own security. But let us find ways now where we can kind of help guarantee their security requirements, and let's encourage those who have been unwilling to even talk to them, say nothing of end the state of war with them, to do both. So, that's what our diplomatic efforts will be aimed at.

President Mitterrand. One has to choose between peace and perpetual war. And if one wants to achieve peace, two conditions have to be met. The first is that one must look for reasonable compromise solutions in everyone's interest; therefore, one cannot, one cannot be intransigent. And secondly, we must ensure the security of everyone. That means the security of Israel, too. If those two conditions are met, I think one should condemn those that would prefer war to peace.

Q. For both Presidents. We've heard a lot of talk about territory for peace, land for peace. What exactly is it that you envision if land is given? Would it be a Palestinian state? Would it be an unarmed Palestinian state? What exactly is your vision there?

President Mitterrand. Forgive me. Well, I was thinking of something else. So, first I'll listen to President Bush and then I'll get the meaning of the question.

President Bush. We are not talking about a Palestinian state, per se. What we are doing is exploring. What Secretary Baker is doing is talking to the key parties, not just on the Palestinian question but on the Gulf and on the Lebanon. And then I hope

that we'll be able to get with our staunch friends, one of whom is standing right here, and others and find a way to bring about a solution to this question.

But we haven't gone that far. We do not have a set formula as to how that question should be resolved. The position of the United States has been—and I'll repeat it here—that a Palestinian state is not the answer. Others happen to think that it is the answer. So, let's find common ground and find a way to get to bring peace to that area.

Clearly, you're going to have to have—address ourselves to the homeland question—some question for a home for Palestinians. And President Mitterrand had some very good ideas that he expressed to me privately on that.

I would add, Jordan is an important country in all of this, not directly in response to your question. But though we've had strained relations with Jordan, I think we're in agreement that Jordan must not, and should not, be written off. So, we haven't gotten to the formulation yet. What we're trying to do is figure what will work.

President Mitterrand. Thank you very much, my dear President and friends. Now I understand the question. As far as I'm concerned, yes, I have used the word "state." And if you like, I can repeat it. I have been loyal to the U.N. resolutions, because when Israel was set up, it had been decided by the United Nations that there would be two states. One has forgotten one of the two parts of the resolutions since those days.

Now, I'm not saying that there should be such-and-such a form of state in such-and-such a place, but it is—I sense, if you like, intuitively, and it's also based on my knowledge of the history—and the certain dangerous history. I know that it's dangerous to refuse to a people that chose its vitality—it's a danger to refuse it any form of identity.

And so, all right, the next question is that one has to build in reality some kind of response to that concept. And that's the whole question. If you want to put the question to me, I would simply refer you to the U.N. resolutions which were adopted, admittedly, many, many, many years ago.

But those resolutions have not been canceled.

Q. A question to both of you, please. President Bush, could you clarify what you were talking about when you referred yesterday to the Iraqi use of helicopter gunships being in violation of the cease-fire? And you also implied that American troops would stay in southern Iraq as long as such a thing was happening. Some people could say—a devil's advocate could say Saddam Hussein has the right to quash internal revolt and that has nothing to do with any cease-fire accords.

And, President Mitterrand, you seem to have indicated that you feel that at least these two powers should stay out of Iraq's internal affairs.

President Bush. Well, my answer on the helicopters is: That was not our understanding that they would be used to quash their own citizens. And I have nothing more to say to it, except all that does is make it very, very complicated in terms of bringing about a final cease-fire—formalized, signed cease-fire.

I don't think I said anything about what I'm going to do about troop dispositions in there, but clearly those troops are not going to be—all of them out there until there's a cease-fire—a formalized cease-fire. And I'd like to see—and we talked about this a little bit today—some peace-keeping arrangement. I want to get our troops home. I do not want to play into the hands of Iran and other countries that have suggested what we want is a permanent stationing of U.S. troops in the area. I want to bring them home.

But I'd like to have some security arrangements in place. And all I'm saying is, using helicopters like this to put down one's own people does not add to the stability of the area and makes it very difficult. And besides—I'll repeat—it was not my understanding that they were going to use helicopters for this nature; it was represented that they were to be used for something else.

President Mitterrand. France sent her soldiers alongside friends, in particular American friends, in order to implement the U.N. resolutions. The goals that you mentioned are the goals set by the United Nations.

And, in fact, we have not been asked to reestablish law and order within a country once the neighboring country had been liberated, which is now the case.

You, sir.

Q. France and the United States have traditionally taken a slightly different position on the question of an international conference on Middle East peace. After the war, that question is in the air again. Is there still a difference between the French and the American views on that issue?

President Mitterrand. Well, I repeated my own point of view so often that I'm almost embarrassed to be repeating myself so often. But for a very long time, I've thought that it was possible to achieve peace in the Israeli-Arab conflict by a bilateral dialog. And that is why I was one of the few French politicians at the time—this was many years ago—to have approved of the Camp David agreements, because my feeling was that they reestablished peace, anyway, between Egypt and Israel.

For a very long time, it was my wish that this would be the case for others, and I believed this would be possible. But also, for a very long time now, I no longer believe that to be possible. And so, I had hopes. Those hopes were not fulfilled. And I gave a lot of thought to this. And so, I reached the conclusion, in the light of certain ways of approaching history, if you like, that the dialog inevitably had to be a multilateral dialog, that you had to bring in a multiple interest, different interests, which would exercise some influence, which would reestablish a climate for compromise solutions among the protagonists, getting away, if you like, from the direct force-to-force relationship between the protagonists. And that is why I proposed a conference or several international conferences, in order to try to tackle and approach the various problems of the Middle East.

But I did not, mind you, ever indicate exactly how many people this should be, or I didn't eliminate or exclude anyone. It's not for me to decide that kind of thing. But I think that the procedure would probably turn out to be more effective than the other one that hasn't worked.

What I'm trying to achieve is peace by

general agreement and that peace should rule the Middle East. If it is necessary, as I think is the case, that outside powers should take part in such discussions, well, then that's the way to go about it. But if, on the other hand, the countries of the region think that they're capable of doing this together just among themselves—Israel, Saudi Arabia, and Iraq and Syria and the others, et cetera—well, so much the better. So much the better. The important thing is that peace should win the day.

President Bush. My view, Gerry [Gerald Seib, Wall Street Journal], is it has not changed. We've said a conference at an appropriate time. But we've got a chance now to think anew. And that's what we're in the process of trying to do here.

Q. You said the period of French intervention in the Middle East is terminated. Do you have any doubts, or do you disagree with the continued presence of the coalition forces in southern Iraq? Are you in dispute at all with President Bush on that?

And a second question for President Bush, if I may. Sir, in the 2 weeks since the war ended, it's only now that we've seen these pictures of the destruction of the convoys of Iraqi vehicles on the roads from Kuwait to Basra, what one of the allied pilots called "a turkey shoot." Do you have any thoughts, Mr. President, that perhaps we let the fighting go on too long and too hard?

President Bush. No. I'll answer my part now. No. None at all.

President Mitterrand. On my side, the answer is simple. Forgive my repeating myself. I consider our matters as being fulfilled. We've done our job. If it remains necessary in view of the various movements that are taking place in the region to ensure that the new focuses of unrest don't burst up again, well, then, we'll try to help and we'll do whatever the Security Council decides. But we will not go beyond the Security Council. That's all I said, and there's no need to dwell on this, I think.

Q. My question is addressed to you both, Mr. Presidents. What, in your analysis, is safer for the security of the Gulf area: The remaining of Saddam Hussein, weakened and having lost the war, or the takeover by fundamentalist Shiite regime?

President Mitterrand. I don't decide about the interests of France on the basis of preferences of that kind. Otherwise, there would be tremendous upheavals, there would be constant upheavals on the day which I would tell you about my intimate feelings about this war or that war. But that isn't the point. But which would I be most afraid of—rebellion on the part of the Shiites for the moment—you said—you must recognize the fact that Saddam Hussein hasn't had too many pleasant things for us. He has rejected all opportunities for peace, and he is paying the price of war. And it's not for me to judge those who want to take his place. It's not for me to judge them at the moment, so I'm not going to answer your question.

President Bush. I agree with his answer. I'm not going to answer your question either. [Laughter] But you spell out two hypotheses. It's a little too negative. Perhaps there's something that's a little more positive than either of those two alternatives. Let's hope so.

President Mitterrand. The lady.

Q. Mr. President, I'd like to return to the question of the hostages for a moment. There are reports that Iran is offering its good offices, its influence, in trying to secure their freedom if in exchange Israel would free Sheik Obeid. Can you comment on that, please?

President Bush. No, I can't because I know nothing about it. I've read the reports, but nobody has come to me saying this is an offer from Iran.

President Mitterrand. Soon it will be the end, so President Bush can go home. President Bush still has some traveling to do.

Q. Mr. President—President Bush, that is—may I ask if you are not just a bit disappointed in those states that many Americans feel were salvaged by this coalition, specifically Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, that they did not approach Secretary Baker with a bit more flexibility on the question of making peace with Israel?

President Bush. I would say that there's very few of us know exactly what they did say to Secretary Baker. And I had reported to me, by the Secretary, that there was some progress made. And so, I'm not going

to look at any negative point there. The Saudis and the Kuwaitis have been very, very cooperative. And let's hope that the Baker trip will be the first, and then there'll be some more steps. And then there will be some international action that President Mitterrand was talking about. And maybe the French will go off and do something. But let's hope that each step moves things forward.

I am not about to say that the Saudis and the Kuwaitis were not forthcoming. And if you're ever going to accomplish something, regrettably what is discussed with them must be kept confidential. Peace has avoided us for far too long out there, and the last thing I want to do is to try to be premature in assessing what one or the other coalition partners might be willing to do or have said that they're willing to do.

But I am not discouraged, Wyatt [Wyatt Andrews, CBS News], at all as a result of the report I received from Secretary Baker.

President Mitterrand. I consider that what Mr. Baker is doing is very useful. Because already, they have managed to clear the ground. They helped to clear the ground, and it's a ground which is pretty cluttered up. And we intend taking part in this work that really has to be done. There's a lot of diplomacy that is going to have to be done in order to avoid, once again, people who have recourse to military force. So, I think that our duty is clear. And what Mr. Baker is doing is going to provide us with material for our assessment on what we should do in the Middle East. And he's establishing contacts. And we must open up new paths in relations with states. And it is our common duty. And we will greatly benefit from the type of talks that he is having.

You, sir. Yes. And then I think this is, as you say, last but one, right?

Q. This is for President Bush. To follow on your answer to John's [John Cochran, NBC News] question, are you at all surprised that this process of nailing down a cease-fire and formally ending the war seems to be bogging down what you called details yesterday? And secondly, is there any chance that we're going to have a Korea-like situation where some time from now we're still going to be fighting over

when the troops leave Iraq and when there's going to be a formal end to the war?

President Bush. I don't see a good chance for a Korea-like situation. I am concerned about the instability inside of Iraq. But I think President Mitterrand put that very well when he said that was not an objective for us to dictate or control the situation in there. I think when you look back at how promptly Iraq came to that tent and then followed on with several of the requirements, I think that that's a reason to be optimistic.

But we are not going to permit this to drag on in terms of U.S. significant presence a la Korea. So, I'm not worried about that parallel.

President Mitterrand. Well, I think that we'll probably bring this to a close. Madame, you will have the last word, right?

Q. It's a question for both of you. I'd like to ask you whether you think that in this process for the establishment of peace and security in the whole of the region of the Near and Middle East, do you think there's room for the solution of the problem of Cyprus? And if so, in what framework?

President Mitterrand. Well, clearly, the problem of Cyprus is a problem that exists in its own right. It is not a problem directly related to the problems that we've just been talking about since the beginning of this conversation with the press. It's a problem that exists in its own right, but it is also part of—well, it's a matter of international law. And United Nations have, on several occasions, expressed themselves. So, this is a problem that is not forgotten. But you, yourself, have so far centered your questions mainly on the Middle East. Cyprus is not actually part of the Middle East. It's not very far, admittedly.

Now, I'd simply like to say in closing that we did also talk about other things. We even talked about Europe. [Laughter] Yes, and North Africa, too. Europe, which is very alive in all its diversity—the movements that are taking place in Europe and the awakening of nationalities and the attempts, already pretty well advanced, to sort of construct Europe in all areas. We talked about all that in very friendly—it was appropriate.

I just wanted to add this information be-

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cause we're here on the American continent side of the ocean, so it's natural that wasn't the main thing that you were concerned about, I did want you to know that we did talk about Europe, too. We have problems there, too.

Well, anyway, thank you very much, Mr. President. Thank you very much for your presence in our midst. And thank you, ladies and gentlemen. We will be meeting again soon, but somewhere else.

President Bush. Mr. President, with your permission—she asked both, and I didn't pop in there. But on Cyprus, again, the U.N. mandate is the thing, and the mandate of the Secretary-General. Those are the key words in terms of the resolution of the Cyprus question in terms of U.S. policy. And that's what we will be backing, is the Secretary-General's mandate, hoping that that will lead to peace in Cyprus.

Thank you all very much.

Note: The President's 74th news conference began at 4:30 p.m. in the Bougainvillier Room at the Hotel Meridien. President Mitterrand spoke in French, and his remarks were translated by an interpreter. In the news conference, the following persons were referred to: Deputy Aime Cesaire, former President of the Regional Council of Martinique; Secretary of State James A. Baker III; Yasser Arafat, leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization; President Hafiz al-Assad of Syria; President Saddam Hussein of Iraq; Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel; and Sheik Abdul Karim Obeid, Moslem religious leader and Hizballah leader who was abducted by Israeli forces in southern Lebanon in 1989. Parts of this news conference could not be verified because the tape was incomplete. Following the news conference, President Bush traveled to Bermuda.

Nomination of William G. Curran, Jr., To Be United States Director of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

March 15, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate William G. Curran, Jr., of New York, to be U.S. Director of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development at the Department of Treasury in Washington, DC.

Currently he is a member of the council and chairman of the European working party for FIMBRA (Financial Intermediaries, Managers and Brokers Regulatory Association) and a special adviser to the Economic and Social Committee of the European Communities in London, Eng-

land. From 1988 to 1990, Mr. Curran served as a private financial consultant in London, England. Prior to this he served as chairman of First Chicago Ltd. in London, England, 1970–1988.

Mr. Curran graduated from Yale University (B.A., 1951) and the University of Southern California, London program (M.A., 1979). He was born June 10, 1927, in New York, NY. Mr. Curran served in the U.S. Marine Corps, 1951–1953. Mr. Curran is married, has two children, and resides in London, England.

The President's News Conference With Prime Minister John Major of the United Kingdom in Hamilton, Bermuda

March 16, 1991

The Prime Minister. We might start now if everyone is content. We have very little

time, I'm afraid, only about 15 or so minutes. So we'll be——

Q. I have a question, I have a question.
[Laughter]

The Prime Minister. Well, I'll see if I can flush you later.

We have about 15 minutes, so we'll be as swift as we can. Can I just say by way of introduction, we've had some extremely useful discussions this morning covering a very wide area. I think they have come at a very appropriate time at the end of the Gulf conflict. There was a great deal to discuss, a great deal to learn from the conflict. And it also gave me the opportunity of expressing to the President the tremendous admiration that is felt in the United Kingdom and elsewhere for the remarkable way in which he led this particular enterprise.

Amongst the matters we were able to discuss this morning were, of course, the aftermath of the Gulf, the general position of security in the Middle East, the present circumstances in the Soviet Union, the GATT rounds, the developing situation in South Africa, arms control, and an interim report on Secretary Baker's talks in the Soviet Union.

So, it was a fairly wide agenda. But I won't elaborate on it now. I'll invite the President to say a few words, and then perhaps we can take your questions.

The President. Mr. Prime Minister, all I want to do is thank you for the hospitality, thank the Governor General of Bermuda and, of course, the Premier, and say we've enjoyed it. And I agree with you that these talks are very, very helpful. And I think it's fair to say that we are determined now to go forward and each country try to be a catalyst for peace, building on our success in the Gulf.

And so, thank you, sir, and I'm just delighted to be with you once again.

The Prime Minister. Right. Shall we take some questions then? Can I take the lady in the second row?

Situation in Iraq

Q. Thank you. We just listened, Mr. President, to Saddam Hussein's speech, and he said the insurgency in the south had been crushed but continued in the north. And he also seemed to be issuing a very strong threat once again to the Kurds, say-

ing that if they persisted they would be crushed like those who preceded them. Do you have any comment on that?

The President. Crushed like those that preceded them?

Q. Like those who preceded them. I think it was a reference—I don't want to put words in his mouth, but—

The President. No, I have learned long ago not to comment on something that I haven't heard or haven't authoritatively read, but there is dissension inside Iraq. That is a matter that we're not involved in. And I would simply repeat that Saddam's credibility remains at an all-time low ebb as far as the United States is concerned.

Q. I wonder if I could ask you both if you see any possible role for either British or American forces intervening militarily in Iraq?

The President. I do not. We are not—that would be going beyond our mandate. Now, I will say this: that at the tent meeting, certain arrangements were made and certain ground rules spelled out—British and U.S. commanders agreeing, the Saudis, all the coalition forces, agreeing and telling Iraq certain things should not happen. The movement of aircraft, for example. And so, they should not violate the conditions that they agreed to.

But having said that, none of us want to move forces into Baghdad or to—frankly, we don't want to have any more fighting. But they know what the ground rules are, and they ought to play by those rules, live by them.

The Prime Minister. There's no more to be said. I think that's precisely it.

Q. Mr. President, in that speech of Saddam Hussein, he also indicated that he was willing to set up some kind of multiparty system, even perhaps verging on democracy. What do you make of that kind of talk from Saddam Hussein? And also, would that be something that the United States could live with? Could Saddam Hussein stay in power in Baghdad under that kind of arrangement?

The President. I find it very difficult to see a situation under which we would have normalized relations with Saddam Hussein

still in power. His credibility is zilch, zero, zed. And if he wants to talk about this, fine. But what people are looking for I think is compliance with—fully compliance of United Nations resolutions. It is complying with the cease-fire terms. And I don't know what this speech is about; I simply can't comment on it. But if he's proclaiming that Iraq will be a democratic nation, fine. But that's—I want to see—the proof of that pudding is in the eating.

Soviet-U.S. Relations

Q. Mr. President and Prime Minister: You mentioned the interim report from Secretary Baker on his talks yesterday. What conclusions do you draw about future relations with the Soviet Union in view of the apparent lack of progress on control, both CFE [conventional forces in Europe] and START?

The Prime Minister. Well, insofar as CFE are concerned, Secretary Baker reaffirmed what I said to Mr. Gorbachev 2 days ago about the resubordination of a larger amount of Soviet military to the Navy. I think Mr. Gorbachev has taken the point. It's a matter he'll clearly have to look at. His military are a good deal more hard-line about that matter than I think he is, but I think he now understands the absolute imperative of sticking with the CFE agreement that he signed.

On START, I think there's a general wish to proceed with the START talks again. We must hope that that proves to be possible. But we must make sure, in my judgment, that the CFE agreement itself is actually enacted before one can go too far on START.

The President. I can't add to that because the Baker-Gorbachev meeting and Baker-Bessmertnykh meetings have tracked very much what the Prime Minister has just said came out of his meeting. So, the Soviet position has been—I think the Prime Minister expressed it very well, and Jim Baker made clear, as did the Prime Minister in his meetings, that the naval infantry question must be resolved and that we've got to go forward to CFE agreement as we all—along the lines that we thought we were entering into. So, I have no difference at all there.

Sanctions Against Iraq

Q. Mr. President and Mr. Prime Minister, what kinds of steps do you think Iraq needs to take in order for the economic sanctions to be lifted, and is the supervised destruction of their chemical weapons stockpile one of those steps that you think has to be taken?

The Prime Minister. I certainly would like to see the supervised destruction of their chemical weapons. I think that is extremely important for future security in the Middle East. There are a raft of matters, most of which—all of which I think spring out of the Security Council resolutions of recent months that will need to be incorporated in the cease-fire proposals. There's a considerable amount we need to see. I think we do need to see, for example, the destruction of the chemical weapons; that's certainly the case.

I think there's a good deal else we need to see. We need to make it absolutely clear, and it needs to be absolutely clear for the Iraqis, that they actually recognize the position that now exists in Kuwait and that that is going to be a permanent recognition. We need some assurances on that.

I think we have to look at wider issues as well. We'll certainly have to look at the question of arms control in the area. That's a matter that will need to be developed, I think, very probably amongst the Permanent Five, though there are other mechanisms for doing it.

The President. The only thing I could add to that, some arrangements for peace-keeping—perhaps a role for the United Nations, perhaps a role for an Arab force. But there's a lot of details that have to follow. But the Prime Minister clicked off the major concerns that we have, and I would say, sir, that our coalition is united on this.

The Prime Minister. I think the two things, actually, one might actually add to that, of course, are the release of Kuwaiti detainees and perhaps some hypothecation of oil revenues in order to meet some of the loss and costs that have been incurred in Kuwait.

European Security

Q. There seems to be a growing discus-

sion in Europe about a defense unit for the security of Europeans. What I'm wondering is whether, Mr. Bush, you see this as an exclusion of the U.S. and how you feel that may affect NATO? Because that's been its traditional role. And Mr. Prime Minister, what's your thoughts on it?

The President. I'll be glad to start by saying certainly in the conversation that we had today there is no differences in terms of where the U.K. and the United States stand. I mean, I don't think the United Kingdom is foreseeing the pulling out from our responsibilities for security by the United States. So, I had discussions of this with President Mitterrand, and there have been some nuances of difference, perhaps—not necessarily between the French and the United States but between some in Europe and the United States—and I think that they're manageable differences.

The United States has a key role. We think that we've performed that role adequately in the past, and we have every intention of fulfilling what is in our national security interest in the future. And I think the presence where we continue to have a strong NATO, for example, is in our interest.

After all, though tensions are lessened, there still are a lot of question marks out there. But I can say in terms of my discussions with the Prime Minister, I don't think we have differences on this point, but I'll leave it to him.

The Prime Minister. There are absolutely no differences at all. NATO has very successfully kept the peace in Europe since the Second World War. It has been the cornerstone of the peace, and the American presence in NATO and the presence of their troops in Europe has been absolutely fundamental to the security of Europe. So, we certainly would wish to see absolutely nothing that would damage that.

I think what some of the Europeans are concerned about—and I think they're right to be concerned about that—is the fact that Europe will need to make a greater proportionate contribution to the communal defense of Europe. But I think that is a contribution that will have to be channeled through NATO. And there's no difference whatsoever between the United States and

Britain on that point.

Situation in Iraq

Q. Both of you said you don't want to see any more fighting in Iraq. I'm wondering, how do you intend to enforce the terms of the tent agreement? Would that be just another thing under the umbrella of lifting economic sanctions, or do you have something else in mind?

The Prime Minister. I don't think we want to go into detail about that. We've made it fairly clear to the Iraqis what we expect them to do. I think we must wait for them to do it. It's our expectation that they both would and should.

Q. Are you ruling out military action?

The President. We're not ruling anything in or out. But we're making clear—as General Schwarzkopf did, I think, just yesterday—that they must abide by agreements made, and there are many agreements in the future that we haven't ironed out, many provisions in the future that we expect Iraq will comply with—the Prime Minister having set out a very good litany right here. So, we're not trying to elevate the chance of further military action. When we said cease-fire, we ceased firing, and we want to see that formalized. And that's what we're approaching. And I won't go into any hypothesis on that.

British-U.S. Role in the Middle East

Q. The President spoke about the role for Britain and the United States as catalysts for peace. How do you see the two separate roles? Is there a specific role for Britain and not a specific role for the United States?

The President. No, I don't look at it that way, but we have separate initiatives. For example, the Prime Minister went over and, amongst his talks in the Middle East itself, he began exploring avenues for peace. Secretary Baker is doing that now on a trip that he took, and ending up—now I guess he's on his way to Turkey.

At each step of the way, each of us will be exploring, and then we'll have talks like this. There's going to be probably some United Nations role to play. There's going to be bilateral relations between ourselves—I'm speaking now for the United

States and the State of Israel. We have communications now and contacts with Syria. I happen to think that that can be catalytic for peace. So, we're not talking about an assignment to the United States to do A, B, and C, and for the U.K. to do what follows on—X, Y, and Z—or vice versa. And we had talks with Mr. Mitterrand about this.

So, what we are trying to do is say, look, we now have a renewed Western credibility—certainly coalition force credibility. And let's use that to try to bring peace to Lebanon, try to bring peace to the Israel-Palestine area, the West Bank, et cetera, and try to bring peace and security and stability to the Gulf. And there isn't one formula yet, and I don't think there will be a single formula until a lot more consultation has taken place.

Some have suggested the instant convening of an international conference. The policy of the United States has been, a conference at an appropriate time might be useful. That's been our policy for the last 11 years. But we are not going to urge that at this point until we see that it would be productive.

You don't want to have a conference and some people fail to show up, if presence there at the conference is an absolute sine qua non for success. So, we're going to just keep talking, keep consulting, but not tarry. I do think that we ought to seize the moment. And I know that's the goal of the United States, and I gather after these thorough consultations this morning that that is the view of the U.K.

Soviet Role in the Middle East

Q. Mr. President, you speak of the coalition force credibility. The Soviets are not part of that coalition. Secretary Baker met with the Soviets in the last couple of days. You two have discussed the Soviet role in the new Middle East. What is a valid role for the Soviets now, as not being a member of that coalition? Is it just a member of the United Nations? How far do we go with it?

The President. Remember—you appropriately pointed on the United Nations. The Soviet Union's state remains solidly with the United Kingdom, the United States, and others in the United Nations. Had that not

been the case, obviously the United Nations would not have had the positive role that it had. I gather from just the preliminary report—not talking to him but a preliminary report—that Mr. Zoellick passed along to me and to the Prime Minister that Jim Baker felt that, after talks with Gorbachev and Bessmertnykh, that the Soviets wanted to still play a constructive role.

They have interests in the Middle East. We don't view this as something that's against us. And so, true, they were not in the coalition in the sense of having forces, but they worked very cooperatively with us at the United Nations and inasmuch as there's going to be some—there should probably be some U.N. role, perhaps the blue helmets along some peacekeeping line, we want to continue to work with the Soviets. We want to continue to keep that cooperation.

So, I don't think their failure to have troops on the ground in the Middle East—which we didn't ask them to do, incidentally—is a detriment to their playing a useful role for peace. They know a lot of the cast of characters there. I'd love to see them improve relations with the State of Israel. I think if they did that, that could be a very important point in how this peace is brought about.

So, I see them, after the Baker talks—and again, I'd defer to the Prime Minister who did have his own talks with Mr. Gorbachev on that—but I see them as still wanting to play a constructive—not obstruction but constructive role with whatever follows on.

The Prime Minister. I can certainly confirm that. In the discussions I had with Mr. Gorbachev less than a fortnight ago, he made that perfectly clear in perfectly clear terms that he wished to play a constructive role in an ongoing settlement in the Middle East. And I see no reason to doubt his bona fideness in that respect.

Withdrawal of British Forces From Iraq

Q. Prime Minister, if a formal cease-fire cannot be arranged until Saddam stops deploying his remaining forces, what does that mean for the timetable for the return of British forces back to the U.K.? And if American forces do become involved, would British forces become involved as

well?

The Prime Minister. There are too many premises there that may not come about, to be precise. I don't know precisely when we'll have a cease-fire. We're looking at the moment at what a cease-fire resolution might contain, and it may be quite a substantial resolution; there's quite a lot to get in it. And I don't think we can address those secondary questions until we have that resolution. It may be that we'll have one broadly ready to begin presenting at the end of next week, but I think there can be no certainty about that.

At the moment, the return of British troops continues. We had Security Council resolutions to meet when we sent the troops there. Those Security Council resolutions have been met, and the troops are now returning home. But I think the other premises you raise can't be answered at this stage.

I think that is the last question we can take, I'm afraid. The British element of the press corps may be interested to know that England beat France 21–19. [Laughter]

Thank you very much.

U.S. Hostages in Lebanon

Q. Mr. President, can you take a question on Terry Anderson, sir? Today starts his 7th year in captivity. What message would you send to him?

The President. We're raising it every chance we get, and will continue to.

Note: The President's 75th news conference began at 12:17 p.m. at Government House. The following persons were referred to in the news conference: Secretary of State James A. Baker III; Gov. Desmond Langley and Premier John W.D. Swan of Bermuda; President Saddam Hussein of Iraq; President Mikhail Gorbachev and Foreign Minister Aleksandr Bessmertnykh of the Soviet Union; President Francois Mitterrand of France; Gen. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, commander of the U.S. forces in the Persian Gulf; Robert B. Zoellick, Counselor of the Department of State; and hostage Terry Anderson, who was kidnapped in Beirut, Lebanon, on March 16, 1985.

Remarks at the Community Welcome for Returning Troops in Sumter, South Carolina

March 17, 1991

Thank you all. Thank you all very, very much. Thank you, Governor Campbell, thank you so very much. And thank you all for that warm welcome. Mayor Creech, thank you, sir. The City Council Chairman Gray, I thank you. To Senator Hollings and the distinguished Members of the House of Representatives who are with us today; my thanks to Nancy Thurmond, whose husband is away overseas, but one of the strongest supporters the military ever had—Senator Strom Thurmond, my thanks to him. And, General Olsen, to you, sir, my respects—just back from superb service overseas. I'm delighted to be on this platform with you.

But most of all, thank you, Sumter. What a fantastic welcome. Thank you for your courage. Thank you for your sacrifice. Thank you for your example. And thank

you for showing all what a great land this is. And thank you for letting me come and share in this, my first, but this wonderful reunion. I couldn't be happier to be here. Thank you.

What is it, what is it about Sumter and Sumter County that breeds war heroes? In this century alone, you have supplied some of our greatest warrior-citizens. General George Mabrey, who died just last year, was the second most decorated soldier in the history of the United States. And as many of you know, he helped train a young lieutenant colonel in Vietnam, and that colonel was General Norman Schwarzkopf.

And of course, the coalition victory in Kuwait would not have been possible without General Chuck Horner. Mary Jo, we are delighted that you're here with us today.

Now stand up—[*applause*]. You see, for those of you who didn't follow it—and that's not many—General Horner merged people and plane from 30 bases here in the United States, 6 Navy carriers, the Marines, and 9 allied nations into a seamless theater air force. And he mapped out the most intense, most successful air assault in history. And we are very grateful to him. You see, it was that powerful, precise air assault that helped coalition forces crush Saddam's war machine, while sparing innocent Iraqi citizens and while saving allied lives. Can you think of a better way to celebrate the 50th anniversary of Shaw Air Force Base than this? I can't. It is fantastic.

You don't have to wear a star to be a hero. We're surrounded by such people today. Let's start with the mother of all units at Shaw, the headquarters. [*Laughter*] The 9th Air Force and the U.S. Central Command Air Forces. And let's thank the 363d Tactical Fighter Wing. [*Applause*] Look at these guys. And let's thank the 507th Tactical Air Control Wing. [*Applause*] And all the other units and tenant units here. And let's not forget other South Carolinians—the McIntyre Air National Guard Unit and the forces from all across this great State.

For those of you who are a little groggy from last night's flight home, welcome home. We're delighted to have you all back. I can't tell you how proud we are of each and every one of you. And to all our servicemen all across this country, we say thank you. And to the veterans of every conflict, we say thank you. And let this new spirit in our country give proper recognition to the Vietnam veterans. Their time has come.

And to all of those who have returned from overseas, God bless you. Please stand up so we can see each and every one of you. There they are. [*Applause*] And to those who toil still over there, God bless them, too. You know, you all not only helped liberate Kuwait, you helped this country liberate itself from old ghosts and doubts. And when you left, it was still fashionable to question America's decency, America's courage, America's resolve. No one, no one in the whole world doubts us anymore.

What you did, you helped us revive the

America of our old hopes and dreams. And this nation learned something else during Desert Storm: You don't have to wear a uniform to be a war hero. Here, crowded on the bleachers, and out there in the field are heroes and heroines of all ages—mothers, fathers, sisters, brothers, children, neighbors, friends. And while you in the service were overseas—I've never seen anything like it—the loved ones and even strangers all across our great country hung out yellow ribbons, unfurled flags, sent letters and gifts to those of you overseas. And while you service men and women fought on distant sands, those you left behind talked and prayed. And I know that every little thought, every good wish, every whispered prayer somehow echoed in the hearts of the fighters far away. No one understands this magic, but it is the kind of blessing that enables good people to accomplish great deeds.

But there is something very, very special about Sumter's sacrifice and its triumph, and you all know it. I had the pleasure of visiting here in 1988. And since then, Hurricane Hugo ripped through 12,000 homes in this area, destroyed nearly \$700-million worth of property in its high winds and pouring rains, shredded your homes and your neighborhoods, turned trees into tinder. Sumter gathered its strength after the storm and began literally to pick up the pieces.

But just as things seemed to be turning around, the war erupted. And you did something extraordinary. You sent many of your finest men and women to serve. Troops departed. Reservists left their workplaces. And some people, newly married, were separated by war. Mothers bore children to fathers who looked across the horizon at an unseen foe.

Captain Dale Cormier died fighting for his country. And Captain Spike Thomas had to be plucked behind enemy lines. And, Captain Thomas, it's great to see you here today, sir. Where is he? And while you're all standing, let me also salute Lieutenant Neck Dodson, who led your rescue. We're glad he's here, too.

And as the war loomed, you in Sumter did not give in to despair or fear. You re-

cruited new businesses and new jobs, and while the troops were away, you continued to build a new city, a better city—a city that is more like a large family. And you planted the seeds of prosperity among hardship's ruin. And I've talked in recent weeks about America's renewal, and today you feel it. You see it all around us here today.

And I'm amazed but never surprised at the incredible things our people do. Our success in the war showed that we take a backseat to no one when it comes to courage, ingenuity, dedication to principle. But it also showed that we do great things when we trust our people. We would not have enjoyed such success if someone had tried to micromanage the war from Washington, DC. We entrusted the operations to Sumter's products and heirs, and look where we are today.

And I'm proud to say that we did it without arrogance around the world. We led without gloating or arrogance. And I think that's an American tradition as well.

You know—let me just say this in finale—look around you. Here is today's triumph

but also tomorrow's hope. Here's what we fight for: family, friends. Here is what we love.

Thank you again for letting me be a part of this emotional homecoming. I'll never forget it as long as I live. God bless each and every one of you. Thank you very much.

Note: The President spoke at 4:32 p.m. at Sumter Memorial Stadium. In his remarks, he referred to Gov. Carroll A. Campbell of South Carolina; Stephen M. Creech, mayor of Sumter; Rubin Gray, chairman of the Sumter County Council; Senator Ernest F. Hollings; Nancy Thurmond, wife of Senator Strom Thurmond; Maj. Gen. Thomas Olsen, vice commander, 9th Air Force and Central Command Forces; Gen. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, commander of the U.S. forces in the Persian Gulf; Mary Jo Horner, wife of Lt. Gen. Charles Horner, commander, 9th Air Forces and Central Command Air Forces; President Saddam Hussein of Iraq; and Capt. Dale Cormier, Capt. Spike Thomas, and Lt. Neck Dodson, servicemen stationed at Fort Sumter.

Remarks at the Presentation Ceremony for the Elie Wiesel Foundation Humanitarian Award and an Exchange With Reporters March 18, 1991

Dr. Wiesel. This is the award presented to you, Mr. President. It reads: "To George Bush, for he defends the victims of dictatorship and oppression with passion, courage, and fervor. Elie Wiesel Foundation for the Humanity. March 18, 1991."

The President. It's a great honor to receive this. And it's a special honor for me to receive it from you, a man I admire greatly. Thank you, sir, very very much.

Dr. Wiesel. And this is the citation.

Dear Mr. President: At another time, in another age, another President declared that "Victory has a thousand fathers." But the most recent American triumph in the Gulf had only one father. And yet we are here today not only because you have brought about that magnificent victory. We of the Foundation have wished to honor

you long before Saddam Hussein invaded Kuwait, thus becoming a symbol of dictatorship and oppression.

Mr. President, 10 months ago, we invited you to accept this award because we perceived in you those qualities that the whole world now celebrates today—your moral courage and unshakeable resolve. We knew that we shared the common belief that the world must change, not only for the United States and for the West but for all humanity.

Among the tasks our Foundation has set for itself is the unrelenting examination of the roots of hate. Why are some nations trapped in a circle of evil? Why are some peoples the continual targets for persecu-

tion? Why do tyrannies flourish in some parts of the world and not in others?

These are the vital questions of our era—of any era. The difference is that for the first time in this tortured century we are truly on the threshold of “a new world order,” to use your inspiring and memorable phrase.

Thanks to you, Mr. President, small nations feel more secure. Thanks to you, evil has been dealt a dramatic blow. Thanks to you, Mr. President, the last decade of the 20th century may well be remembered for its quest for peace rather than its obsession with violence and death.

As for Israel, Mr. President, I am sure that you are aware of the depths of our involvement with her trials and struggles. We thank you for your understanding of those trials and struggles. We thank you for the Patriots. We thank you for helping to rescue Jews from Ethiopia and the Soviet Union.

Mr. President, I, a refugee from Eastern Europe, am now a proud and loyal citizen of the United States. But spiritually I claim Israel's destiny as my own. I do not live in Israel, and yet I cannot imagine living without Israel.

We of the Foundation fervently hope that your administration will continue its resounding commitment to her security. Surely, she will remain our most steadfast ally in the Middle East. We are confident that persuasion other than pressure, trust rather than suspicion, will continue to govern your relationship with Jerusalem, whose prophetic message of peace is at the heart of its legacy.

We believe in your vision, Mr. President. We believe in the dawn of the new world order. For that reason and many others, it is a privilege for us to honor you today.

Signed Elie Wiesel.

I shall sign it for you.

The President. Please do.

Dr. Wiesel. Mr. President, you have given out so many pens, I think the time has come for you to receive one. [Laughter]

The President. I don't give out such nice ones, though. [Laughter] This is beautiful. Thank you very much.

Dr. Wiesel. I hope you will sign the peace agreement between Israel and the Arab

States with this pen.

The President. Well, we're going to try. We've just had a meeting with our Secretary of State who had good visits in Israel and in other countries. So, we want to seize the moment. We want to go forward now while there is this feeling of good will and then common agreement—common position on things that have not always been agreed. I'm thinking of the common stand in getting rid of Saddam's military offense.

So, we will try hard, sir. But I am very honored with this and grateful to you. Receiving it from this one is very special to me, I'll tell you. Thank you, sir, very much. Thank you.

Middle East Peace Process

Q. Dr. Wiesel, what precisely would you like to see the President do to achieve that kind of peace in the Middle East? What do you think is necessary?

Dr. Wiesel. I think the President should be himself, a man who listens. I have known the President for some years—when he was still Vice President—and he was always listening. I think the President knows how to listen and knows how to make people talk. What I would like the President to do, of course, is to listen to Israel's fears, just as Israel should listen to the President's hopes.

Q. Mr. President, can you share anything with us about your talk with Secretary Baker?

The President. No. We just met for 45 minutes, and then we'll be meeting again, either today or tomorrow. But I responded to a question down either in Bermuda or in Martinique, where I said that there is reason to be hopeful. And I think he found not just in Israel but in other capitals a recognition of the fact that we ought to try to go forward. And I think the climate for fulfilling some of these hopes is probably better than it's ever been. And I'm talking about on all sides out there. So, we will be working very hard. But there's no—I don't want to add any specifics. He has some specific ideas that we need to talk about here.

But I found the Secretary of State, in spite of an arduous trip, hopeful that we can move forward. And we're certainly

going to try. We are not going to miss this opportunity.

Q. What's the next step, Mr. President?

The President. Well, there are a lot of next steps. Of course, one of them relates—there's three areas, as you know: the Lebanon, the Israel question with Palestine and all of that, and then, obviously, the Gulf. And so, the next steps—the earlier, practical steps have to be in getting a cease-fire in the Gulf area. But we will go forward, trying our best to do that, using the United Nations structure, inasmuch as we're operating under the U.N. resolutions there. That is not the case, necessarily, say, in the Lebanon.

I don't think the American people ought to think that you can wave a wand and solve all three of these very difficult problems at once. But all I know is, I think the United States is in a stronger position, a more credible position to be the most important catalyst for peace, and that has been reinforced by what Secretary Baker has told me—what he's found in Moscow, what he's found in the Arab countries, what he's found in Israel.

Q. He spoke during his trip of a window of opportunity here to try to find elements of peace. Is that window narrow? Does that window close after a certain length of time here just because, in part, of some of the frustrations and failures of the past in that region?

The President. Well, I think the longer one waits to take any initiatives, the danger is things revert back to a status quo. And I think that will be unacceptable. And so we're working on these two tracks as it relates to the State of Israel, trying to get peace going between countries that had been at war and then try to have suggestions for the solution of the Palestinian question that has avoided us for a long, long time—avoided the countries and various individuals in the area.

So, we're going to try. But I'm not putting any timeframe on this, Norm [Norm Sandler, United Press International]. All I'm saying is that while people are thinking peace and while it is clear that a major threat has been diminished, we ought to try to move forward now. And I like very much the—I would say, the endorsement by Dr.

Wiesel of this concept of a new world order, because encompassed in that are countries living at peace that have heretofore been at war. And that's what we're going to be trying to—

Q. Are you encouraged by the—

Q. —the talks with Syria?

The President. Well, I think that there's some good talks there. We still have differences, as everyone knows. But let's find common ground. Let's see if we can take these historic enmities and bring them—eliminate them. And that's what we're going to try to do. But nobody is suggesting it's easy, including the Secretary of State, who tried very hard.

Q. What is the state of play, Mr. President, now on a permanent cease-fire? Are you going to the U.N. this week?

The President. Well, there will be some U.N. action this week, I think, or certainly U.N. consultation is already beginning. But we've got to work out between the coalition partners, get common ground between the coalition partners. But broadly speaking, people know what is required. I would like to see us reduce the flow of weapons into the area, which is an important—could be an important part of this. But there are a lot of other difficult points.

Iraq must pay reparations or pay damages. The more one looks at the environmental terrorism that they embraced, that they brought about, the more the world understands that they have got to do something about that. So how do you do it? Well, they are potentially a wealthy country. The trouble is they've taken all that wealth and spread it into weapons and then into aggression. And the aggression has been checked, but now we've got to see that they use their resources for helping their own people. And that's a little complicated, given the three areas of contest right now—almost combat right now—the south, up to the north, and then some in Baghdad itself.

So anyway, all of these areas have to be dealt with. And we're trying. We're beginning to go to work on all of them.

Q. Mr. President, do you think Arab countries are willing to talk to Israel, and is there a genuine reciprocal view?

The President. Well, Secretary Baker had

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good discussions with Prime Minister Shamir on that. He had good discussions with the heads of many other governments on that. Talked to the Soviets about that, who still have an interest in the Middle East. And so, we'll just wait and see how all that develops. But I would hope that that would prove to be the case. Israel has restated its willingness to talk, and I think that's a very great thing.

Thank you all.

Q. When will you go to the Middle East?
The President. No plans yet. It's not set.

Note: Dr. Elie Wiesel, founder of the Elie Wiesel Foundation for Humanity, spoke at 10:10 a.m. in the Oval Office at the White House. In his remarks, President Bush referred to Secretary of State James A. Baker III, President Saddam Hussein of Iraq, and Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on the President's Telephone Conversation With Deputy President Nelson Mandela of the African National Congress

March 18, 1991

On March 6 the President spoke by telephone with Nelson Mandela, the Deputy President of the African National Congress. The President and Mr. Mandela had an extended conversation on developments in South Africa, focusing on the issue of sanctions, and on the Persian Gulf situation. Mr. Mandela recognized that the President will act on the issue of sanctions at the appropriate time, when the conditions in the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of

1986 are met. The President stated that numerous changes are taking place in South Africa and that it is necessary to keep working for this change to continue. The President assured Mr. Mandela that we will consult fully with him in the months ahead. On the Gulf, Mr. Mandela reviewed the ANC position. The President outlined the coalition's efforts and goals and indicated areas of disagreement with ANC views. It was a friendly conversation.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on the Appointment of Members of the Czech and Slovak-American Enterprise Fund

March 18, 1991

The President today announced the members of the Board of Directors of the Czech and Slovak-American Enterprise Fund. The President is extremely pleased that these distinguished leaders, representing a wide range of professional diversity, have agreed to serve on the Board. The U.S. Directors are:

John R. Petty, former chairman and CEO of the Marine Midland Bank (Chairman)

David O. Maxwell, former chairman and CEO of Fannie Mae [Federal National Mortgage Association]

Julia M. Walsh, managing director of Tucker/Anthony, Inc.

Charles A. Vanik, former Member of Congress and attorney with the law firm of Squire, Sanders & Dempsey

Milan Ondrus, retired vice president (Europe) of the FMC Corp.

Similar to the Polish and Hungarian-American Enterprise Funds already established, the new Fund will support private sector development. The administration in-

tends to make an initial grant of \$5 million to the Fund from money appropriated this fiscal year for East European assistance in the foreign affairs operations bill. The administration will be seeking a total \$60 million authorization from Congress for the Fund.

The Fund will be a private, nonprofit organization. The five American members of the Board of Directors will be joined by Czech and Slovak representatives at a later date. The Fund will maintain appropriate records of its activities and will file an annual report that includes a statement of an

independent auditor.

The Czech and Slovak-American Enterprise Fund may make loans, grants, and equity investments, in addition to sponsoring technical assistance, training, and other measures designed to foster the growth of a private business in all sectors of the Czechoslovak economy. As the President said in announcing this initiative during his visit to Prague last November, the Fund will “help unleash the creativity and drive of the Czech and Slovak peoples” as they build a free market economy and stable democratic rule.

Remarks at a White House Briefing for the National Leadership of the Hispanic Alliance for Free Trade

March 19, 1991

Thank you for that warm welcome, and welcome to the White House. I’m delighted to see our traveling Secretary of Commerce, Bob Mosbacher, just back from Kuwait, looking good—a little jet lag on him. [Laughter] But he’s doing an outstanding job over there at Commerce. And also on my left over here, Carla Hills, who is our Trade Representative, Ambassador Hills, working very, very hard on the subject that I want to talk to you today about, hard and effectively. And, of course, Dr. Boskin, I assume you know—that I rely very heavily on him on all matters economic. So, you have our first team here. And that includes Barbara Bush. And I think it’s very appropriate that Mexico’s able Ambassador, Ambassador Petricoli, be with us. Welcome, sir.

But I haven’t done the personal name check, but I am told that the people gathered here span 50 States, from California to New York to Florida—I don’t know why they left out Texas. [Laughter] Hometown heroes who are here to really—to put it in perspective, to help lead us into the 21st century. That also brings to mind, obviously, another group of heroes—the heroes that we see on television almost every night now, in those very emotional scenes of people coming home, stepping off the planes and

into the history books—the courageous men and women of Operation Desert Storm.

But thinking of them, and looking around at this gathering of friends, I can’t help but think of the incredible contributions that Hispanic-Americans have made to the defense of this country, in peacetime and in war, 38 Congressional Medals of Honor. I think of heroes like Captain Rivera, Manuel Rivera, who grew up in the South Bronx and became an accomplished Marine pilot. One of the first to fall in the air war over the Gulf. And he had dreams of becoming an astronaut. And today he has taken his place in the stars, so that we might find a better way on Earth.

The coalition triumph in the Gulf serves to remind us how much the world continues to look to the United States of America for leadership. And it reminded us also that we are a great nation, capable of great things at home and abroad. As I said in my recent address to the joint session of the United States Congress, the real way to honor the sacrifice of our troops is to roll up our sleeves and for me, the rest of us in the White House to work with the Congress to help build a better America, a better world, a better tomorrow.

We’ve gathered here today to seize an

historic opportunity to do just exactly that. Earlier this month, I sent up to the Congress our request for an extension of the Fast Track procedures for implementing new trade agreements. It's a simple concept. For the better part of this century, this nation has recognized that trade agreements require a special kind of cooperation between Congress and the executive branch. Through Fast Track authority, Congress has made sure that the President went to the table equipped with the same bargaining powers as his counterpart: the ability to ensure that an agreement reached overseas would be the agreement voted upon at home.

Many of you know what it's like to run a business. And you understand how critical it is to have this simple authority to reach across the table and shake hands on a deal.

No one's asking for *carte blanche*. We still have to bring back the best agreement possible—bring it back to the “home office,” if you will, back to Congress for a vote. But at least Fast Track gives us the authority to get the deal in writing so that it can be presented to Congress for an up or down vote. I can assure the Congress again today that, knowing our able Trade Ambassador, we're not going to make a bad deal. We're not going to bring back a deal to the Congress that they're going to have to turn down.

We need an extension of this Fast Track authority right now to pursue critical new trade initiatives of unprecedented promise, like the Uruguay round—we've got to complete that successfully; the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative, that means so much in our hemisphere; and the North American free trade agreement. Fast Track authority gives us the chance to negotiate agreements that help everyone concerned.

And as with every good business deal—everybody wins. A vote against the extension of the Fast Track authority would cut off the chance to negotiate any new agreements. Simply put, a vote against Fast Track is a vote against trade, against ourselves, against our neighbors. And if we do not move forward—a fast track—then we're going to face a dead end, in my view.

In order to sustain the expansion of exports and of economic growth, we must

continue our efforts to open up these world markets. Ambassador Hills is working, as I said, very hard to achieve success in the Uruguay round—to open up markets to U.S. goods and services worldwide. The free-trade talks with Mexico and Canada and our Enterprise for the Americas Initiatives are designed to strengthen U.S. ties with our neighbors to the south.

Relations—and most of you in this room know this—relations between the United States of America and Mexico have never been better. Mexico has a bold new President, Carlos Salinas. And he's reformed that economy dramatically—almost miraculously. And he's extended the hand of friendship to the United States of America, and I've been proud on your behalf to reach out and shake that hand.

But I want to pledge to you today that I will do my part to build on that friendship and work to create an even closer partnership between nations. Fair and free trade between our countries will help Mexico. But in my view, these important steps are in the best interest of the United States of America. They'll help us as well. Our ties with Mexico, let's face it—and everyone here knows it—go well beyond the bounds of commerce. We share cultures, heritages, families. And we—millions of Americans—trace their roots to Latin America. The genius and the vitality of the Latin culture have added new sparkle to our lives, our culture, our great country.

We want to do our best to continue cultivating that genius and that vitality. Here, Hispanic businessmen and businesswomen are a critical American resource. You've been at the forefront of our trade, many in this room, right there in the forefront of the trade with not just Mexico but with Latin America. You speak the language; you understand the culture. And it's your determination, ingenuity, and vision that have driven you to create businesses that fuel our economy and enrich our lives.

And that's why we need your help. That's why I'm delighted that you accepted this invitation to come to the White House today. We need your help. There's a lot of Members of the United States Congress that don't understand the importance of Fast

Track authority yet. We need you to tell them that you back the Fast Track—to clear the way for the Uruguay round, the Enterprise for the Americas, and indeed, the North American free trade zone—obviously, free trade agreement that obviously has Mexico as a vital part of it.

A North American free trade area would unite 360 million consumers; a total output of \$6 trillion. And by boosting economic prosperity in Mexico, Canada, and the United States, it will help us move forward on issues that concern all of us. Issues such as drugs and education, immigration, and the environment.

Let me just take that environment for a second—one example. Country by country around the world, the people of the more developed nations enjoy cleaner rivers, purer air, better health, longer lives than their less developed counterparts. Development and prosperity mean less pollution, not more. In this way, the good you do today can mean good news not only for the people of your hometowns but also for the people of your homelands. Everybody wins. Every nation has much to gain from a new era of open doors and open minds and open trade: a future of sustained economic growth, lasting regional stability, lower prices and greater choices for consumers. More jobs—not less—more jobs will come out of these agreements—and an improved standard of living for our people and, yes, for our neighbors.

Today is an auspicious day to launch this effort. For today in California the swallows return to Capistrano. And it's a harbinger of spring. You can tell from my hay fever; we've got it right here. [Laughter] A time of change, new growth, and new beginnings. And across the continent from the Yukon to the Yucatan, you can be a part—all of you—of this vision for the new world. A community of nations, prosperous and free, the cornerstone of the world's first fully democratic hemisphere. Think of that. We're on the verge of that right here.

And yes, many challenges remain. Of course they do. Obstacles remain. But you can make a difference. You can encourage support for these bold new initiatives. And you can encourage Congress to act to provide new markets, new jobs, new business opportunities for all Americans.

I understand the buses are parked outside. And I think it's time to jump-start this effort. And it's time to charge up the hill, strike down the barriers, and open up trade. So, there's a lot of excitement in the world. The recent events in the Gulf have kind of obscured the changes in Eastern Europe. And I think for a while they've obscured the fantastic moves towards democracy in this hemisphere. But now we're getting back in focus. We've won that war, and now what we've got to do is extend opportunities for all Americans.

I take enormous personal pride in the fact that our relations with Mexico and countries to the south have never been better. And I can pledge to each and every one of you that I'm going to do my level best as President, as long as I am privileged to live in this house, to continue to improve relations with these countries. But now I'm asking for your help. And I will take this opportunity to look over at those cameras and ask the Congress of the United States to give us the authority that we need to move things forward.

Thank you. And God bless the United States of America.

Note: The President spoke at 2:02 p.m. in the East Room at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Secretary of Commerce Robert A. Mosbacher; Carla A. Hills, U.S. Trade Representative; Michael J. Boskin, Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers; Gustavo Petricoli Iturbide, Mexican Ambassador to the United States; Capt. Manuel Rivera, slain Marine pilot; and President Carlos Salinas de Gortari of Mexico.

Remarks to the Points of Light Foundation

March 19, 1991

I know you've had a full day, but let me belatedly give you a very warm welcome to the White House and say that it's a pleasure to come over here to join this briefing of the Points of Light Foundation. I'm pleased to serve as honorary chairman. And of course, the directors, many here today—and I am indebted to each and every one of you who are taking these leadership roles.

Let me just begin by a few words of thanks and praise. Those gathered here today and the many other media executives all across the country whom you represent have done so much for so many years to shine the bright floodlight of recognition on those in our communities reaching out to help those in need. And if, as they say, a nation is what it honors, in many places in America you've helped make us understand that our nation is one that admires those who serve the needs of others.

By recognizing and honoring these otherwise unsung heroes and heroines who each day in a quiet and selfless way confront drug abuse and illiteracy, hunger, and homelessness, and do what they can to defeat them, you are showing all of America that every social problem is being solved somewhere and that every one of us can play a role in solving the problems. Everyone can be a Point of Light.

The Points of Light that I understand you have heard from today are part of real and gripping stories in America that really are making life better. They're taking on difficult problems and conquering them. And I'm even more convinced today than I have ever been that Points of Light are a critical answer to America's social problems. This approach isn't a dodge for responsibility of any level of government. It's something much, much, more fundamental, it seems to me, than any level of government.

With the new surge of patriotism and the resurgence of national pride that has just captivated America, and then our age-old "can do" spirit, it seems to me that the country is ready as never before in recent memory to rise to the challenge of meeting

the needs of those around us here at home. And this is where you all come in. Now is the time to carry this Points of Light message into every home in America and to persuade every American that any definition of a successful life must include serving others.

Far more than any one speech or brochure, the media can educate and persuade and inspire. And your antidrug campaign, for example, is changing a whole generation's attitudes about drugs. We've got a long way to go, but the change is there. And I think it's exciting, and I hope it's contagious.

The Saatchi and Saatchi PSA's that you've seen, that Barbara and I looked at last night, I'm convinced begin to move the whole Nation to find in serving others the meaning and fulfillment in life that all of us are seeking. I want to thank the Saatchi team that I met with earlier, thank the Advertising Council for many long hours of dedication and devotion to producing some of the finest ads and some of the most moving ads that I believe I've ever seen.

By changing attitudes about the appeal of service and showing examples of small ways in which each of us can make a big difference, these ads can help. They can help achieve our shared mission for the Nation: to make direct and consequential community service directed at serious social problems central to the life and work of every American.

And so, I'm asking you to find ways to give these messages the prominence they deserve. And in addition, because you are each a vital link to and among the citizens within your communities, I hope you'll redouble your efforts to find and celebrate the Points of Light where you are. With your help, every American can be called to do something good and feel something real.

Thank you for coming to the White House, for all the good you've already done, and for the good work I know you'll do in the days ahead. I am totally committed to this concept and I want to assure Ray

Chambers, Dick Munro, everybody—Gregg—that I will do my level best to help in every way possible.

Thank you all very, very much for being with us today. Thank you.

Note: The President spoke at 3:54 p.m. in Room 450 of the Old Executive Office Building. In his remarks, he referred to Raymond

G. Chambers and J. Richard Munro, co-chairmen of the Points of Light Foundation, and C. Gregg Petersmeyer, Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of the Office of National Service. He also referred to public service announcements produced by Saatchi and Saatchi, a New York advertising firm.

Message to the Senate Transmitting the Congo-United States Investment Treaty

March 19, 1991

To the Senate of the United States:

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith the Treaty Between the United States of America and the People's Republic of the Congo Concerning the Reciprocal Encouragement and Protection of Investment, signed at Washington on February 12, 1990. I transmit also, for the information of the Senate, the report of the Department of State with respect to this treaty.

The Bilateral Investment Treaty (BIT) program, initiated in 1981, is designed to encourage and protect U.S. investment. The treaty is an integral part of U.S. efforts to encourage the Congo and other governments to adopt macroeconomic and structural policies that will promote economic growth. It is also fully consistent with U.S. policy toward international investment. That policy holds that an open international investment system in which participants re-

spond to market forces provides the best and most efficient mechanism to promote global economic development. A specific tenet, reflected in this treaty, is that U.S. direct investment abroad and foreign investment in the United States should receive fair, equitable, and nondiscriminatory treatment. Under this treaty, the Parties also agree to international law standards for expropriation and compensation; to free financial transfers; and to procedures, including international arbitration, for the settlement of investment disputes.

I recommend that the Senate consider this treaty as soon as possible and give its advice and consent to ratification of the treaty at an early date.

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,
March 19, 1991.

Message to the Senate Transmitting Protocols to the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea and the International Convention on Load Lines

March 19, 1991

To the Senate of the United States:

I transmit herewith, for the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the Inter-

national Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, 1974, with Annex, and the Protocol of 1988 Relating to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, with Annexes.

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Both Protocols were done at London November 11, 1988, and signed by the United States April 6, 1989, subject to ratification. I also transmit, for the information of the Senate, the report of the Department of State with respect to the Protocols.

These Protocols are designed to standardize the inspection intervals and the periods of validity of the certificates required under the 1974 International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, as amended (SOLAS), and the 1966 International Convention on Load Lines (Load Lines Convention). Entry into force of the 1988 Protocols will reduce the number of ship visits by inspectors, as well as the time a ship must be withdrawn from service for inspection and survey, thereby representing a significant improvement to the existing system. The surveys and certifications of ships required by the SOLAS and Load Lines Conventions will be accomplished in a more efficient manner, bringing the international system to a level more consistent with U.S. domestic inspection requirements. The United States Coast Guard, the American Bureau of Shipping, shipyards, and, most important, shipowners and seafarers will benefit as a result. In addition, the additional survey requirements will improve the level of safety of foreign ships entering U.S. ports, thus having a positive impact on the environment.

The 1988 Protocol to the Load Lines Convention also contains amendments to the regulations of the Convention that replace amendments previously adopted, but that to date have not entered into force. I, therefore, desire to withdraw from the Senate the following treaties:

Amendments to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, adopted at London November 15, 1979 (Treaty Document 97-14, 97th Congress, 1st Session);

Amendments to the International Convention on Load Lines, 1966, adopted at London November 17, 1983 (Treaty Document 100-12, 100th Congress, 2nd Session).

The United States has played an active and vital role in the negotiation of the 1988 Protocols to the Safety of Life at Sea and Load Lines Conventions and in promoting and developing the concept of a harmonized system of certification. Early ratification of the 1988 Protocols by the United States should encourage similar actions by other nations.

I recommend that the Senate give early and favorable consideration to these Protocols and give its advice and consent to ratification.

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,
March 19, 1991.

Message to the Congress Transmitting a Report on United States Government Activities in the United Nations

March 19, 1991

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit herewith a report of the activities of the United States Government in the United Nations and its affiliated agencies during calendar year 1989, the first year of my Administration. The report is required by the United Na-

tions Participation Act (Public Law 264, 79th Congress; 22 U.S.C. 287b).

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,
March 19, 1991.

Remarks at the Welcoming Ceremony for President Lech Walesa of Poland

March 20, 1991

President Bush. Mr. President, to all our Polish and American friends here today: A poet once wrote, "Let me address you in the name of millions." Today, I address you in the name of millions who convey their admiration and love—the people of the United States.

Two years ago, Lech Walesa became only the second private citizen from abroad to address a joint session of the Congress. And he impressed us then with his commitment to goodness, his passion for the hard-fought necessity we call democracy. Today he returns as his nation's first democratically elected President.

Mr. President, you have led by principle and example. You created a solidarity of spirit that inspired millions of Poles to risk their lives in steel mills, shipyards, and tenements and towns. And after winning the fight for independence, you instilled the sense of tolerance essential for letting democracy set down roots in an unsettled world. No wonder your countrymen sing to you, "*Sto lat, sto lat*"—may he live 100 years.

But you also understand that the cause of freedom cannot end at your own borders, and you proved it during the war in the Persian Gulf. You joined us in demonstrating to the entire world that we cannot permit aggression to stand. And you taught your countrymen that the answer to tyranny is international solidarity. And in the process, you helped shape a new world order.

That order, of course, began in Europe with the end of the cold war and the emergence of a continent whole and free. You played a key role in helping Central and Eastern Europe join the commonwealth of freedom. And you have worked hard to build a prosperous land upon tyranny's ruins.

This is not an easy task. In your New Year's Eve message, you talked of reform: political reform—you've called for fully free parliamentary elections; intellectual reform

that can help man begin the hard work of freedom; spiritual reform, honoring the One through whom all things are possible; and finally, you've spoken of economic reform, upon which so much depends. In your address to Congress, you said, "We are not expecting philanthropy. But we would like to see our country treated as a partner and friend."

Today we rededicate ourselves to the success of free democracy in Poland and throughout Central and Eastern Europe.

Last week, the Paris Club agreed to cut Poland's official debt burden by at least 50 percent. The United States worked long and hard to achieve that unprecedented agreement, and we encourage other creditors to join us in going beyond that 50-percent level. We certainly shall. We will reduce your indebtedness to us by a full 70 percent, a portion of which will help Poland fund a new foundation for the environment.

I am pleased to tell you, Mr. President, that I've asked the Congress to increase next year's grant assistance to these new democracies to \$470 million, half again last year's request. And since the real engine of progress is not aid but trade, I am pleased to announce two new economic initiatives designed to help the nations of Central and Eastern Europe proceed along the path to growth and prosperity.

The American Business Initiative and the Trade Enhancement Initiative will encourage businesses to invest in your future. In addition, Commerce Secretary Robert Mosbacher will lead an investment mission to Poland this summer, letting U.S. businesses see the great opportunity the new Poland offers.

So, as you can see, Mr. President, we want your economic transformation to succeed, your new democracy to flourish. And we call on other nations to follow our example.

For two centuries, the love of liberty has linked our lands. General Kosciusko was a friend to our Founding Fathers, just as you

and His Holiness Pope John Paul II are our steadfast friends today. Mr. President, our nations and heroes have long fought together to defend the rights of man. This historic commitment forms the core of the Joint Declaration of Principles that we will sign later today.

Two hundred years ago, gallant Polish freedom fighters praised these principles when they sang, "Poland is not lost while Poles still live." Today we rejoice. Poland is not lost but has once again been found because men like you still live.

God bless you, your beloved land, and our United States of America.

President Walesa. Honored Mr. President, thank you for such a nice welcome. Thank you for your friendly words. I am happy that I stepped again on the hospitable American land.

I come as the President of a sovereign and democratic Republic of Poland, the country which was the first to challenge communism and today is building a system of freedom, democracy, and free enterprise.

It is not a coincidence that it is America which is the target of one of my first trips in my Presidential term of office. The United States has, for over 200 years, been exemplifying to the world how to build a system of freedom. The United States led the free world defending values of democracy and humanism. Your determination and your civilizational bloom were the hope of Poles opposing alien domination. It was America, in the name of the international community, that restored recently peace and justice in the Persian Gulf.

Poland is not a world superpower; her actions do not have a global dimension. But it was Poland first in Central Europe to step upon the path of freedom. Poland is the country which paves the way for other nations liberating themselves from communism.

Poland also took upon itself the burden of leading in the structuring of a market economy. We used in the past the assistance of the United States of America—political, economic, and first of all, moral.

Today, a major part of our debt burden was reduced. Your personal involvement in this cause has, for Poland, a historical di-

mension. It gives us new, great possibilities. For this help, I most cordially thank the great American Nation.

The changes in Poland are not completed yet. The political victory of Solidarity should be reflected in economic success. Our success is important not only to us; it is needed for Europe because it is a condition of order and stability. It is needed by the whole free world, for it extends its boundaries by the central region of the continent, it extends the zone of democracy and security.

The relations between the Republic of Poland and the United States have today reached their peak after the war. One could even say that they reached their peak in the whole of history. Our countries are linked by common values and the same ideals. We are linked by friendly collaboration on the international arena. I would like this to be followed by a development of mutually advantageous economic cooperation.

Free Poland is becoming a country of new economic opportunities. It is worth to broaden the cooperation with it, to trade and to invest. I invite you to this cooperation, for it is going to be advantageous to both sides.

I know, Mr. President, that you're a sincere friend of Poland. I'm grateful to you for your extremely goodwill interest in our problems. Our talks shall contribute to the strengthening of cooperation and the friendship of our nations.

God bless you, Mr. President. God bless America.

Note: President Bush spoke at 10:12 a.m. at the South Portico of the White House, where President Walesa was accorded a formal welcome with full military honors. In his remarks, President Bush referred to Secretary of Commerce Robert A. Mosbacher. President Walesa spoke in Polish, and his remarks were translated by an interpreter. Following the ceremony, the two Presidents met in the Oval Office.

Declaration on Relations Between the United States of America and the Republic of Poland

March 20, 1991

For over 200 years the United States and Poland have been bound by shared values and a commitment to the principles of democracy, human liberty and the rule of law. The American Constitution of 1789 and the Polish Constitution of 1791 are enduring symbols of this special bond, which survived even during the long periods when Poland's independence and liberty were denied. Our relations have been further sustained and enriched by the millions of Americans of Polish descent who over the generations have helped create a free and prosperous society in the United States.

Just as Poles supported America's quest for freedom and liberty more than two centuries ago, so has America stood by Poland during her long years of darkness. When the Polish people began to reassert control over their national destinies, the United States committed itself to supporting their pioneering efforts to secure their freedom and to build a market economy and stable democratic rule.

Poland and the United States share an interest in maintaining stability and security in the new Europe, and in working for the further strengthening of peace on the continent. Our relations are based on the United Nations Charter and principles of the Helsinki Final Act and Paris Charter, including sovereign equality, territorial integrity, inviolability of frontiers, non-intervention in internal affairs, and the rule of law. The United States attaches great importance to the consolidation and safeguarding of Poland's democracy and independence, which it considers integral to the new Europe, whole and free.

Relations between Poland and the United States have entered a new era of cooperation and partnership. The United States and Poland are committed to developing their new partnership through an enhanced political dialogue and regular contacts in areas of common interest.

Poland and the United States share the conviction that the development of a market

economy in Poland is essential to its stability and security. The United States reaffirms its continued strong support for Poland's courageous program of economic reform. The Polish Stabilization Fund, the Polish-American Enterprise Fund, and U.S. support in international financial institutions are among the tangible signs of that commitment.

Poland's firm commitment to an economic reform program that enjoys the endorsement and support of the International Monetary Fund has made possible the mobilization of substantial new financial and other economic assistance from the international community. The United States and Poland have concluded a Treaty Concerning Business and Economic Relations and other key agreements that should facilitate trade and investment needed for economic growth and prosperity.

Poland is engaged in an economic transformation of historic proportions in which its economic partners also have a key role in assuring success. We therefore welcome the agreement of the Paris Club on the substantial reduction of Poland's foreign debt obligations, which represents an historic and exceptional step by the international community to reinforce Poland's progress toward democracy and the free market.

The United States and Poland are also committed to developing their new partnership through closer cultural, educational, and scientific contacts.

The United States and Poland are convinced that these principles will further strengthen the bonds of lasting friendship and cooperation between both states, as an integral element of the broader partnership that binds the United States and Europe and of a new world order based on democratic values and the rule of law.

Mar. 20 / Administration of George Bush, 1991

Washington, the 20th day of March, 1991.

George Bush
President of
the United States
of America

Lech Walesa
President of
the Republic of
Poland

Note: The declaration was made available by the Office of the Press Secretary but was not issued as a White House press release.

Message to the Congress Transmitting the Annual Report of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency

March 20, 1991

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency annual report for 1990. This report deserves your close review.

The year 1990 witnessed the signing of the multilateral Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) Treaty, which, when satisfactorily implemented, will be a major step in reducing the numbers of deployed weapons in the area bounded by the Ural Mountains and the Atlantic Ocean. The U.S.-U.S.S.R. Chemical Weapons Destruction Agreement was also signed. Significantly, both the Treaty Between the United States and the Soviet Union on Underground Nuclear Weapon Tests (TTBT) and the Treaty on Underground Nuclear Explosions for Peaceful Purposes (PNET) entered into force. Substantial progress was made during 1990 in the Strategic Arms Reductions

Talks (START) and in our efforts to curb the worldwide proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

The Arms Control and Disarmament Agency's 1990 annual report provides details of these and other developments, including the conduct of arms control negotiations, the coordination of treaty implementation procedures, and other activities conducted pursuant to the Arms Control and Disarmament Act.

As the report illustrates, the dramatic changes in Eastern Europe and in U.S.-U.S.S.R. relations have not diminished the importance of effective and verifiable arms control agreements.

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,
March 20, 1991.

Toasts at the State Dinner for President Lech Walesa of Poland

March 20, 1991

President Bush. Mr. President and Mrs. Walesa, 2 years ago Barbara and I had the privilege of dining at your home in Gdansk. And today we are simply delighted to have you and other members of the Polish delegation at the White House.

It's been said that the character of a people is embodied in its leaders. And that is certainly true of tonight's honored guest. Eight years ago you were unable to visit Norway to accept the Nobel Peace Prize.

Tonight, America salutes you as an apostle of peace throughout the world.

Some leaders reflect their time. Mr. President, you have defined your time. You have been resolute in defeat and magnanimous in victory. You have fought to preserve liberty for all: for individuals, choice; for soci-

eties, pluralism; for nations, self-determination. To a crisis of the spirit, you supplied an answer of the spirit—an answer forged upon trust in God and man.

Over the centuries Poland suffered through a winter of adversity. But you and your countrymen have delivered Poland into a springtime of thrilling possibility. You've brought us all to the verge of a new and freer world. And you helped a nation and a planet, if you will, summon lightness against the dark.

You've delivered the message of freedom everywhere. Go to Gdansk or Warsaw—they know that by rediscovering its past, Poland is uplifting the future. Mr. President, under you, sir, Poles have learned anew that the individual, not the state, is the voice of tomorrow. You've used that voice to unlock minds and boundaries, enlarging Poland's horizons and helping build a new Europe, whole and free. For that, I thank you on behalf of every American.

Let me close with a story that shows the spiritual ties that bind our lands. It happened in 1776, when America was at a turning point in its history. A great Polish patriot fought with the Colonies, then returned to Poland with a simple three-word message. Today, 200 years later, you have returned General Kosciusko's message to the country of its birth: liberty, security, property. These words inspired the Joint Declaration of Principles that we signed today.

And so, now may I invite all our guests to raise our glasses to Polish-American friendship; to the health of our dear, admired friend; and to the liberty we can and must achieve for all the children of the world. Mr. President, *sto lat*. May you live 100 years. God bless you.

President Walesa. Mr. President, ladies

and gentlemen, I'm convinced that I shall be at a loss for words to express my gratitude. It is for the second time that I'm present in the White House. It is, to me, a reason for honor, and it is moving.

It is also proof of the friendship that links the American nation with the Polish nation. This friendship was seen by the hundreds of thousands of Poles who, here, found their second motherland. They came from across the ocean because they were looking for freedom. America was freedom to them and remained a symbol of freedom.

Today, we and the country on the Vistula River also have freedom. Nobody, thank God, has to leave Poland. We have achieved new prospects through the reduction of the Polish debt. We are deeply grateful for the role which you, Mr. President, played in this magnificent act. It is a relief for millions of Poles. We shall remember this.

Two years ago, you were a guest in my home in Gdansk. Now, I am your guest in America. I am met here with undescribable sincerity. I hope that we shall meet on many more occasions. At the end, I would like to toast the most popular politician in Poland. [*Laughter*] Today it was passed on to the mass media—this politician, President George Bush. [*Laughter*] I came up third in the poll. [*Laughter*]

So, to your health and that of your wife. To the health of all present here, all the magnificent American friends, your health.

Note: President Bush spoke at 8:15 p.m. in the State Dining Room at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to President Walesa's wife, Danuta. President Walesa spoke in Polish, and his remarks were translated by an interpreter.

Remarks on Police Brutality and an Exchange With Reporters March 21, 1991

The President. Marlin, have you told everybody that I will have a statement to say here?

Mr. Fitzwater. Yes, sir.

The President. Want to fire it up?

Mr. Fitzwater. I think we're ready.

The President. Well, let me simply say that I've asked the Attorney General for an

update on our crime bill. And he's also going to brief me on the Department's review of allegations of police misconduct generally, and then the Los Angeles case specifically.

We've all seen those shocking videotapes and have seen transcripts of the incident in Los Angeles. And without getting into the specifics of the case, those terrible scenes stir us all to demand an end to gratuitous violence and brutality. Law enforcement officials cannot place themselves above the law that they are sworn to defend. This administration will investigate possible breaches of Federal law aggressively and will prosecute violators to the full extent of the law.

The vast majority of our law enforcement professionals obey the law scrupulously—even in situations of great danger, even when they suspect that the criminals they arrest soon may go free. These brave men and women need the support of local governments. I have supported, and I will continue to vigorously support, honest police officers who obey the law.

I have in my mind that 83 police officers, just in the last 15 months, have lost their lives in the line of duty. They need the support of the court system, and they need the faith and the support of local citizens. Nothing is more important than defending a sense of national decency and promoting the rule of law.

I was shocked by what I saw in that tape—that violence. And to the degree there's a Federal role here, I'm confident we will go the extra mile to see that that is fulfilled. I might add that the Attorney General and I remain fully committed to the passage of our crime bill which would give us the tools we need to more effectively wage the war against crime. And as I said on my statement to the Congress, I would hope that Congress would move fast. I think there's strong support now in Congress for this legislation.

Thank you all very much.

Q. Have you spoken to Chief Gates, sir? Have you spoken with Chief Gates since this incident?

The President. No——

Q. Do you think he should hang in or resign?

The President. I think that's a matter for Los Angeles. As many of you know, I feel that in many ways he has been an exemplary police chief. He's been out front on doing things for kids. I remember attending the D.A.R.E. program out there with him. I remember attending—seeing ex post facto the wonderful job that the Los Angeles police did on buttoning up these crack houses. I'm familiar with the job the Los Angeles police are doing in fighting gangs.

But in terms of this case, certainly I think the man is entitled to his say. And it's a matter, the way I see it, for the local police department. The violation of Federal law by anybody, then that comes under the heading of our business.

Q. Mr. President, wouldn't you agree that a police chief sets the tone for his force and should be responsible for their actions?

The President. I have said all I have to say about it. And I've told you some good things he's done, and I think the man's entitled to a credible hearing here. That's the way it ought to be. And nobody's going to prejudge anybody here. What we're going to do is look into violations of the law and prosecute any of the people that have violated the Federal law and speak out against police brutality—because what I saw made me sick. It was sickening to see the beating that was rendered, and there's no way, in my view, to explain that away. It was outrageous.

Q. Have you gotten a report on the New York case, Mr. President? And have you got any comment on that?

The President. I haven't had any report yet.

Note: The exchange took place at 1:35 p.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House, during a meeting with Attorney General Dick Thornburgh. Marlin Fitzwater was Press Secretary to the President, and Daryl F. Gates was chief of the Los Angeles, CA, Police Department. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on the President's Meeting With Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama of Japan

March 21, 1991

The President met with Japanese Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama for approximately half an hour in the Oval Office. They discussed the success of the coalition efforts over the past several months. The President expressed his appreciation for Japan's contributions to the coalition against Iraq's aggression. The President sent his respects to Prime Minister Kaifu and stated that he

looks forward to meeting with the Prime Minister when a mutually satisfactory date is arranged. The Foreign Minister conveyed to the President the regards of the Prime Minister and congratulations on the President's leadership of the coalition's success.

Note: The statement referred to Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu of Japan.

Presidential Certification of the Prince William Sound Regional Citizens Advisory Committee

March 21, 1991

By the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including section 5002(o)(1) of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-380, 104 Stat. 552), I hereby certify for the year 1991 the following:

(1) that the Prince William Sound Regional Citizens Advisory Committee fosters the general goals and purposes of section 5002 of the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 for the year 1991; and

(2) that the Prince William Sound Regional Citizens Advisory Committee is

broadly representative of the communities and interests in the vicinity of the terminal facilities and Prince William Sound.

This certification shall be published in the *Federal Register*.

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,
March 21, 1991.

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 12:38 p.m., March 22, 1991]

Address on the National Days of Thanksgiving

March 22, 1991

Two months ago, with thousands of U.S. troops standing guard against aggression halfway around the world, I called on the Nation to pray and to ask for God's blessing and guidance as we approached a pivotal moment in our history. And Americans filled churches, synagogues, and houses of worship in record numbers. These prayers, and the support of countless Americans of all faiths, creeds, and walks of life, inspired

the hearts and souls of the men and women in the service of our country.

Now the liberation of Kuwait is complete. Offensive operations in the Gulf region have ceased, and American troops are coming home. As they return, and with the hope that a safer, more peaceful world may finally be at hand, it is right that Americans should thank God for the many blessings and guidance.

Mar. 22 / Administration of George Bush, 1991

And so, I have proclaimed April 5 to 7, 1991, as National Days of Thanksgiving. Once again, I urge Americans to unite in prayer and turn to our greatest power.

We give thanks for the remarkable unity of our people throughout the conflict and especially for the strong support shown for our troops in the field. I am confident that our nation will emerge stronger and more united to face the challenges and opportunities that lie ahead.

Though we thank God that our prisoners are home and our casualties were fewer than widely predicted, we must not forget all the innocents who have suffered as a

result of the war. We hope for the immediate return of divided families and for the swift recovery from illness and injury.

Finally, let us look to the future and pray for a world marked by peaceful relations between people.

As we mark these National Days of Thanksgiving, may God bless the United States of America.

Note: This address was recorded March 11 at 3:01 p.m. in the Private Dining Room at the White House and was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on March 22.

Nomination of David T. Kearns To Be Deputy Secretary of the Department of Education

March 22, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate David T. Kearns as Deputy Secretary of the Department of Education. He would succeed John Theodore Sanders.

Mr. Kearns, chairman of Xerox Corp., currently serves on the President's Education Policy Advisory Committee. He also serves as a member of the board of trustees of the Ford Foundation, the National Urban League, and the University of Rochester.

Mr. Kearns has written and spoken widely on education issues, including a 1988 volume he coauthored with Denis Doyle, "Winning the Brain Race: A Bold Plan to Make our Schools Competitive."

Mr. Kearns is a Navy veteran and a graduate of the University of Rochester (B.S., 1952). He is married, has six children, and resides in New Canaan, CT.

Nomination of John T. Sanders To Be Chief Financial Officer and Deputy Under Secretary for Planning, Budget and Evaluation at the Department of Education

March 22, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate Dr. John Theodore Sanders, of Illinois, to be Chief Financial Officer and Deputy Under Secretary for Planning, Budget and Evaluation. He would succeed Charles Edward Mealey Kolb. The President indicated that he will ask the Congress to combine those roles into one position with the title of Under Secretary and Chief Financial Officer of the Department of

Education.

Dr. Sanders, a Texas native, was nominated by President Bush as Under Secretary of Education on March 10, 1989, and was confirmed by the Senate on April 19, 1989. He became Deputy Secretary on November 5, 1990, when President Bush signed legislation elevating his position to that level.

An activist in education, Dr. Sanders formerly served as president of the Council of

Chief State School Officers. He served as Nevada's superintendent of public instruction and before coming to the Department of Education in 1989, as State superintendent of education in Illinois.

Dr. Sanders graduated from Wayland

Baptist University (B.S., 1964); Washington State University (M.A.T., 1970); and from the University of Nevada, Reno, (Ed.D., 1987). He is married, has four children, two grandchildren, and resides in Springfield, IL.

Remarks at the Swearing-In Ceremony for Lamar Alexander as Secretary of Education

March 22, 1991

The President. Thank you all. Thank you, Bill Carl. It's a pleasure to be here to witness the swearing-in of our new Secretary of Education, Governor Lamar Alexander. To the members of the Cabinet—and I see so many here; distinguished Members of the United States Congress—and I see many here; to former Secretaries—I'm told—don't spot them right now—that Bill Brock and Mel Laird were here.

Let me just welcome all of you—those from the White House. I'd like to, at the outset of this, pay my respects to the man who is going to do the honors, Judge John Minor Wisdom, one of the most distinguished jurists in the United States, who is with us here today.

For a challenge of this magnitude, it is my very good fortune to be able to call on a man with Lamar Alexander's considerable experience. He comes to this task the son of teachers. He's served as a very valued member of our Education Policy Advisory Committee, and most recently he's served the students of his home State as president of the University of Tennessee. Five years ago, as chairman of the National Governors' Association, he piloted the 50-State education survey, "Time for Results," a report that put us on the path to the six national education goals that guide our efforts from now to the year 2000.

As a public servant, educator, and author, Lamar Alexander is a true renaissance man—a man with great common sense, who knows what works. And he's also one of Tennessee's leading philosophers. He's got a saying you've probably already heard: "Today a rooster. Tomorrow a feather duster." [*Laughter*]

Our setting today in this great Air and Space Museum is a fitting site for this ceremony. It reminds us of another time when this nation set for itself a national goal, that of landing a man on the moon. And we did it.

Lamar Alexander understands that real reform, real restructuring of American education can only take place at the State and local level. And that's one of the key reasons that I've asked him to become Secretary Alexander. He knows the key to success is to make certain education reform is national, not Federal. Nationally, we have established goals. We're setting standards, establishing priorities, and in the process, we're raising expectations. We must bring all levels of government and all Americans together—parents, teachers, students, civic and business leaders, and all interested citizens—to achieve our goals.

On the Federal level, we can serve as a catalyst for change. We can point the way forward, contribute ideas, and help States and schools meet higher, better standards.

The Department of Education, through research and development, can help identify practical ways to improve teaching and learning for all students. We also can create incentives for change, and we can start with freedom of choice.

I know this idea has generated its share of controversy. But it isn't radical; it's common sense. It rests on a principle central to democratic society: the idea that individuals are capable of making wise decisions for themselves. In education, the concept of choice recognizes that parents are the real

experts on what's best for their kids.

Often, parents with means—families in the mid-to-upper income brackets—already have choice. They can send their children to private schools or move to districts with the strongest public schools. Poor parents don't have these choices. So, let's be clear about who can benefit the most from greater freedom of choice. It's poor families who will benefit most from a healthy competition in our schools.

With Lamar as the sparkplug, we're going to move forward towards our national goals on many fronts and reiterate our commitment to educational excellence. We're going to make our schools better and more accountable, and we're going to reward excellence in our teachers. And we're going to challenge our children to learn. And we're going to encourage all American adults to recognize that learning is a lifelong process.

After all, learning doesn't happen only in school. Lamar likes to talk about something he calls the 91-percent factor: the fact that by the time the average American youth reaches the age of 18, he's spent 9 percent of his time in the classroom and 91 percent outside of it. We must work as a society to support the kind of values, culture—the vital sense of community and, yes, citizenship—that gives real meaning to all that our children learn.

I know some people question whether we can meet the ambitious goals we've set for ourselves, whether we can lower the drop-out rate or rise to first rank worldwide in math and science. Well, I'm convinced that we can. Think about this: the graduating class of the year 2000 is a third-grader today. Think about what it means to be an 8-year-old, about the world of learning that lies ahead. Let's help those kids learn all they can on the journey from 8 to 18, and then let's see where they take us in the next century.

Mr. Secretary, first let me say that this, as far as I'm concerned, is going to be a team effort for all of our Cabinet Departments. I think every Cabinet Secretary has some role to play in helping you meet these educational goals. And with that in mind, I would like to ask the members of our Cabinet that are here to stand up—and the former members I do see now, Mel and

Bill Brock and Bill Coleman over here—but please stand up, we're going to make you committed to this goal we're undertaking right now. [*Laughter*]

Let me also say to you and to all the dedicated people at this Department, Mr. Secretary: There is no single issue that determines more about America, about our dreams and our destiny, than education. America's future walks through the doors of our schools every single day. For the sake of that future, America can settle for nothing short of excellence in our schools. Because of our commitment to education, we're creating a great team at the Education Department. Just this morning I announced my intention to nominate David Kearns, chairman of Xerox, to become the Deputy Secretary of Education. David, would you please stand up?

He may be coming out of the loftiest echelons of the business world, but no American business leader has more outstanding credentials or a deeper commitment to improve education for all our children. And then, I've asked Ted Sanders, the former president of the country's chief State school officers and who has served so ably as Acting Secretary, a man to whom I will always be grateful, to take on the new dual responsibility of Chief Financial Officer, Deputy Under Secretary for Planning, Budget and Evaluation, a key post. Ted, we're delighted. Would you please stand for us?

And with the help and support of the dedicated professionals at the Department, and there are so many—many with us here today. And I want to thank each and every one of you. I am confident now that this is a team equal to the task before us.

Lamar and David were over yesterday and they presented me a fantastic proposal—how we can go about meeting these national education goals. I'm excited about it. And I told them that which I want to say once again but this time to all the employees, those who are working at the Department of Education: This is priority. And I am committed as President to working with you and to supporting you in achieving these national goals.

I thank you all for being here for this wonderful ceremony. And now it is with great pleasure that I witness the swearing-in of Secretary Lamar Alexander. Thank you all very much.

[At this point, Secretary Alexander was sworn in.]

Secretary Alexander. Mr. President and Barbara, distinguished Members of the Congress, it's very difficult to put anyone else ahead of Judge Wisdom, as you can tell. I want to thank President Bush for giving me one of the most exciting opportunities in America: helping him be the Education President.

And I want to thank Barbara Bush for keeping up front the importance of literacy for every American. And I want to thank Judge Wisdom who, for the last 40 years or so, has been one of the most vigorous members of the Federal judiciary and one of the most adventuresome. On one evening, he brought the entire Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals down to Your Father's Mustache to hear our washboard band play when I was his law clerk.

I want to thank the President's own Marine Band. I've never heard the Marine Band play "Rocky Top" before, and I'm glad—[laughter]—to hear that. And the children from Amidon and the young men and women from Cardozo, thank you for being here today.

And Honey and Drew and Leslee and Kathryn and Will, thank you for putting up with a notorious father and one who has required you to move three times in the last 9 months. For our friends, who have come on short notice from a lot of different places, thank you. To members of the Cabinet, I'm the junior member of the team and looking forward to being a part of it. To Members of the United States Senate for taking such an interest in me and then after a while—[laughter]—confirming me unanimously, I thank you for that. And for the members of the Tennessee delegation and other Members of the Congress who are here.

And, Mr. President, you're a terrific recruiter. To have a chance to work with David Kearns and Ted Sanders as a part of the President's education team is some-

thing I'm very much looking forward to.

I also want to thank my sister Jane and her husband, Bill Carl, for coming from Dallas. Their sons, Jeremy and David, our nephews, sent me this message: "Tell Uncle Lamar congratulations, and we hope this doesn't mean more homework." [Laughter] That made me think of how Jane and I grew up in Maryville, Tennessee, with our sister Ann. We were ready to learn because our mother took care of herself when she was pregnant. She read to us—she and our father read "Winnie the Pooh" and "The Little Engine that Could" and "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer" even before we went to school.

We had more preschool education than anybody in this room because our mother had the town's only preschool education program in a converted garage in her backyard, and she had nowhere else to put us, and so we went there. We knew what we were expected to learn in school and we learned it because our teachers expected us to. And they helped us, as did our parents.

The most dangerous thing going in Maryville when we were growing up was football, and drugs were something you took when you were sick. There was always some adult hovering around to make sure we got a pat on the back when we did something right, and that we didn't get away with much. When we got in trouble at school, we got in trouble at home. That was the way we grew up.

Jeremy and David, my nephews, and our children are coming along in a very different world. All over America people are trying to adjust to that world. That adjustment is what we call our education. And because it is not easy, it is at the top of our concerns.

On March 6th, President Bush talked to Congress and the American people about reaching our potential, that we should make this country all that it should be. I like to look at things that way, too—not as one big problem but as one big opportunity. I want to help President Bush be the Education President, to help America do as well at home as it has done overseas. Almost everything we do at home has education at the bottom of it.

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My nephews, David and Jeremy, may not think this is such good news because it may mean for them higher standards, tougher tests, and probably more homework. They may find themselves and certainly their children going to schools that are radically different learning systems than what we see today, as different from what they know today as this lunar module is from the propeller airplane.

This is the most visited museum in the world. And it is that because it stands as a symbol of what can happen when we unleash America's creative genius. We need to unleash that creative genius to create the best schools in the world.

Jeremy and David's parents, Jane and Bill, will be doing what the President just said. They'll be going back to school, too, because whatever they learned growing up isn't enough to live and work in the world the way it is today. And in downtown Dallas and in Maryville and everywhere, communities will be finding that the school can't do it all, or even most—help a child grow up the way we had the chance to grow up.

Doing well at home is as important as doing well overseas and will be infinitely more complex because the army the President has to mobilize is every American.

An enterprising reporter found our moth-

er right after I was nominated. And she told him, "When Lamar grew up, I was teaching and Andy was on the school board. And at the dinner table we talked about better schools." We need that kind of talk going on at every dinner table in America.

Our Education President can mobilize that army, can get that kind of talk going and I hope I can be a sparkplug for change to help him do that.

Thank you.

Note: The President spoke at 9:40 a.m. at the National Air and Space Museum. In the ceremony, the following persons were referred to: William J. Carl III, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Dallas, TX, who gave the invocation and introduced the President; Mr. Carl's wife, Jane, sister of Secretary Alexander, and their sons, Jeremy and David; former Secretary of Labor William E. Brock III; former Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird; John Minor Wisdom, senior circuit judge of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit; former Secretary of Transportation William T. Coleman, Jr.; David T. Kearns, nominee for Deputy Secretary of Education; Ted Sanders, Under Secretary of Education; Secretary Alexander's wife, Honey, and children, Andrew, Leslee, Kathryn, and William; and the Secretary's parents, Flo and Andrew Alexander.

Statement on the Strategic Defense Initiative

March 22, 1991

Eight years ago, the Strategic Defense Initiative spurred research and development of technologies necessary to defend the United States and our allies from the threat posed by ballistic missiles. Since 1983, SDI has accomplished much. Technological and engineering breakthroughs have brought us closer to smart or even brilliant defenses. We have proved that it is possible to intercept a ballistic missile warhead in space. But much work remains to be done before we have the defenses we need.

Even as we are hopeful that we can achieve a more stable strategic balance with

the Soviet Union, the threat from ballistic missile proliferation is growing. Today, U.S. forces abroad and U.S. allies live under a growing threat from ballistic missile attack. While the Patriot air defense system performed remarkably well, we can do far better in protecting our troops and our friends and allies. We will have to, because we will face much more dangerous threats than the Scud. Moreover, the decisions we make on SDI today will affect our capabilities into the next century. By then, the

United States itself may also face a greater threat from ballistic missiles.

The primary limit to our ability to develop the technology necessary for ballistic missile defense is our commitment to do so. The pace of our research has been limited not by technological difficulties but by Congress' unwillingness to fund SDI adequately. I have listened to the concerns of congressional leaders and taken into account the changing strategic environment.

As a result, I have refocused SDI's priorities to provide protection against limited ballistic missile strikes. Now it is up to Congress to respond by supporting my request for SDI funding.

Ballistic missile defenses threaten no one. Not only can they help preserve the peace but, as we have seen, they can save lives. Our troops and allies in the Middle East have already benefited from them. America deserves no less.

Appointment of Ed A. Hewett as Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs and Senior Director for Soviet Affairs *March 22, 1991*

The President announced today the appointment of Dr. Ed A. Hewett as a Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs and Senior Director for Soviet Affairs.

Dr. Hewett has been a senior fellow in the foreign policy studies program at the Brookings Institution since 1981. From 1971 to 1981 he was associate professor of economics at the University of Texas at Austin. He has served as visiting professor at the University of Pennsylvania and Columbia University and has been a visiting scholar at Harvard's Russian Research Center and the Institute for World Economy in Budapest. A founder and editor of the journal *Soviet Economy*, Dr. Hewett served as chairman of the National Council for

Soviet and East European Research and president of the Association for Comparative Economic Studies. He is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations, the American Economics Association, and the American Association for the Advancement of Slavic Studies. Dr. Hewett is the author of many books and articles on Soviet affairs. His most recent books are "Reforming the Soviet Economy: Equality vs. Efficiency" (1988) and "Open for Business: The Soviet Union and the Global Economy" (in press).

Dr. Hewett graduated from Colorado State University (B.S. and M.S., 1964 and 1966) and from the University of Michigan (Ph.D. in economics with a certificate in Soviet studies, 1971). He speaks Russian and Hungarian.

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The President's News Conference With President Turgut Ozal of Turkey *March 23, 1991*

President Bush. Mr. President, welcome to the White House.

Let me just say that we've had a very pleasant, informal visit at Camp David, in perhaps the worst weather I've seen up there. But in spite of the weather, President Ozal and I have had a chance to go over many issues, bilateral issues, and of course,

we talked about the Gulf area. I had an opportunity to thank him eyeball-to-eyeball for the best communications I believe any two countries could possibly have had, for his advice, and for his steadfast adherence to principle from day one. The Turkish Government never wavered one inch. And

I'm very proud to have a chance to say that to the American people here today.

Mr. President, if you'd like to say something, and then I expect we'll just take a few questions:

President Ozal. First of all, I would like personally to thank President Bush and Mrs. Bush for exceptional hospitality you've shown us in Camp David.

And we had, as the President indicated, very interesting and nice and very informal talks in many subjects. And I am very happy, and I would like to thank again.

Just one more point. President Bush has shown very exceptional leadership ability during the course of this Gulf crisis. And I have noticed this from the beginning to the end. And I would like personally to thank on this and on my country—for my country, and also for many people, I believe, there it has shown.

Thank you.

President Bush. What we thought we'd do, inasmuch as there are many Turkish journalists here, is just alternate between U.S. and Turkish. And inasmuch as I'm up here, why don't I start.

Situation in Iraq

Q. Mr. President, what is your assessment of the Iraqi Cabinet shake-up today?

President Bush. Well, we discussed that at length, and I would simply say that Saddam Hussein appears to still be calling the shots. And as I have said before, normal relations with the United States cannot be effected with Saddam Hussein still calling the shots, still in power. There are some interesting Cabinet shifts, but nothing that appears to depart from support for Saddam Hussein's policies.

Did you want to add to that, Mr. President?

President Ozal. No, I think you're right. You said right.

Q. Did President Ozal bring you a message from Saddam Hussein today?

President Bush. No.

Now, is a Turkish journalist—

Turkey-U.S. Relations

Q. Mr. President, is Turkey a better ally now than she was, say, 6 months ago?

President Bush. Well, I don't know how

I'd quantify it, but I would simply say that Turkey has been a steadfast ally, a strong member of NATO. But I would say stronger in the sense that the American people see very clearly how steadfast Turkey has been in all of this. So, if you would rephrase it from "stronger ally" to say "more appreciated here," I would certainly say, true. But the only reason I'm hedging is that I've always considered Turkey a fundamentally strong part of NATO and a very important contributor to the common security.

Q. How would you define for the future of the relations?

President Bush. Well, I see nothing but sunlight out there. Looks encouraging. We've got problems—Turkey has got some economic problems. We discussed them frankly. We talked to the President about that. I hope that the United States can continue to be helpful.

But in terms of trying to effect a peace in the Gulf and in the Middle East generally, I think Turkey has a very useful role to play. And indeed, President Ozal suggested that they might be willing to play a useful role. So, as these plans develop for security and stability in the Gulf, peace in Lebanon, for example, peace between Israel and the Palestinians—getting that problem hopefully solved—I think you'll see more and more of Turkey making a significant contribution.

Situation in Iraq

Q. Mr. President, did President Ozal bring you any information that makes you more confident that Saddam Hussein will fall sooner rather than later?

President Bush. No, but I'll let him address himself to that. He didn't have any specific information.

President Ozal. I didn't bring any specific information. Before coming here, the Iraqi Ambassador visited me. But from that talk I understood they're having a very difficult situation. I can only say that.

Q. Do you think Saddam Hussein will survive?

President Ozal. That I don't know. That's difficult to make an estimate, but it's difficult for him to stay.

Q. President Bush, can you give us some sense of what reports you're getting on how

the rebels are doing in the south, in the north, also about clashes in Baghdad?

President Bush. Well, we're getting mixed reports. Not very much on what's happening in Baghdad. There's a tight net thrown over any possible coverage coming out of there. In the south, apparently the rebels are still fighting hard. I think Saddam Hussein made a claim that it was put down, but that is not correct. In the north, it's about the same thing.

So, I think it's fair to say that there's enormous consternation and turmoil inside Iraq today. And we're playing no part in that. But it shows, I think, great unrest with the rule of Saddam Hussein.

Q. There's a sense—just to follow up—that we are playing a part, that military pressure is being stepped up with the planes being shot down, with forces staying in the area. General Powell said to that effect that troops were going to be in Iraq for quite some time.

President Bush. Well, I don't think any—I think it would be erroneous to suggest that there's a step-up from the outside, from the U.S. side, on the internal problems inside of Iraq. I don't believe that. In fact, its forces are there and will stay there until the cease-fire agreement is worked out. That's been stated from the very beginning. We stated from the very beginning that they ought not to fly their aircraft. And I think they've learned now not to fly the aircraft. I hope so. So, I would disabuse anyone of the view that there's stepping-up pressure at this point from the United States.

Cyprus

Q. Mr. President, the Turkish Government recently offered some proposal to the U.N. Secretary-General for the solution on the Cyprus problem. Are those enough for the solution? What is your opinion, sir?

President Bush. Are you addressing me or—yes. Well, we discussed the Cyprus question today. The view of the United States is we continue to support the mandate of the Secretary-General. We have an able Ambassador who's spending full time on this Cyprus question. And I have nothing to add to it.

We did discuss with President Ozal—and I want to leave it for him to elaborate on—

some ideas about the solution to the Cyprus question. But let's hope now, with the good will that Turkey has earned and with the view that the Greeks have about wanting to see this problem solved, that it can be solved. But I can't go—I'm not going to go into any specifics.

Mr. President, do you want to comment?

President Ozal. No, I don't want to go into specifics. But I just pointed out to President Bush, this problem is not 70 years old; it is 27 years old. And it's basically among two communities which they want to become equal rights, I think, the Turkish community and the Greek community in Cyprus.

Assistance for Turkey

Q. Mr. President, what assurances did you give President Ozal about continued or increased economic and military aid beyond what is already in the pipeline?

President Bush. Well, we discussed the aid that has already been granted. And as a matter of fact, inasmuch as he had the significant role to play in this, Senator Byrd, who I would consider a very staunch friend of Turkey and has been helpful to me in pointing out the needs of Turkey—we called him last night from Camp David and had a nice talk with him.

But beyond that, we listened to the plea from the financial side of the Turkish Government, from the President itself. They have some problems. They need some short-term loans, and we said that we would try to see how we can be of further help. But we didn't go into numbers. We did not go into a specific funding request—I mean, funding commitments or things of that nature.

I think the President understands we've got financial problems. But I have a much clearer view of his financial problems today. And let's just hope that, working with the multilateral agencies and then with our own Treasury, that we can be of further assistance to Turkey.

Q. Can I just follow up? What about on the military aid component? What increased aid will be given?

President Bush. Well, without going into the specific list, there are certain things

that Turkey has, things that I think would be in the interest of Turkey as a NATO partner. And we will be discussing those in detail with Secretary Cheney and others. President Ozal had a chance prior to this meeting to go over that with Jim Baker because, as you remember, the Secretary stopped by there. And incidentally, Secretary Baker was up there with us this morning.

So again, I don't want to go into the detail. I'd be glad to have President Ozal add anything to this. But Turkey has some specific military requirements, and we're discussing them."

President Ozal. Probably Turkish newspaper people know that our aim to have smaller but very well-organized armed forces—I mean, modernized. And if we could get some help on this matter, it would be very much appreciated. That's all.

President Bush. The Turkish journalists—who's the next Turkish journalist? You're not Turkish—get out of there. [Laughter] Way in the back.

Q. —your agreement to expand the scope and the framework of the Turkish-American military cooperation so that it would cover non-NATO contingencies and missions as well?

President Ozal. We have not discussed that.

Situation in Iraq

Q. Mr. President, do you think that Iraq would be better off if the Kurds or the Shiites succeeded in toppling Saddam Hussein?

President Bush. I don't think it's for us to try to see what will follow on in Iraq. All I've done is state that it will be very difficult for the United States—in fact, I'd say at this juncture, impossible—to have normalized relations with Iraq with Saddam Hussein in power. But I think it would be inappropriate to try to shape or suggest even what government should follow on. I would hope that it would be one that could work very compatibly with the Western powers, Western countries, and live happily ever after without threatening its neighbors.

Now, the military side—I am convinced that their ability to threaten their neighbors has been diminished, if not eliminated. And

our general officers, Powell and Schwarzkopf, feel that the ability of the Iraqis to wage offensive war against their neighbors is gone.

But what we're looking for is stability. We're not looking for disorder. And we're looking for somebody that is going to lead that country in the ways of peace and to take the enormous resources they have, pay off their obligations to others, and then raise the standard of living for their own people who have been in a war situation for too many years already.

But beyond that, I don't think it would be appropriate for the United States—I'll let President Ozal again comment on this—to comment whether it ought to be a government controlled by one element or another.

Maybe you all have a different policy on this.

President Ozal. No, I don't have a different policy. We don't mind what is going on in Iraq. And probably what we want to see—a more democratic government and more rights to the people of Iraq. That's all.

Q. Can I follow up on that? Have you come to the conclusion that the case of downfall of Saddam Hussein, the power vacuum in Iraq could be replaced easily, and have you addressed the situation in northern Iraq?

President Bush. Is this for me or for President Ozal?

Q. Both.

President Bush. Go ahead, you're the expert in the area.

President Ozal. I really don't know because we have been so much involved with only one man in power, single man in power in Iraq. And probably our thinking is such a way that there should be no replacement. But I don't think so.

Q. Can I follow up on that? Will Turkey allow an independent Kurdistan in Iraq—Kurdish state in Iraq?

President Ozal. No, I said no.

Q. Did you discuss recent Turkish contacts with Iraqi opposition, namely Kurds?

President Bush. I didn't have any discussions. Maybe others did. I did not.

Yes, last one. This is the last. We really have to head—

Q. You said the United States was staying

out of those internal affairs. Are you satisfied that Iran is staying out of the internal affairs? And could you give us your assessment of the way Iran has behaved from the time the—

President Bush. Well, I'm not sure I do understand what Iran's role is in the south. And I'm not sure—there have been some reports of people going across from Iran into southern Iraq. But I haven't seen an estimate on it. What was your second part?

Q. Their behavior as far as the planes, for example—they've decided now to keep the planes.

President Bush. That didn't surprise us at all.

Q. Okay. Do you want—or have you told Iran to stay out?

President Bush. I don't believe we've made a direct representation to Iran of that nature.

Q. Don't you think we should?

President Bush. Well, I think it would be better if everybody stayed out and let the Iraqi people decide what they want to do. I think that would be much—the best approach. Yes, I would use this opportunity to say that. And that's what we plan to do. And so, I think that's the best answer to a very, very complicated question and

a situation that's now in turmoil inside of Iraq.

But I think that, in terms of the airplanes, it doesn't come as any surprise to me that Iran is not sending back a bunch of airplanes. Frankly, I'm very pleased that they're not. But that has little to do with who's intervening inside of Iraq.

Well, thank you all very, very much.

Hostages in Lebanon

Q. What about the Western hostages in Lebanon?

President Bush. Oh, I hope they get out.

Note. *President Bush's 76th news conference began at 3:37 p.m. in the Briefing Room at the White House. In the news conference, the following persons were referred to: President Saddam Hussein of Iraq; Tariq 'Abd-al Jabbar Jawad, Iraqi Ambassador to Turkey; Gen. Colin L. Powell, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar de la Guerra; Nelson C. Ledsky, Special Cyprus Coordinator; Senator Robert C. Byrd; Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney; Secretary of State James A. Baker III; and Gen. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, commander of the U.S. forces in the Persian Gulf.*

Remarks at the Gridiron Dinner

March 23, 1991

Thank you very much: Mr. Vice President and members of the Cabinet, members of the congressional leadership, diplomatic corps, special guests. And on this special Gridiron evening, may I single out the members of the Joint Chiefs and the other members of the military that are with us tonight. May I also single out Messrs. Baker and Strauss. [*Laughter*] After sitting through their parts in the program, I'll say this: If I'd had a white flag, I'd have waved it. [*Laughter*] No, I thought they had some very good material. The ground war only took 100 hours. [*Laughter*]

I'm very happy to see Kuwait's Ambassador here—Al-Sabah, the Ambassador from Kuwait. I understand that during his

recent travels with Jim Baker, Jim tried out some of tonight's jokes on him. And after hearing them, the Ambassador said, "Don't you think we've suffered enough?" [*Laughter*] No, but Jim put it well. We have been friends. And I have total confidence in him. Remember 1980? He's the guy who told me in New Hampshire, "Don't worry; let the guy from California pay for the mike." [*Laughter*]

And I understand Eppie Lederer is with us tonight over here at table 12. We all know her as Ann Landers. Apparently, Bob Strauss wrote to her recently, and she asked me to read her response: "Dear Washington Wheeler-Dealer," it says—[*laughter*]—"yes,

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take the money from both sides.” [Laughter]

But this has been a very special evening with emphasis understandably on the Gulf. And it’s great to have so many members of the press back from the Gulf in time for this Gridiron. I know many of the reporters out there were roughing it lately. Sam Donaldson, though, said it wasn’t so bad staying at the Sheraton Riyadh. In fact, he said the towels were so fluffy that he could barely get his suitcase shut. [Laughter]

Some air war, wasn’t it? I’ve just learned the three words every Iraqi pilot dreaded the most: Cleared for takeoff. [Laughter]

What a crowd. I haven’t gotten so many laughs since my last speech on domestic policy. [Laughter] Thank you.

Now the attention is turned back to the homefront, maybe Wolf Blitzer can go back to his real name. [Laughter]

I’m glad that politics ’92 didn’t rear its ugly head too much tonight. Well, it did a little bit. And I understand that there is speculation already about the ’92 race. In fact, just the other day, Jim Palmer sent a telegram to George McGovern. It read: “Heard you were considering a comeback. Stop.” [Laughter]

No, but it has been a special evening. I notice that Bernie Shaw was sitting at the table instead of under it. [Laughter]

All kidding aside, though, really it has been, I think, the most enjoyable Gridiron in many, many years. Barbara and I enjoy ourselves always. I must say that, with all respect to the two skits and to Ambassador Strauss and to Secretary Baker, I think that the most moving part, the most wonderful

part of the evening, was the tribute to the troops. And there was a special line in it, you may have heard in the beginning: “Through the fog of distant war shines the strength of their devotion.” And as I’ve said before, our soldiers and our sailors and our airmen and our marines and our coastguardmen embodied the ideals of honor and bravery and duty and country, and were willing to sacrifice for the sake of those simple words. And they liberated a nation abroad and helped transform a nation at home.

So, once again, Budge, my congratulations to you, sir. Thank you for a very special, enjoyable Gridiron evening. And may God bless the families of all those soldiers that we lost in action.

Thank you all very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 7:08 p.m. in the Presidential Ballroom at the Capital Hilton Hotel. In his remarks, he referred to Secretary of State James A. Baker III; Robert Strauss, former chairman of the Democratic Party and former Special Representative for Trade Negotiations; Saud Nasir al-Sabah, Iraqi Ambassador to the United States; advice columnist Ann Landers; reporters Sam Donaldson of ABC News and Wolf Blitzer of Cable News Network; retired baseball player Jim Palmer, who had recently attempted a comeback; former Senator George McGovern, a former Democratic Presidential candidate; Bernard Shaw, one of CNN’s reporters in Baghdad, Iraq, during the early stages of the Persian Gulf conflict; and Godfrey “Budge” Sperling, Jr., president of the Gridiron Club. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

Remarks on Signing the Greek Independence Day Proclamation

March 25, 1991

The President. Thank you very much for the welcome. Please be seated. It’s a great pleasure to see so many friends here today. Of course, a very special pleasure just now to welcome Archbishop Iakovos back to the Oval Office. He’s been there on several oc-

casions since I’ve been President; certainly before, many times. But it gave me an opportunity to express my respect and appreciation for him. He’s been a wonderful friend and a good counselor on very important matters.

I want to salute Ed Derwinski. He's not Greek but he was a former Member of the Congress. [*Laughter*] He's got a lot of friends in the Greek-American community, I'll tell you. And I also am delighted to see Ambassador Zacharakis who's here—another man who's doing a superb job.

And I might say, before we get into the festivities of the day, that I'm very comfortable and pleased with the relationship between Greece and the United States. And I have great respect for Mr. Mitsotakis, who is doing a superb job. I hope you will convey that to him, please, Mr. Ambassador.

But here we are to designate this day again, March 25th, Greek Independence Day. March 25th marks several turning points in history. And just as Americans and Greeks share many common values, we each hold this date in special reverence for the strides we've made in the name of freedom.

It was in the spring of 1584 that the first colonists set sail from England in search of new opportunities and independence. One hundred and seventy years ago, the Day of Annunciation, 1821, the Greek banner of revolt was first raised in the successful uprising in the name of liberty.

The shared significance of this date is more than a coincidence. It is just one example of the common ideals and values the people of Greece and America hold so dear: freedom, democracy, human rights, and justice. And under the current leadership of Prime Minister Mitsotakis, with whom I had the pleasure of meeting twice last year, the relationship does, as I said earlier, continue to flourish. And I hope that he and I will meet soon again.

I'd like to take a moment to thank the people of Greece for their support and cooperation in this historic coalition effort to liberate Kuwait from ruthless aggression. The people of Greece can take great pride in their country's role in protecting the rule

of law.

And so now, after again saying how pleased I am to see so many friends here today for this occasion, it is my pleasure to put pen to paper and proclaim Greek Independence Day: A National Day of Celebration of Greek and American Democracy.

[*At this point, the President signed the proclamation.*]

The Archbishop. Mr. President, on behalf of the 3-million-strong Greek Orthodox community in the United States, I offer to you our most humble thanks for signing once again today, the 25th of March, 1991, after 170 years from the Greek independence—the first—proclamation which calls all of us to uphold the ideals and values upon which the ancient Greek and the modern American concept of democracy is founded.

We ask you to accept our warmest reassurance of our continued commitment to the full support of your historic efforts to have freedom and justice ultimately prevail, and follow the foundation for the new world order for which you so arduously labor.

God bless you. This is our prayer—constant prayer—Mr. President, and inspired strength to you as you lead the world towards a state of permanent peace.

The President. Thank you all.

Note: The President spoke at 11:26 a.m. in the Roosevelt Room at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Archbishop Demetrios A. Iakovos of the Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of North and South America; Secretary of Veterans Affairs Edward J. Derwinski; Christos Zacharakis, Greek Ambassador to the United States; and Prime Minister Constantinos Mitsotakis of Greece. The proclamation is listed in Appendix E at the end of this volume.

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Remarks and an Exchange With Reporters Prior to a Meeting With Finance Minister Theo Waigel of Germany

March 26, 1991

The President. I wanted to take this opportunity publicly to thank you for Germany's wonderful cooperation and financial contribution as well as many other things during this Desert Storm. I understood from day one the German position, and we had very close consultations with the Chancellor. I know that you were in touch with Secretary Brady and others, and I am grateful for the financial support, but even more for the understanding. It's not just restricted to Desert Storm; it goes over into the role you all are playing in terms of working out cooperatively the Polish debt. I don't think Germany gets enough credit for having been very, very understanding about that—

Q. Going to get any money back?

The President. —and other areas of cooperation. So please extend my best to the Chancellor and wish him well.

The Finance Minister. Thank you very

much. And I want to congratulate to the great success not only for your country but for the whole of the world, as it was very important for us. We are very happy with you.

Q. Mr. President, is there going to be any left over from the contributions?

The President. I am confident that the Minister and Secretary Brady have understanding on the costs involved, and I'm very grateful to Germany for their participation in all of this, as I am to other friends and allies. I'm afraid it's not going to be any cheaper, if that's what you mean, than original estimates.

Thank you all very much.

Note: The President spoke at 1:24 p.m. in the Oval Office at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany and Secretary of the Treasury Nicholas F. Brady.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on the President's Meeting With Finance Minister Theo Waigel of Germany

March 26, 1991

The President met for approximately a half hour today with German Christian Social Union Chairman Theo Waigel in the Oval Office. They discussed the post-war situation in the Middle East, the economic and social dimensions of German unification, and the importance of supporting the new democratic states of Central and Eastern Europe.

Chairman Waigel, who is also German Finance Minister, reaffirmed Germany's commitment to fully honor its pledges of financial assistance for Desert Shield and Desert Storm. The President reiterated his appreciation for Germany's strong financial and other support for the multinational coalition in the Persian Gulf.

Question-and-Answer Session With Reporters in Bethesda, Maryland March 27, 1991

President's Physical Examination

Q. How did it go? Any problems?

The President. Perfect go.

Q. Is that right?

The President. Yes.

Q. What took so long?

The President. Ask Burt. Do you want an official statement? We'll give you Burt Lee.

Q. Want to know how you feel.

The President. Feel good. Look, I'm not going to go into any details. I'll leave this to—

Q. We want to know all the details.

The President. You do not. No, it's fine. It's very good.

Q. Was it a complete physical?

The President. Yes, total, everything.

Q. It was fun?

The President. I didn't say fun. [Laughter] Just had a nice lunch out here.

Q. What did you eat?

The President. I hate to tell you because you'll think I'm an elitist. [Laughter] Lobster. No, it went very well, very well.

Q. What did they say about your glaucoma?

The President. Better. Burt, the eyes are better than last year, right?

Dr. Lee. Yes, the same if not better.

The President. The same if not better.

Q. Are you taking—

The President. It's all right, under control.

Q. What took so long, Mr. President? It seemed like it took longer—

The President. Eyeballs. Eyeballs.

Dr. Lee. And an excellent lunch.

The President. Nice lunch. And lack of a desire to go back to work. [Laughter]

Q. Why is that?

The President. Because I enjoy it—he's so darn nice—the admiral and his troops are wonderful. No, it went very well. So did Barbara. Barbara got a good, clean bill of health yesterday. Well, she has her Graves' problem, but it's much better than would have been expected. So, anyway—

Q. Lobster is not good for the cholesterol.

The President. Well, I don't have a cholest-

terol problem.

Dr. Lee. Absolutely none.

The President. I'm lucky, really.

Q. What test results are you still waiting for? Do you have any?

Dr. Lee. Well, Helen [Helen Thomas, United Press International], the consultants will be coming back to us within the next 2 weeks, and you'll be informed.

Q. On what?

Q. —anything like that?

Dr. Lee. No. Everything is perfectly normal.

The President. When you were sick I didn't inquire this much into your health. [Laughter]

Iraq

Q. Well, moving on to something else, Mr. President—

The President. Yes.

Q. —the internal situation in Iraq looks like that Saddam is—well, what do you—do you think Saddam is going to be able to hold on, and do you think that—

The President. No, I've said all along that—well, I've said that we won't have normalized relations as long as he's there. There's enough dissent and disorder that it appears that Iraqi citizens are trying to do something about this. So, we'll wait and see how it plays out. But I think you'd have to put him down as fairly doubtful at this point.

Q. You wouldn't consider intervening in any way to help this along, in particular, the use of the helicopters?

The President. We were there under the United Nations resolutions. We're now trying to finalize the cease-fire, and that will take care of the U.S. role. Of course, we'll have an interest in seeing that those U.N.—the new U.N. provisos are complied with. It's a fairly—fairly stringent requirements, not too stringent because of what he's done. But there are some things that he'll have to do to comply. And that we'll be watching.

But I want to get our forces back home as soon as I can, and I want to get them out of

Iraq as soon as I can. And I think you'll see that they'll come out very fast when we get this cease-fire.

Q. You can do a permanent cease-fire even if he's using the helicopters for combat?

The President. There will be a cease-fire. That was not a requirement of the United Nations. It's not in the resolutions.

Q. So, have you ruled out something against the helicopters?

The President. I haven't ruled out anything. I'm just saying what's in the cease-fire.

Q. Are you satisfied with the U.N. resolution?

General Schwarzkopf

Q. Sir, did General Schwarzkopf suggest that you keep the war going longer?

The President. No. I understand that Dick Cheney—Secretary Cheney—put out a statement, having talked to Schwarzkopf, and I don't think there's any difference between any of us—me, Cheney, Powell, or Schwarzkopf. So, I think there was a comment—

Q. Did you see his comments?

The President. I saw it in the paper.

Q. I mean, he suggested that history would have to judge whether you stopped the war too soon.

The President. Well, I'm prepared for that. But I have full confidence in General Schwarzkopf, but all I know is that there was total agreement in terms of when this war should end. And it's total, and there's—not even questionable. And I think Schwarzkopf will be the first—

Q. Why did he say that then?

The President. I'd go ask him.

Q. He said he recommended going longer.

The President. Go ask him. Go ask him. He didn't say that—

Q. Have you called him on that?

The President. He didn't say that. Be careful.

Q. He said he recommended to you not to stop the war yet.

The President. No, I don't think he said that.

Q. —to go for total annihilation.

The President. If he did say that, that's

not correct, but he didn't say it. That's not what he said.

Q. Well, did it come as news to you, this interview where he did make—

The President. I have such high regard for General Schwarzkopf that I'll let him explain what he said. All I'm talking about is the facts. And Secretary Cheney put the facts out very clearly. I just read the statement. So, I would refer you to that. It is totally accurate and there's no—I don't think you'll find anybody that disagrees with it.

Iraq

Q. Have any rebel groups asked for help?

The President. Not that I know of.

Q. Of the U.S.?

The President. No, I don't believe that they have. If they have, it hasn't come to me.

Q. Are you satisfied now with the wording of the permanent cease-fire resolution?

The President. Well, I haven't seen any changes that might have been suggested today, but I am satisfied with the draft we sent up there. There have been a few modifications, but basically it's on track, Helen.

Q. Did you say before that you don't expect Saddam to last much longer?

The President. Well, I didn't say "much longer," but he will not—put it this way: with this much turmoil, it seems to me unlikely he can survive. People are fed up with him. They see him for the brutal dictator he is. They see him as one who tortured his own people. They see him as one that took his country into a war that was devastating for them. And this turmoil is not simply just historic unrest; it's historic unrest plus great dissatisfaction with Saddam Hussein.

So, you can figure out what that means in time. I don't know. I don't know how long it will take.

Q. Are you—[inaudible]—at this war?

The President. No. I think we did something that will stand in history as correct. We said that aggression would not stand, and it didn't. And the whole world came together in that. So, there's no hornets' nest open, simply exposing a dictator for what he is and worse. That's what's coming out of

it.
Listen, I've got to run. Any more physical questions? [Laughter] Would you like some pictures?

President's Physical Examination

Q. What was your favorite test? [Laughter]

The President. We're thinking of releasing some beauties here.

Q. Did they recommend anything for you to do?

The President. I refer all this to my doctor in whom I have total confidence, Dr. Burton Lee.

Q. ———slow down?

Q. Did he suggest to cut down on travel?

Q. More power walks?

The President. Yes. Yes, everything.

Note: The exchange began at 1:45 p.m. on the grounds of Bethesda Naval Hospital. During the exchange, President Bush referred to Burton J. Lee III, Physician to the President; Rear Adm. Donald Hagen, commander of the National Naval Medical Center; President Saddam Hussein of Iraq; Gen. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, commander of the U.S. forces in the Persian Gulf; Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney; and Gen. Colin L. Powell, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. A tape was not available for verification of the content of this exchange.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on the President's Physical Examination

March 27, 1991

President Bush today completed a routine physical examination at Bethesda Naval Hospital and is in excellent health. The President's examination lasted approximately 5 hours. The physical was conducted under the direction of Dr. Burton Lee, the President's personal physician.

"The President continues in excellent health," Dr. Lee said. "There were no surprises at the physical exam. He remains an extraordinarily vigorous man who continues to thrive on a great deal of physical activity and a rigorous, demanding work schedule."

Ophthalmologists continue to test the President for any progression of his glaucoma, but his condition remains stable. No

treatment appears to be indicated at the present time.

Among his other test results are: chest x-ray, normal; x-rays of hips and neck, mild degenerative osteoarthritis; electrocardiogram (EKG) and stress test, normal; urinalysis, no abnormalities; normal urologic exam; colonoscopy within normal limits; blood tests completely normal, including cholesterol, triglyceride, and lipoprotein levels; dermatology, no significant problem or change; and his allergy problems remain minimal and unchanged.

Note: The statement referred to Burton J. Lee III, Physician to the President.

Remarks to State Department Employees

March 27, 1991

The President. Thank you all very much for that warm reception. I really wanted to come over here, and I really wanted to say thank you. And I wanted to address our foreign policy professionals and all those

who support them. You are, indeed, the men and women on the front lines of American interests, both in war and in peace. And this recent situation was no exception.

Dwight Eisenhower once marveled at freedom's power to assemble "lightness against the dark." Well, I think that all of you showed that rather eloquently in this Gulf situation, indeed, in our victory in the Persian Gulf. You acted for right against wrong. I don't know how each and every person here was motivated, but for me, very early on it became a clear choice of good versus evil, of right versus wrong. And when that happens it makes it easier to make some of the decisions.

You spoke here, various officers, for dignity against oppression. And I salute you—I salute you on behalf of every American and all the freedom-loving peoples of the world.

We do stand for the peaceful resolution of conflicts, and no one tried harder to resolve the Gulf conflict peacefully than our Secretary of State Jim Baker, and then the entire State Department.

You know, from August 1990 to January 15th of 1991—166 days—you conducted nonstop discussions in the hopes of reversing aggression, in the hopes of this peaceful settlement. Secretary of State Baker had more than 200 meetings with foreign dignitaries, 10 diplomatic missions, 6 congressional appearances. I.O. and Tom Pickering, operating up in New York, helped put into effect 12 United Nations resolutions. And over 103,000 miles traveled on the Secretary's part to talk with members of the U.N., the Arab League, and the European Community.

Every American staff, every consulate, every bureau, and every department here and abroad facilitated these missions. The American people will always remember the courage of Embassy Baghdad and Embassy Kuwait. You were called upon, those that served there, to do your duty, and you did so.

You worked closely with our allies, this Department did—an extraordinary coalition. I really believe that when history writes the final chapter on all of this, this coalition of—some might say disparate coalition—is going to be one of the highlights of what happened in Desert Shield and Desert Storm.

Indeed, I think all of your work inspired the American people. And you brought new respect, frankly—and deserved respect, in

my view—to men and women for whom diplomacy is not merely a profession but it's a mission.

During all of this, I recall several important meetings at the White House where I drew on the experience of, among others, Assistant Secretary Kelly, Ambassador Glaspie; met also with the—[applause]—I think that's appropriate. And also the returning officers from Embassy Kuwait and Embassy—he's back there. [Laughter] Ambassador Howell and Mr. Wilson later on, and so many others that just did a wonderful job.

That mission, your mission, of course, deals with the entire world, not only the Middle East. It's a mission you carried out even as war raged in the Persian Gulf. We forget that at a time all of this was going on, just by way of example, there were some very harrowing problems still remaining, I might add, in Liberia. And you look at other trouble spots in the world, and things were going on. And those officers and those supporters of the missions there get very little credit for that. But you kept the foreign policy moving forward. You put out the fires, and you did a great job, even though not as much in the focus as those Embassies in Kuwait and Baghdad.

So, you're dealing with the entire world. It went on; all that important work went on even as war raged in the Persian Gulf. And then you, along with the finest soldiers and sailors and airmen and marines and coast-guardsmen that any nation has ever known, helped light the lamp of liberty. Now, I'd like to see us use that, and I know many here are already actively involved in this, in illuminating a new world order.

I know that your jobs often are not comfortable or safe. The scroll—there's a scroll outside that I've seen that tells the tale. Far too many Foreign Service officers have made the supreme sacrifice for this nation and the values it holds dear. And every day you guard this nation's freedom.

In coming weeks, we'll be working together to shape this order—and in trying to bring peace, lasting peace, to the Middle East and every corner of the globe. We're talking about Lebanon; we're talking about the Palestine-Israel situation; we're talking about security and stability in the Gulf

itself. And our efforts are going to be critical to the solution of the problems in those three areas and so many others.

But for now, let me simply leave you with a word of thanks, I'd say, on behalf of the entire coalition—and in memory of those who gave what Abraham Lincoln called “the last full measure of devotion.”

So, thank you all very, very much. I am very proud of you. I expect there are some times you wonder whether we know you exist way over four or five blocks away at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue. And there are probably sometimes you wish we didn't know you existed. [Laughter] You can interpret that any way you want.

But I've had the privilege since 1971, when I was the Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations, to work closely with many people, many

of whom are here today. Not so many old guys left, but quite a few. And it's been a joy, and it's been an honor. And I support you. And I just came over to say thanks. Thank you very much.

Note: The President spoke at 3:42 p.m. in the Dean Acheson Room at the State Department. In his remarks, he referred to Secretary of State James A. Baker III; the Bureau of International Organization Affairs; Thomas Pickering, Ambassador to the United Nations; John H. Kelly, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs; April Glaspie, former Ambassador to Iraq; Nathaniel Howell, former Ambassador to Kuwait; and Joseph Wilson, former Charge d'Affaires at the U.S. Embassy in Iraq.

Remarks at the Swearing-In Ceremony for Bob Martinez as Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy

March 28, 1991

The President. Please be seated. Well, first, Monsignor, thank you, sir, for that lovely invocation. And to Jim Smith, a long-time friend and secretary of state of Florida, welcome back to Washington. I'm delighted to see so many members of our Cabinet here with us today. And I think that says that all Cabinet Departments want to help Bob Martinez in this fight against drugs. And I'm delighted that they're here, and we pledge you our full support.

I'm delighted to see Bill Young, who has the onerous responsibility of representing that enormous Florida delegation. But it's most appropriate that he, a big supporter of the Governor's and of mine, be with us today in that capacity.

I want to welcome the executive directors of the several major State and local organizations: Don Borut of the National League of Cities, John Thomas of the National Association of Counties, and Ray Scheppach of the National Governors' Association.

And most of all, of course, a great pleasure to welcome to Washington Mary Jane—

Mary Jane Martinez—Alan, his son, and also so many friends that are up here from Florida and elsewhere. I don't know who's looking after the State, but I'm delighted you all are here—[laughter]—on this beautiful day in the Rose Garden.

Bob brings to this important job, Director of National Drug Control Policy, a resolute personal commitment and unmatched experience in the field. Our 50 States are the labs, the laboratories of democracy, and Bob brings an impressive arsenal of some of the Nation's most innovative and wide-ranging antidrug programs. As Governor of Florida, he led a State that was among the hardest hit by drug smuggling, drug crime, and drug use. And he responded to that challenge the same way he'll respond to this new, even bigger challenge: with vigor and intelligence and a program comprehensive enough to attack the drug culture.

Bob Martinez already has contributed mightily to the National Drug Control Strategy. As the National Governors' Associa-

tion's lead Governor on the drug issue, he personally developed a number of proposals regarding law enforcement, drug treatment, prevention, and international cooperation. These initiatives have greatly strengthened our long-range prospects for stopping the scourge of drugs.

In the fight against drugs, every level of government must work together. And no one is better equipped than Bob Martinez to get local, State, Federal authorities working together. He served long and well with the Nation's Governors. But he also has a long record of working with the city leaders. Twice elected mayor of Tampa, he served on the board of the National League of Cities, and he participated actively in the U.S. Conference of Mayors.

Bob also had the kind of international experience that's required for this new job. He's traveled to South America to meet with our Andean friends, the leaders of the Andean countries, in support of inter-American responses to the drug crisis. Our initiatives in the Andes and around the globe are of paramount importance, and Bob's experience will be a tremendous advantage right there as well.

As a teacher and as a businessman and as a parent, Bob Martinez understands that we cannot defeat drugs through law enforcement alone. Any long-term solution also depends on successful education and treatment. And that means drug-free schools, a drug-free work place, and drug-free kids.

During my service as Vice President, I was head of the National Narcotics Border Interdiction System, and there I worked very closely with Bob Martinez—personally and directly. And we're going to continue to work together personally and directly in this new assignment of his. As you can tell by this audience out here today, our administration is committed to Governor Martinez' success.

I'm going to ask all members of the Cabinet and their Departments to continue to give his Office every measure of help and coordination. Bob will be asking for your advice. He'll be asking for your help. And he'll have my support every single step of the way.

I think this is a proud day for America.

Bob Martinez is the grandson of Spanish immigrants, the son of a waiter, a man who worked his way through school. My predecessor called him the embodiment of the American dream.

And so, sir, as you assume command of our national drug fight at this critical time, we've made important new progress, good solid progress. Cocaine use has fallen. Hospitals report fewer drug-related emergencies. Fewer high school students abuse drugs. And the evidence shows clearly that we've turned in the right direction. But we still have a long way to go, and the drug menace remains intolerably large. And it cripples families, destroys kids, wipes out entire communities.

Our administration has announced ambitious new goals for the drug war, backed by ambitious new proposals and an ambitious new budget. And we've renewed our call for Congress to pass a true crime bill. And I'm asking Bob Martinez to fight for those goals and programs with all his heart, knowing that he already has committed his heart and soul to this crucial battle. I'm asking Bob Martinez to lead America further away from drugs, knowing that he is determined to do so. This is a top priority. And Governor Bob Martinez is the right man, the best man for this job. I'm proud to welcome him to the White House.

And let's face it, many challenges lie ahead. And the American people stand ready to face them. We will remain on the front lines, block by block, day by day, school by school, in homes, in hospitals, in treatment centers, and in courtrooms. For your kids, for mine, for America's kids, we will overcome the scourge of drugs.

And now, Governor Martinez, over to you.

[*At this point, Director Martinez was sworn in.*]

The Director. Thank you, Mr. President. Thank you very much.

First, Mr. President, let me thank you for having nominated me for this position, and thank you and your staff for the tremendous work that was done through the whole nomination process. I also want to thank secretary of state Jim Smith for taking the time to be here today to kind of keep the

program going for us. And of course, to Monsignor Higgins, who has been at each of my swearing-ins for the last 12 years, and I appreciate him making this trip to be here. And of course, to Justice Scalia for taking time from his busy schedule, for being here today to give me the oath of office. And to all of you who took time to travel long distance.

And to all my, now, colleagues in the President's Cabinet and all of your agencies that I'll be working with, I look forward to the opportunity to get to know you real well. And many, I've had that opportunity as Governor to work with you—some more than others. But the one thing I have found in my short time here is the tremendous interest that all of you have on the subject—and those of you that have various agencies that are involved in the war against drugs, the enthusiasm and professionalism that they show.

Like the President indicated, we have made tremendous gains over the last several years. But there still is a rather large population that we still have to deal with. And we mustn't forget that there's a constant renewal of our population, that the young people must forever be educated—that we can't simply say we've got a good education initiative for the current set of youngsters, but we will continue to have a current set of youngsters every year that we must continue to address. And therefore, if we fail to do that, we will have large treatment needs because we failed at the front end to provide that opportunity of letting them know what drug abuse is all about.

And of course, there is a supply side, offshore and domestic, and the tremendous work that must be done there. And it has been done and will continue to be done and are often—sometimes I kind of regret that we divided this in the supply and demand because I kind of see it as one ball game—that a good effective supply system makes demand efforts a lot easier.

If a youngster gets the message in school and can walk across the street and there

isn't a pusher because supply has taken care of that, then that message is going to stick. And, therefore, I hope that as we go in time that this can be taken to the Nation, that this is an integrated initiative. It's not a compartmentalized type of activity—of education, prevention, treatment, offshore, domestic—and each operates separately.

So, I hope that, in time, that we'll be able to show that this truly is a national strategy involving all national groups, local, and State. And I'm delighted to hear that mayor groups and city groups and country groups and the Governors' Association is here because it is to be implemented in a manner that truly brings in all levels of government. And having been mayor and Governor, I kind of have heard from time to time what some of the difficulties are. And I hope to be able to work on those issues.

So, Mr. President, thank you. And on behalf of the people of this nation, I also want to thank you for the budget recommendation that you've made that clearly shows that when you speak out against drugs, it's more than words. What follows are the resources to get the work done. And I hope that I'll be able to work with you each year to be sure that your dollars that you've recommended bring the results that all Americans want.

Thank you very much, and I really appreciate it.

Note: The President spoke at 9:48 a.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. In his remarks, the President referred to Msgr. Lawrence Higgins of St. Lawrence Church in Tampa, FL; Jim Smith, Florida secretary of state; Representative C.W. Bill Young; executive directors Donald J. Borut of the National League of Cities, John Thomas of the National Association of Counties, and Raymond Scheppach of the National Governors' Association; and Director Martinez' wife, Mary Jane, and son, Alan. Director Martinez referred to Associate Justice Antonin Scalia of the Supreme Court of the United States.

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Statement on the Death of Lee Atwater

March 29, 1991

Barbara and I lost a great friend in Lee Atwater. I valued Lee's counsel and abilities. The Republican Party will miss his energy, vision, and leadership. Barbara and I give our deepest condolences to Sally, the kids, and Lee's parents. We share in

their grief. Lee will always be in our memories.

Note: H. Lee Atwater was former chairman of the Republican National Committee.

Exchange With Reporters on the Death of Lee Atwater

March 29, 1991

The President. Happy Easter, everybody.

Q. Good morning.

The President. Good morning. Happy holidays.

Q. Mr. President, can you share your thoughts about Lee Atwater?

The President. Well, I will make a comment on that because I'm very saddened. Barbara and I are heartsick about it. Our whole family is. Lee was a very close friend to my sons and daughter as well as to Barbara and me. He suffered a lot. But I guess what I'd like to say is that we extend our love and best wishes to his family and, on the professional side, say that I was very proud to have him at my side as I campaigned for the Presidency and, after I became President, to have him as head of the Republican National Committee. He was doing a superb job until he was stricken by this brain tumor.

But I think now it's sadness and respect and giving the man credit for the job he did. He practiced the art of politics with zeal and vigor. And I was very proud of him, proud to serve with him.

Q. What did you make of his Life magazine apology to Michael Dukakis?

The President. Well, I found that very interesting and very enlarging. And I think, as he took stock of his life, he wanted to make things right, heal some wounds; and that was a very noble thing. And I salute him in death as I did in life.

This is about a friend of ours who died

today, who was head of our party.

Q. —in Moscow, Mr. President?

The President. You want to turn this into a full-scale press conference? I've got to hear—I've got to learn something from our guest here.

See how it works out. That's an internal affair.

Q. What does "seven" mean?

The President. What?

Q. Your answer, "seven"?

The President. [Laughter] That's one more than six. [Laughter]

Q. Is this from your CIA days?

The President. That means I don't want to answer. What was the question—then I'll tell you what the answer means. [Laughter]

Note: The exchange began at 10:38 a.m. in the Oval Office at the White House, prior to a meeting with President Arnold Ruutel of Estonia. H. Lee Atwater was former chairman of the Republican National Committee, and Michael Dukakis was the 1988 Democratic Presidential candidate. Earlier that morning, President Bush had responded to a reporter's question on the situation in Iraq by saying, "Seven." A tape was not available for verification of the content of this exchange.

Statement by Deputy Press Secretary Popadiuk on President Bush's Meeting With President Arnold Ruutel of Estonia

March 29, 1991

President Bush met this morning in the Oval Office with Arnold Ruutel, President of Estonia. President Bush began the meeting by reiterating the unequivocal support of the U.S. for Estonia's right to self-determination. He expressed his outrage over the use of force in Vilnius and Riga in January, and he emphasized his conviction that the only solution to this situation was good-faith negotiations between the Baltic States

and Moscow. He assured President Ruutel that he had personally made this point to President Gorbachev on many occasions. President Bush took note that negotiations had begun between Estonia and Moscow, and he discussed with President Ruutel the results to date.

Note: The statement referred to President Mikhail Gorbachev of the Soviet Union.

Message on the Observance of Passover, 5751

March 29, 1991

As Jewish people around the world gather to celebrate Passover and to recount through the *Haggadah* the story of the Exodus, we are reminded of the triumph of good over evil. We are also reminded that the enduring spirit of liberty can never be crushed by the cruel hand of tyranny and enslavement. This lesson appears time and again in the pages of the Bible; and following the recent coalition victory in the Persian Gulf, it is a lesson all the more vivid to us today.

The traditions honored in Jewish homes during Passover, the festival of freedom,

celebrate the blessings of life and liberty and underscore their precious nature. This year, we join with our Jewish neighbors in giving thanks to the Almighty for those blessings and for His aid in preserving them. Indeed, as we strive to learn from the past and to face the future with renewed faith, we are united by our gratitude and by our renewed hopes for a safer, more peaceful world.

Barbara and I extend our best wishes to members of the Jewish community for a happy and joyous Passover holiday.

GEORGE BUSH

Statement by Deputy Press Secretary Popadiuk on the Resignation of Richard R. Burt as Head of Delegation to the Nuclear and Space Talks in Geneva and Chief START Negotiator

March 29, 1991

President Bush has accepted the resignation of Ambassador Richard R. Burt as Head of Delegation to the Nuclear and Space Talks in Geneva and Chief START Negotiator. After 10 years in government, serving in both the Reagan and Bush administrations, Ambassador Burt is moving

into the private sector.

In addition to his current post, Ambassador Burt, during his tenure in government, served in several other important positions, including as Director of the Politico-Military Affairs Bureau in the State Department, Assistant Secretary of State for European and

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Canadian Affairs, and Ambassador to the Federal Republic of Germany. In all of these positions, he served the United States with great distinction.

The President appreciates Ambassador Burt's dedicated service and is pleased that he has agreed to serve as a consultant to

the Secretary of State.

Following Ambassador Burt's departure from government, Ambassador Linton F. Brooks, who has served as Ambassador Burt's deputy since 1989, will become the Acting Head of Delegation to the Nuclear and Space Talks.

Nomination of John Schrote To Be an Assistant Secretary of the Interior

April 2, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate John Schrote, of Ohio, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Policy, Management and Budget in Washington, DC. He would succeed Lou Gallegos.

Since 1989 Mr. Schrote has served as Deputy Assistant Secretary for Policy, Management and Budget at the Department of the Interior in Washington, DC. Prior to this, Mr. Schrote served as Assistant to the Secretary and Director of Congressional and Legislative Affairs at the Department of the Interior, 1989; administrative assist-

ant to Congressman F. James Sensenbrenner, Jr., 1984–1989; executive vice president for Bishop Bryant and Associates, 1983–1984; Deputy Director of the Office of Presidential Personnel at the White House, 1982–1983; and Acting Assistant Secretary for Administration for the Department of Agriculture, 1981–1982.

Mr. Schrote graduated from Ohio State University (B.S., 1958) and Xavier University (M.B.A., 1964). He was born May 6, 1936, in Findlay, OH. Mr. Schrote is married, has two children, and resides in Alexandria, VA.

Question-and-Answer Session With Reporters in Hobe Sound, Florida

April 3, 1991

Iraq

Q. Mr. President, could you say a few words? Did you learn anything new just then, for instance, on Iraq or anything else?

The President. No, I didn't learn anything new. Read some stuff that's not true, but I didn't learn anything new.

Q. Which—

The President. Well, there's no point in going into all of that.

Q. Did you sign an order for—

Possible Soviet-U.S. Summit

The President. I was talking about a firm date for a meeting with Gorbachev on there. That's not set. I want to meet with

President Gorbachev; I've said so. But, I don't know where a story like that comes from. It's just simply not true.

Q. Sir, are you optimistic that you can do it by the first half of the year?

The President. Do the summit meeting? I'd like to go to Moscow, and we've maintained that we should get a START agreement. And we also have some difficulties on CFE to work out, the conventional forces agreement. But this story is just simply not correct. Such a meeting may turn out to be, but I would know if that were set, and it's not.

Q. Would you consider meeting someplace other than Moscow?

The President. Sure, if we're going to have a meeting. Listen, you know my view. I've said I think nearly a year and a half ago that it would be appropriate to have meetings with President Gorbachev, once a year I think we said. But we've got to work out these details on these arms control agreements now, and that's what I think he's trying to do. And I know we're pushing our experts very hard on doing that. So, I don't know where this story could come from.

Iraq

Q. Mr. President, there's a story about Iraqi—that you had signed a finding—covert actions—

The President. Let me stop you right there. If you're going to ask about intelligence matters, you're wasting time because I never comment on them. And I wouldn't confirm or deny or comment on intelligence matters, particularly findings, in any way. It simply would be inappropriate.

Return of U.S. Troops

Q. Are you going to speak tonight? When you get back to Andrews you're going to be on in the middle of a nationwide CBS special on bringing back the troops. Do you feel a little bit awkward, participating in a gala like this, when most of the troops are still in the Middle East?

The President. No, they're coming home 3,000, 5,000 a day. And the rejoicing that the families have when these young men and women come home has been wonderful therapy for this whole nation. And I have nothing but respect for the military, the way in which they're bringing our troops out. And when we get a cease-fire agreement, you'll see them come out even more rapidly because it is my intention to do what I said early on: bring our troops home as soon as possible.

I think we've already brought home over 100,000. I'm looking around for somebody to give me the exact figures.

Q. Yes. The Pentagon has said that.

The President. But it's a lot of people back, and more will be coming back. And so, I have no feeling of awkwardness at all. The war hasn't been over all that long. It takes a long time to move people out.

But what we've done is keep our forces in Iraq, and we'll keep them there until we have a cease-fire agreement. And they'll come out. Hopefully, there will be a blue-helmeted U.N. force or some kind of security force along the border between Kuwait and Iraq, thus relieving the United States of any obligation in this regard. And they'll be coming out just as fast as we can bring them out.

But I have nothing but joy in my heart about the way these troops are being received, about what's happened to the American heartbeat as a result of all of this. And I'm looking forward to seeing some more of them that'll be coming home, seeing them tonight at Andrews Air Force Base.

Iraq

Q. Do you feel frustrated at not being able to help the Iraqis?

The President. Well, I feel frustrated any time innocent civilians are being slaughtered. And I feel very frustrated about that. But the United States and these other countries with us in this coalition did not go there to settle all the internal affairs of Iraq.

I have said that there will not be normalized relations with Iraq as long as Saddam Hussein is in power. And of course I feel a frustration and a sense of grief for the innocents that are being killed brutally. But we are not there to intervene. That is not our purpose; it never was our purpose. I can understand the frustration of some who think it should have been our purpose, some who never supported this in the first place on military action. I share their frustration, but I am not going to commit our forces to something of this nature. I'm not going to do that.

We will proceed along the diplomatic channels, working at the United Nations, getting security forces.

Q. Why let their helicopters continue?

The President. Because I do not want to see us get sucked into the internal civil war inside Iraq, that's why.

Q. Isn't that a violation of the informal cease-fire?

The President. I don't know whether technically, Lori [Lori Santos, United Press International], it's in violation or not. It is in

the fixed-wing planes to fly, but if it is a violation, that doesn't necessarily mean that we are going to commit our young men and our young women into further combat. I will do my level-best to use all diplomatic channels to bring this fighting to a halt. But I do not want to push American forces beyond our mandate. We've done the heavy lifting. Our kids performed with superior courage, and they don't need to be thrust into a war that's been going on for years in there. That's my view.

Q. Given the recent success of his forces, are you still confident that Saddam Hussein will not be there in less than a year?

The President. Yes. I'm still confident he won't be. I don't think he can survive, and I don't think he should survive. He's not going to have the kind of relations that Iraq should have with other countries as long as he's there. And I haven't changed my view on that at all.

Most of the people I talk to and hear from around the world, in that part of the world, feel the same way I do about that, incidentally.

Q. Has the fighting in Iraq complicated efforts to reach a permanent cease-fire at the U.N.?

The President. I don't think so. I mean, these cease-fire requirements are fairly straightforward, fairly strong, and they have not been changed by the fighting in Iraq itself. I think what's happened is, if further outrage was possible about Saddam Hussein's brutal behavior, that further outrage has been achieved, you might say. But I don't think it's changed the objectives of these United Nations resolutions that will bring about a cease-fire and will enable me as Commander in Chief to bring our troops home. That's what I want to do. We'll get some security along there.

We've got a major program for trying to bring peace, security, and stability to the Gulf area. I hope we can be a catalyst in moving the whole peace process forward between Israel and the Palestinians, between the Arab States and Israel, between Lebanon. But we want to get this Gulf matter under control. And I don't feel that the civil war has adversely affected our chances of getting a U.N. resolution or getting the U.N. to act. They should act very,

very soon.

Nobody's sympathetic for Iraq anymore. The very few friends they've had have deserted them because they see this man's abject brutality and lack of conscience. And so, there's no sympathy for Iraq out of this civil unrest. There's sympathy for those that are getting slaughtered, not for the Iraqi regime. I have said that we want to help the innocents, children, those that are starving. I don't care what their politics are, what their previous associations have been. If there's a child hurting, America cares about that.

But what we don't care about is helping project a regime that has lost all credibility and lost all chance of running the country because of the brutality. And I'm talking about Saddam Hussein himself, personally.

If his own army would do something about it, maybe we could start over. I think the world has seen even more clearly since the end of the fighting how brutal he is. We saw it in Kuwait, what he did to the Kuwaiti people—women and children. And now we've seen it, what he's done to the Shiites in the south and the Kurds in the north. He's turned off everybody. If he had one scintilla of good will, it's been dissipated.

Q. What could the U.S. do to help the children you are worried about?

The President. Well, food, medicines. We will do our part. We always have, and we always will. That's the beauty of it. When you see those American soldiers extending their hearts and their hands to those fleeing, when you see them picking up the children, that's the American spirit, and we are going to do that. We are going to continue to help. But we're not going to do anything to help Saddam Hussein. And that distinction is very, very clear.

Q. Sir, when you say the army could do something about it, wouldn't you have a situation where a group that's accused of all these atrocities would be in charge?

The President. I blame Saddam Hussein for the atrocities, and I have made it clear to the Iraqi leaders long before the war started. You go back and take a look at what I said then, because I think it's apropos now—we do not have an argument with the leadership. Our argument is with

the brutality of Saddam Hussein and the orders he's given. Now, does that clear somebody that goes down and rapes a child in Kuwait? No, it does not. But for the most part, it does, because Saddam Hussein has been the major villain there. I would be willing to take a new look if the army took those matters into their own hands, as I've said before. But he's got to go, and he will someday. He can't survive.

Q. Sir, were you at all surprised at the success of his army in putting down the rebellion?

The President. No, no I wasn't surprised about his success of his army. His army has been battered and can no longer project offensive military might against his neighbors. I believe that. But to go in and crush a bunch of people that aren't armed, that doesn't take much macho to do that. It just takes a lot of brutality and cruelty, and that's what's happened.

Q. Can you expand on this new look? You said you might take a new look if the army took the matters into their own hands.

The President. If a new regime emerged in there, I'd like to know what their goals are. Do they want to live peacefully in the neighborhood? Do they want to start treating their people with respect? Do they want to try to work out some of the differences with the Kurds that have been there for ages? Are they willing to talk to the Shiite leaders in the south?

That's what I want to see. And that's what the world wants to see. It's not just what the U.S. wants, incidentally. All our coalition partners are in exactly the same mode on this one as far as I am. I stay in touch

with them. I know that. And you haven't seen the call, incidentally, from any of them for the United States to go in and use this superior military might to try to sort out this civil war. But you have seen statements from all of them saying that it would be a good thing if we had new leadership in Iraq, in Baghdad.

U.S. Diplomacy in the Middle East

Q. Did you send Scowcroft to Lebanon and Iran as well as Saudi Arabia?

The President. Hey, listen. If I'd have wanted to talk about Scowcroft's itinerary, I'd have made that public. There are certain things you've got to try to do your best in diplomacy that are better to keep quiet. And it's very hard in our open society, and I don't blame you a bit for asking, and I hope you'll forgive me for not answering.

Turkey

Q. What about Turkey? Did you offer \$1 billion to Turkey?

The President. Excuse me just a minute. Did I what?

Q. Turkish Government—

The President. No.

Q. How did your game go?

The President. Fun was had by all.

Note: The session took place at 1:45 p.m. at the Jupiter Hills Country Club Golf Course. During the exchange, President Bush referred to President Mikhail Gorbachev of the Soviet Union, President Saddam Hussein of Iraq, and Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs. A tape was not available for verification of the content of this session.

Statement on the United Nations Persian Gulf Cease-Fire Resolution

April 3, 1991

I am extremely pleased that the Security Council has voted in favor of Resolution 687. Fourteen times now the United Nations has demonstrated its determination to contribute significantly to the prospects for lasting peace and security in the Gulf region.

This latest resolution creates the basis for a formal cease-fire in the Gulf. It comes 8 months since Iraq invaded Kuwait. During these 8 months, the world community has stood up for what is right and just. It is now up to Iraq's Government to demonstrate that it is prepared to respect the will of the

world community and communicate its formal acceptance of this resolution to the Security Council and the Secretary-General.

The resolution is unprecedented. It creates a force to monitor the legal border between Iraq and Kuwait; it also provides a U.N. guarantee of that border. Once this observer force arrives, all remaining U.S. ground forces will be withdrawn from Iraqi territory.

The resolution establishes a fund to compensate Kuwait and other claimants for the damage caused by Iraq's aggression. The resolution also includes provisions designed to ensure that Iraq cannot rebuild its military strength to threaten anew the peace of the region. Weapons of mass destruction and the means to deliver them are to be destroyed; this is to be confirmed by onsite inspection.

Certain sanctions will remain in force until such time as Iraq is led by a government that convinces the world of its intent both to live in peace with its neighbors and

to devote its resources to the welfare of the Iraqi people. The resolution thus provides the necessary latitude for the international community to adjust its relations with Iraq depending upon Iraq's leadership and behavior.

I also want to condemn in the strongest terms continued attacks by Iraqi Government forces against defenseless Kurdish and other Iraqi civilians. This sort of behavior will continue to set Iraq apart from the community of civilized nations. I call upon Iraq's leaders to halt these attacks immediately and to allow international organizations to go to work inside Iraq to alleviate the suffering and to ensure that humanitarian aid reaches needy civilians. As a result of these cruel attacks, Turkey is now faced with a mounting refugee problem. The United States is prepared to extend economic help to Turkey through multilateral channels, and we call upon others to do likewise.

Remarks at the All-Star Salute to the Troops at Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland

April 3, 1991

Good evening. [Applause] Thank you very much. [Applause] Thank you. [Applause] Thank you guys. [Applause] Please be seated. [Applause] Thank you all very, very much. [Applause] If that's the way you follow orders, how did we ever win the war? [Laughter]

What a pleasure it is to be here surrounded by stars. And I'm not just talking about the wonderful folks from Nashville and Hollywood and New York; I'm also talking about the real stars—the men and women of Operation Desert Storm.

You know, it's just a few short weeks ago the fighting in the Persian Gulf ended and complete victory for the coalition forces. And I promised then that we would begin bringing Americans back as quickly as possible. And tonight I have the privilege of welcoming you home. And I'm delighted to see you here at Andrews Air Force Base.

And Barbara and I came here to say congratulations to you and to all the men and women in our Armed Forces.

You know, America rediscovered itself during Desert Storm. First-rate military leaders executed a sound battle plan and delivered a swift victory. Men and women of all races and backgrounds worked together turning blueprints into triumphs. And while we freed a tiny nation, we also regained confidence in America's special decency, courage, compassion, and devotion to principle.

The cause of freedom demands much from free people. And millions of Americans sacrificed in millions of ways during Desert Storm. Our hearts go out to the friends and families of those who served but will never return. And to all those who gave their lives for this country, we will never forget you or what you have done.

I can't tell you how happy I am to be here with you tonight. Every single day I feel a special sense of joy and gratitude for you and all who served. And when you freed Kuwait, you uplifted the American spirit.

Thanks to you all, and may God bless

each and every one of you. Good night, and thank you so much.

Note: The President spoke at 9:23 p.m. in Hangar 3 at the base. The salute was broadcast on CBS television.

Appointment of Douglas H. Paal as Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs

April 4, 1991

The President today announced the appointment of Douglas H. Paal as Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs. He will also serve as Senior Director for Asian Affairs on the National Security Council Staff.

Mr. Paal has served in various Government positions dealing with Asian and Pacific affairs. He began service on the National Security Council Staff in December 1986 as Director for Asian Affairs. Previously he served on the policy planning staff of the Department of State and at the U.S. Embassy in Singapore. He was

with the CIA as an analyst and Deputy National Intelligence Officer from 1976 to 1982.

Mr. Paal received B.A. and M.A. degrees in political science and Asian history from Brown University in 1970 and subsequently did graduate work at Harvard University in history and east Asian languages. From 1972 to 1974, he served as a naval officer in Vietnam and did language study in Tokyo, Japan. Mr. Paal is married to Betsy A. Fitzgerald. They have two daughters and reside in Bethesda, MD.

Statement on the Death of Senator John Heinz

April 4, 1991

Barbara and I are deeply saddened by the news of the plane crash today in Pennsylvania in which U.S. Senator John Heinz and others have been killed. While all of the facts about this tragic accident are still unclear, our condolences go out to the families of all those killed or injured.

The people of Pennsylvania have lost a great leader, and the Nation has lost a great Senator. In particular, his steadfast efforts to protect Social Security and health care benefits for the elderly, his work to ensure both free and fair trade with our trading partners, and his commitment to protecting the environment have touched the lives of all Americans. His leadership and commitment will be greatly missed.

Adding to this tragedy is the apparent loss of life of at least two schoolchildren killed when the wreckage hit the ground and those piloting the aircrafts involved in the accident.

John Heinz was a close friend of our family. Barbara and I join the citizens of Pennsylvania and all Americans in extending sympathy and prayers to his wife, Teresa, and his sons, John, Andre, and Chris. Our hearts go out to the families in Merion, PA, who have suffered loss as a result of the accident.

The President's News Conference With Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu of Japan in Newport Beach, California April 4, 1991

The President. Let me just say what a pleasure it's been to have Prime Minister Kaifu here in the United States. In the past year, we've resolved significant trade disputes, and we've moved to ease trade tensions. I think we've made solid progress in opening new markets to satellites and telecommunications, wood products.

We need to move ahead now in other areas—construction services, autos, auto parts, semiconductors, other areas. We need to prove that our efforts under the SII, the Structural Impediments Initiative, produce real results. I think progress has been made. It remains our best hope of fending off those who advocate managed trade between our nations.

In 1990, the U.S. trade deficit with Japan fell for the third straight year. And American exports to Japan continued to rise, up more than 75 percent since 1987. In fact, I think many Americans would be surprised to learn that Japan buys more goods from the U.S. per capita than we buy from Japan.

The Prime Minister and I both agree that we want to see a successful conclusion to the Uruguay round. And I might take this opportunity to urge the Congress of the United States to take decisive action and send a clear signal that America stands for free trade by extending the Fast Track procedures.

We had full discussions on the Gulf, and I took this occasion to thank, profoundly thank, Prime Minister Kaifu for the assistance that Japan made as a member of this coalition. Japan has provided a substantial level of financial support for Operation Desert Storm.

Just to save time, we will be putting out a more full statement here. But Mr. Prime Minister, I welcome your visit. And it's been a great pleasure having you here—all too brief a visit, but a very important one. Thank you for coming all this way.

The Prime Minister. Thank you, George, for kind remarks. You've shown yourself to be the great leader not just of this great nation, the United States, but of the entire

world. Not only that, may I say, you are the private self of a countless number of people across the world who are fighting for the cause of peace and justice, for freedom and democracy.

I am most pleased to see you here in this beautiful State of California again, since we met over a year ago in a similar setting, and to be able to continue our close dialog.

I wish to take this opportunity on behalf of the entire Japanese people to pay our deepest respect to the great leadership you exerted as President throughout the Gulf crisis and to the dedication and sacrifice of the American soldiers, men and women, in Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm.

The world has just overcome a great challenge in the Gulf region, and now it is time to tackle a truly historic mission, which is to build a new international order in the aftermath of the cold war. The Gulf crisis has demonstrated beyond anybody's doubt that the United States is the only superpower with the capability to play the most important role in the post-cold-war world and to do so in a responsible way.

At the same time, it has become clear that it is just as important that the like-minded countries work together and support American efforts. We deeply recognize this in Japan. Together with Americans, Europeans, Asians, and other peoples of the world, we seek to participate actively in this endeavor and cooperate for creating a new international order.

Throughout the Gulf crisis, Japan firmly supported the United States and international coalition efforts and cooperated as much as possible. And we are grateful for the appreciation expressed by the President. Nevertheless, sometimes Japan's efforts have not been properly understood and appreciated, and frankly speaking, this reception has caused disappointment among some Japanese people. Thinking about the future of Japan-U.S. relationship, which is so important to the peace and

prosperity of the world, I firmly believe that we have to rectify this situation.

Japan and the United States are staunch allies, bound together with strong security ties and a close economic interdependence. I believe the world strongly desires to see friendly and cooperative bilateral relations between our two countries, in which both sides will bring their respective strengths in order to meet global challenges, and will tackle problems between our two countries.

We are with you always, standing together as firm allies and friends across the Pacific. I'm convinced that the friendship and the spirit of cooperation between our two peoples will always prevail. Thank you.

The President. What we thought we'd do is alternate questions for Prime Minister Kaifu and for me, and alternate between the Japanese journalists and the U.S. journalists. Inasmuch as we're in the United States, I'm the appointed coordinator here. [Laughter] Self-appointed.

Japan

Q. I'd like to ask a question of Prime Minister Kaifu. Because of constitutional constraints Japan was not able to send military forces during the Gulf war. However, Japan financed the \$9 billion additional contribution through tax increase, and in that respect I believe it is fair to say that Japan has shed its blood in its own way. However, that contribution is not properly valued in the United States. On top of that, more recently, there seems to be a stepping up of Japan-bashing in the United States over trade issues, whereas in Japan there is dissatisfaction amongst the Japanese people. People are grumbling that Japan is not an automatic teller machine of a bank.

Now, I wonder if through your meeting today you've been able to, shall I say, lead the relations, which have been in a somewhat awkward state more recently, toward a more smoother relationship.

The Prime Minister. In the process of peace recovery, or recovery of peace in the Gulf region, Japan from the very beginning showed its basic position that Iraq is wrong. And from Japan's position, we cooperated and made contribution as much as possible. With regard to financial cooperation, we put a bill to the Diet of the Japanese Par-

liament. We passed a budget bill for that purpose. And for the purpose of funding that budget, we asked the Japanese people to accept an increased tax. And we were aware of the need to make this contribution, and the President has kindly appreciated that contribution that Japan made.

On the other hand, I'm certainly aware that there are divergent views in the United States. We would like to continue with our efforts so that we will be establishing a relationship of mutual confidence that is unshakable.

Iraq

Q. Mr. President, the critics are suggesting that you've abandoned the Kurds to Saddam Hussein's mercy; one has even likened it to your Bay of Pigs. Could you explain to us why we were willing to do so much to help liberate Kuwait and why now we are standing on the sidelines while the Kurds are struggling?

The President. Be glad to. It was never a stated objective of the coalition to intervene in the internal affairs of Iraq. Indeed, I made very clear that we did not intend to go into Iraq. I condemn Saddam Hussein's brutality against his own people. But I do not want to see United States forces, who have performed with such skill and dedication, sucked into a civil war in Iraq.

We will not have normal relations with Iraq until Saddam Hussein is out of there. But I made very, very clear from day one that it was not an objective of the coalition to get Saddam Hussein out of there by force. And I don't think there's a single parent of a single man or woman that has fought in Desert Storm that wants to see United States forces pushed into this situation—brutal, tough, deplorable as it is.

Q. If I may follow, will you offer asylum to the Kurdish refugees if Turkey keeps its borders closed?

The President. I have had a good discussion of that with Prime Minister Kaifu, and we are in agreement that we will do what we can to help the Kurdish refugees.

Japan-U.S. Relations

Q. I'd like to ask a question related to the rice issue, which I believe is on the top of

the agenda between Japan and the United States. And I should like to direct this question to both the President and the Prime Minister.

The first, I should like to know, Mr. President, what your thoughts are with regard to the issue of opening up the Japanese rice market and whether you took up this matter during your meeting today.

The President. Yes, we had a full discussion of this matter. Yes, we would like to have access to the Japanese rice market. Yes, Prime Minister Kaifu explained the complications that he faces in Japan on this question. But I think the overriding point is we both realize that we must have a successful conclusion of the Uruguay round, and to do that, agriculture must be included.

The Prime Minister. Yes, let me respond to that myself, as well. The rice issue was mentioned in the context of the Uruguay round negotiations. What I said was that, regarding the Uruguay round, we recognize the importance of close cooperation between Japan and the United States to bring the round to an early and successful conclusion.

Now, I also explained that—well, there are difficult issues in the agriculture area for our countries—the United States, the European Communities, as well as for Japan. And so, I said, let us endeavor together to resolve the issue of rice together with the other issues, the difficulties for the other countries in the context of the Uruguay round.

Iraq

Q. Mr. President, in 1989 and 1990 when the talk of critics were calling on you to speak out more forcefully for the uprising in Eastern Europe and the Lithuanian aspirations for independence, you said you hesitated to do so for fear of raising expectations such as were raised in Hungary in 1956. Now, people are saying you've done just that by calling for the overthrow of Saddam Hussein, and you've let the rebels down when they moved on those expectations. Could you discuss that and give us your feelings and whether you see a parallel?

The President. I think I was right in 1989, and I think I'm right now. I made clear

from the very beginning that it was not an objective of the coalition or the United States to overthrow Saddam Hussein. So, I don't think the Shiites in the south, those who are unhappy with Saddam in Baghdad, or the Kurds in the north ever felt that the United States would come to their assistance to overthrow this man.

We're not going to get sucked into this by sending precious American lives into this battle. We've fulfilled our obligations. Now, do we hurt when Kurdish people are hurt and killed and brutalized? Yes. Are we concerned at the brutal treatment of the Shiites in the south? Yes. Do we wish that the people would get rid of Saddam Hussein on their own? Absolutely. But I have not misled anybody about the intentions of the United States of America, or has any other coalition partner, all of whom to my knowledge agree with me in this position—all of whom do.

Can we get one from the U.S. side for Prime Minister Kaifu? And then I'll take the next one from the Japanese side. Whoops. Is this one for Prime Minister—the Americans keep shooting at me. I want them to fire one at Prime Minister Kaifu. [Laughter]

Japan-U.S. Relations

Q. Mr. Prime Minister, you made note of the problem that you feel that Japan is not fully appreciated in this country, and you said that needed to be rectified. Could you tell us first, have you met and will you meet fully your pledge, your commitment, to the Desert Storm effort without any quibbling about whether it's in yen or in dollars? And what steps do you think need to be taken to rectify this image, this bad image you feel you have in the United States? And if you, Mr. President, would like to comment, I'd appreciate that, too.

The Prime Minister. With regard to the \$9 billion, the Japanese budget system, the system of budgeting, is based on the Japanese yen. And I'm certainly aware that there has been some criticism rising basically out of the fluctuation—criticism arising from, shall I say, exchange rate fluctuation.

But what is important note is that that is

not the only aspect where we ought to be paying our attention to. There are various roles that must be played in the Gulf region, in the interest of environmental protection and also arms control and disarmament in the region so that various countries would refrain from engaging in, say, intransparent transfer of arms and so on. So, I think there are numerous roles that can be played for the purpose of peace in that region.

I had in-depth discussions on such matters with George, and Japan wishes to play its part as actively as possible by maintaining close consultations with the United States.

Q. I should like to ask a question of Mr. President with regard to Japanese contribution related to the Gulf war. You said that you profoundly appreciated Japanese important financial contribution. Japan did not send even a medical team, not to speak of self-defense force personnel. And I wonder if you feel that it is possible to maintain a relationship of alliance with a country, Japan, which did not make a human contribution at a time of an international crisis. I would appreciate your candid remarks. And also, I wonder what you would expect of Japan to do for the purpose of preserving and further promoting this alliance.

The President. My answer is, yes, not only do I think we will preserve but I think we will strengthen this relationship. I hope most Americans understand the constitutional constraints on Japan in terms of what—I think you called them human forces, or human—human personnel.

But what I would like to emphasize to the American people and the people of Japan is, from day one—from day one, Toshiki Kaifu and the Japanese Government was in strong support of the U.N. resolutions. Japan stepped up early on to a fundamental and substantial monetary contribution. Through those months of diplomacy before force was used, Japan played a key role. And so if we have a difference now over some detail, I would simply say that this relationship is too fundamental, too important to have it on the shoals because of difficulty that I'm confident we can work out.

And to the degree that there's bashing on one side of the Pacific or another, Toshiki Kaifu and I are committed to see

that that bashing doesn't go forward because it's in our interest in the United States to have this relationship strong. And I happen to think it's in Japan's interest.

I know the Prime Minister has to go, but can we take one more for each side? And we'll divide it up, one for him and one for me.

Q. Mr. President, to go back to your response to the last question and to the unanswered portion of Charles' [Charles Bierbauer, Cable News Network] question earlier, it's clear that Japan's image problem in the United States goes beyond the immediate issue of the Gulf war. What does Japan specifically need to do to overcome that problem? Given the attitudes on Capitol Hill, given the trade hawks that are circling, isn't it going to take more than just explaining some of the complications that are involved on the types of trade concession that we've been demanding in Tokyo?

The President. One, the relationship is fundamentally sound. What will it take, you asked, to make it better? The successful conclusion of the Uruguay round, to which we're both committed, would help. Working together with Japan to alleviate the suffering of these Kurdish victims of Saddam's brutality—that will help. Working with Japan to help guarantee the security and the stability of the Gulf and reconstruction of the Gulf—that will help. Moving forward in other trade areas can help, although we're closing that gap.

But, Norm [Norman Sandler, United Press International], when there are problems, it is understandable that people dwell on those specific problems and we overlook the fundamentals. And those fundamentals include the fact that the Japanese Government and the U.S. Government, as you look around the world, see eye-to-eye on almost every problem around the world.

Let me give you one more example. The answer is too long—excuse me, Toshiki—but one more example. Japan is trying to be helpful to the development and strengthening of democracy in this hemisphere. So, while we take up the difficulties, let's also remember these fundamentals that are strong as they can be.

Last one, and this is for the Prime Minister.

Soviet-Japan Relations

Q. I'd like to ask a question regarding the Soviet Union. President Gorbachev of the Soviet Union will be visiting Japan. And I wonder in relation to that, you discussed during your meeting today—well, assistance for the Soviet Union. And together with that, I should also like to know whether you had any discussions on trade in technology with the Soviet Union?

The Prime Minister. With the upcoming summit meeting with President Gorbachev's visit to Japan, I did mention in general terms that we should like to take up as a major item on our bilateral agenda the resolution of the territorial issue between Japan and the Soviet Union, so that we shall be able to sign a peace treaty which will lead us toward a genuine friendship.

However, we did not discuss specifics

such as technological assistance or economic assistance. I did explain our, shall I say, diplomatic schedule ahead of us with the Soviet Government and the North Korean Government which we would like to promote for the purpose of attaining peace, stability, and prosperity in the Asia-Pacific region.

The President. Well, I think we're a little behind schedule for the—no. No, no. [Laughter] But thank you.

Never get enough. Here we go. Thank you all very much.

Note: The President's 77th news conference began at 4:10 p.m. in Ballroom A of the Four Seasons Hotel. During the news conference, the following persons were referred to: President Saddam Hussein of Iraq and President Mikhail Gorbachev of the Soviet Union. The Prime Minister spoke in Japanese, and his remarks were translated by an interpreter.

Statement on Japan-United States Relations

April 4, 1991

I think back to when I met with Prime Minister Kaifu in Palm Springs last March—1 year and a world of change. Since then, we closed the last chapter on the cold war. We built a coalition that rescued a tiny nation from a terrible fate. We defended an ideal that is good and right and just.

But our work is far from finished. With change comes new challenges—for both our nations—with global implications for growth, stability, and peace.

Our two nations must work to forge a global partnership. And since last year's meeting in Palm Springs, we have made very real progress. In the past year, we have resolved significant trade disputes and we've moved to ease trade tensions.

We've made solid progress, opening new markets to satellites, telecommunications, and wood products. We need to move ahead now in construction services, autos and auto parts, semiconductors, and other areas. We need to prove that our efforts

under the Structural Impediments Initiatives produce real results. It remains our best hope of fending off those who advocate managed trade between our nations.

Today, let us reaffirm our commitment to tear down the walls to free and fair trade, and build on the open exchange that helps both our nations.

Our efforts to expand free trade have produced real results. In 1990, the U.S. trade deficit with Japan fell for the third straight year. American exports to Japan continued to rise, up more than 75 percent since 1987. In fact, many Americans would be surprised to learn that Japan buys more goods from the United States per capita than we buy from Japan.

Together, our two nations share a special responsibility to maintain and strengthen the multilateral trading system. Japan and the United States are powerful forces for global prosperity. But we cannot promote continued growth in a world system where

free market forces are in retreat.

That is why the success of the Uruguay round trade talks is critical. Along with other nations, Japan and the United States must assume strong leadership roles in knocking down barriers to free trade in all areas, including agriculture. And once again, I call on the U.S. Congress to take decisive action, send a clear signal that America stands for free trade by extending Fast Track procedures.

Trade is just one dimension of our relationship. Last year, our two nations marked the 30th anniversary of our Mutual Security Treaty. Our commitment to common defense has never been stronger, and yet here, too, our longstanding alliance continues to adjust to new challenges and new realities. Just this January, in keeping with its growing economic might, Japan agreed to increase its share of the costs as host nation to American forces.

Let me be clear: The United States welcomes the broadest possible participation by Japan in world affairs. In the past year, we've seen a significant easing of tensions in Europe. I call on Japan to join with us in seeking solutions to regional conflicts that threaten stability in the Pacific. And I thank

Japan as a key member of the coalition that triumphed over the forces of aggression in the Persian Gulf. For the first time, Japan contributed to a multinational peacekeeping effort, and it is providing a substantial level of financial support for Operation Desert Storm.

I welcome the visit of Prime Minister Kaifu. We must do all we can to build public support for our relationship and to promote contacts of every kind between the American and Japanese people. Just this last year, Japan's distinguished former Foreign Minister Abe announced the creation of a new foundation to promote exchanges that bring together academics and artists, that encourage tourism and travel.

For more than 40 years, Japan and the United States have been partners—partners in democracy, partners in prosperity, partners in peace. I am convinced that our meeting today proves that this partnership remains strong, that together we will constitute a source of stability, now and into the next century.

Note: The statement referred to Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and former Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe of Japan.

Statement on Aid to Iraqi Refugees

April 5, 1991

The human tragedy unfolding in and around Iraq demands immediate action on a massive scale. At stake are not only the lives of hundreds of thousands of innocent men, women, and children but the peace and security of the Gulf.

Since the beginning of the Gulf war on August 2, the United States has contributed more than \$35 million for refugees and displaced persons in the region. Many other countries have also contributed. It is clear, however, that the current tragedy requires a far greater effort. As a result, I have directed a major new effort be undertaken to assist Iraqi refugees.

Beginning this Sunday, U.S. Air Force transport planes will fly over northern Iraq

and drop supplies of food, blankets, clothing, tents, and other relief-related items for refugees and other Iraqi civilians suffering as a result of the situation there.

I want to emphasize that this effort is prompted only by humanitarian concerns. We expect the Government of Iraq to permit this effort to be carried out without any interference.

I want to add that what we are planning to do is intended as a step-up in immediate aid, such as is also being provided by the British, the French, and other coalition partners. We will be consulting with the United Nations on how it can best provide for the many refugees in and around Iraq on a longterm basis as necessary. We will

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continue consulting with our coalition partners in this and in other efforts designed to alleviate the plight of the many innocent Iraqis whose lives have been endangered by the brutal and inhumane actions of the Iraqi government.

I also want to add that this urgent air drop is but one of several steps the United States is taking to deal with this terrible situation. I will shortly be signing an order that will authorize up to \$10 million from the Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund. These funds will help meet the needs of the burgeoning refugee population in the region. Our military forces in southern Iraq will continue to assist refugees and displaced persons. We are also providing considerable economic and food assistance to the Government of Turkey, to help it sustain the many refugees who have taken refuge there. We are prepared as well to deploy a U.S. military medical unit to the border area in southern Turkey to meet emergency needs.

The United States is also concerned about the welfare of those Iraqi refugees now fleeing to Iran. We will be communicating, through our established channel, to the

Government of Iran our willingness to encourage and contribute to international organizations carrying out relief efforts aiding these individuals.

In an effort to help innocent people, and especially the children of Iraq, we will be donating \$869,000 to UNICEF for child immunizations in Iraq. We will also be providing a further \$131,000 and 1,000 tons of food to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC). In all cases, funds and goods provided to international organizations will be distributed by the organizations themselves to civilian in Iraq.

Finally, I have asked Secretary Baker to travel to Turkey, en route to the Middle East, to meet with President Ozal and visit the border area to assess the refugee situation and report back to me.

Note: The statement referred to Secretary of State James A. Baker III and President Turgut Ozal of Turkey. Presidential Determinations 91-26 and 91-27 of April 6 concerning assistance to refugees in the Persian Gulf region were printed in the "Federal Register" of April 23.

Remarks at a Meeting With Hispanic Business Leaders and an Exchange With Reporters in Newport Beach, California

April 5, 1991

The President. Is this it? A modest turnout. [*Laughter*] First, I want to thank everybody for coming here because the importance that I place on this Fast Track negotiating authority is critical, a highest priority. I look around this room and I see many who know of my interest in and have been terribly supportive in strengthening a relationship with Mexico. Mexico is in the big middle of this, and so is our free trade with the Europeans. The Uruguay round relies on our getting Fast Track authority.

So, I'm glad to see so many of you again. And what I wanted to do on this point, this business point, is to encourage your strong support to the Members of the Congress for Fast Track negotiating authority.

And if we get it, I believe we can get a free-trade agreement with Mexico. I think it will be good for the United States of America, I think it will be good for jobs in this country, and I think it will be darn good for Mexico as well.

We're starting down that free-trading hemisphere, which is a wonderful concept. Those that worry about loss of jobs, they don't need—take a look at history. When you get this kind of an agreement, it expands job opportunities. And in this case, it also strengthens a friend, President Salinas of Mexico, who's seen on his end relations between Mexico and the United States have never been better. They really have never been better. So, that's one point.

The second point I wanted to make—and we can talk about it in a minute—is about the human suffering in Iraq. I've just put out a statement that shows that we will be doing more. We've already tried to help with the refugees, but we're going to step that way up, and we are going to be dropping supplies to these Kurdish refugees. Jim Baker will be going to the area to talk to other countries, but starting with the conversations in Turkey itself—Turkey threatened by an enormous amount of refugees pouring across their border.

I made my positions clear yesterday, and I'll say it again here, that I have no intention of putting American troops into this situation. We've fulfilled our objectives in that regard. But we are going to do what America has always done, and that is, when people are hurting and being brutalized, we're going to help. We're going to continue to help. I saluted in this statement I put out to the British and the—[applause]. And you know, it's heartbreaking when you see these families on the road, pushed out by a brutal dictator. So, we will do what we can to help there without being bogged down into a ground force action in Iraq. That is not our intention, never has been, and won't be. But we can help a lot, and we will. And we are, as a matter of fact.

Aid to Iraqi Refugees

Q. Mr. President, has the United States informed the Iraqis of your plans for this air drop? And if so, have they given you any kind of clearance or—

The President. I wanted these guys to hear about it first, and then we'll notify them later on. They'll know about it now by this statement.

Q. So, you have not formally communicated these plans then as yet?

The President. No. It's been all—no—

Middle East Peace Negotiations

Q. Can you tell us also, on Secretary Baker going to the Middle East, is this because something has developed in the few short weeks or the little time that's left since he was there last, or is it because the window of opportunity is rapidly closing over there?

The President. I think there's been—I

have reason to be hopeful on it. We don't want to miss an opportunity to move forward on the peace process. He'll be talking about the security and stability in the Gulf area itself, but he'll also be talking about the question that's divided the Palestinians and Israelis for a long, long time. So, I think it's a mission that has an underpinning of hope, Norm [Norman Sandler, United Press International], but I don't think we're at the verge of having some deal, if that's what your question is.

Q. Any new proposals?

The President. It's not that we don't—the other side of your question was, or is it because the window is closing with no progress—and it's not that, either. It's a follow-on to an earlier trip. And of course, it has this dimension now of assistance to these refugees. But it's got both components to it.

Aid to Iraqi Refugees

Q. Are you prepared in any way to give asylum or to take some of the refugees? Apparently President Ozal is closing the border unless some of the other countries, the United States and Europe, will agree to take these massive—

The President. I think every country should do its part, and we certainly would be open-minded. But certainly what I think they ought to do is to be able to peacefully stay in their own area, their own country. And that means a real difference in the way they're being treated. I notice that there was some offer of peaceful return, but that's what should happen. But the United States will do its part in the humanitarian sense.

Q. Mr. President, that doesn't help the refugees that are being fired on by the Iraqi troops. They can have all the food and humanitarian supplies they need. How is this going to help them from the violence of the Red Guard?

The President. I'm very much concerned about the violence and I'm hopeful that that will calm down. But it is not a question where the United States or its coalition partners plan to intervene militarily. We're not going to do that.

Note: The President spoke at 1 p.m. in

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Room 1801 of the Four Seasons Hotel. In his remarks, he referred to President Carlos Salinas de Gortari of Mexico, Secretary of State James A. Baker III, President Saddam

Hussein of Iraq, and President Turgut Ozal of Turkey. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

Statement on the Death of John Tower

April 5, 1991

Barbara and I are deeply saddened by the tragic deaths of our dear friends Senator John Tower and his daughter Marian. America has lost a great man and distinguished statesman who dedicated his life to public service. The news of the plane crash today outside Brunswick, GA, deepens the sorrow and sense of loss we have so recently felt with the death of Senator John Heinz.

John Tower and I became friends 30 years ago. We have remained close friends to this day. Senator Tower's years of public service greatly strengthened the course of our national security and foreign policy, and his advocacy for a strong defense helped to lay the groundwork for the many recent successes we have witnessed in our ability to respond to international conflicts.

He served the people of Texas and the

Nation with honor and distinction for over 30 years. Many Presidents benefited from his experience and counsel since his arrival in the Senate in 1961. I am among those who will sorely miss his advice, especially in the fields of arms control, national security, and intelligence.

He was a friend, a leader, and a great Senator. Our sympathy and prayers go out to his surviving family members, Penny and Jeanne. Barbara and I join all Americans in mourning his death, and our hearts go out to the families of those who lost loved ones in this tragic accident.

Barbara and I were also saddened to learn of the death of U.S. astronaut Manley Laniier "Sonny" Carter, Jr. He served the Nation well, and his experience will be sorely missed.

The President's News Conference With Secretary of State James A. Baker III in Houston, Texas

April 6, 1991

The President. Well, we haven't had our discussion yet, and I'm very anxious to talk to the Secretary about his upcoming trip. In just a second I'm going to ask him to make a comment on that trip. But let me just say that I'm very pleased with the reception so far to our refugee relief program for those that have been brutalized and turned into refugees by the Government of Iraq. And it's a good program. It's strong. The air drop will be starting very, very soon. It's just a question of the exact timing I'm not sure of yet, but it will start very, very, very, very soon. And the program is, I think,

comprehensive.

We have not heard from Iran on how the part will work that affects refugees along the Iranian border. But I am very pleased that we and others have stepped up to the plate on this one. As a matter of fact, I think we've already, over the period of the last few weeks, spent something like \$35 million, and that's prior to this new program that we've announced. So, the United States is doing its part, should do its part, always has done its part.

But now I'd like to ask the Secretary just to comment on his trip. Then we'll take just

a few questions and then head on in and do some work because he's got to go have supper in Turkey in not many hours from now.

The Secretary. The President has asked me to return to the Middle East in order to see if we can take advantage of what I think the United States and everyone else believes is a window of opportunity with respect to the possibilities on the Arab-Israeli conflict in the aftermath of the Gulf war.

We were planning this trip when the President asked me as well to go by Turkey. I will be having dinner Sunday night with President Ozal, and then proceeding down to the Turkish-Iraqi border to assess the situation and report back to the President what we find and what we see.

We will then go to Jerusalem and meet on Tuesday with the Israeli Government leadership. We will go to Egypt, to Syria, and I will meet in Egypt with the Foreign Minister of Saudi Arabia. King Fahd is at Mecca for the end of Ramadan. We will then come back through Geneva where I will meet with the Foreign Minister of Jordan and where I will brief the President of the EC 12.

The President. I might add one more comment before the questions. A letter addressed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations has been received. We have a copy of it in the State Department. It's 26 pages long. It is being translated. It relates to the U.N. demand that Iraq accept certain conditions in order to finalize the cease-fire. It appears to be positive, but I don't want to get too far out in front on that until we get the total analysis of the letter. But it appears to be a positive response, and that's good. That's a good step. And that will enable us to move more quickly to remove our forces from southern Iraq.

Incidentally, a good many of those forces have started out or are out or are coming out. But when these Blue Helmets, this international force, gets in there, it is my intention to take our forces out just as quickly as possible. And we're talking a matter of days, not a matter of months or weeks or anything of that nature. So, that will be a positive step, something we've said we're

going to do. It will send a good signal, I think, to the rest of the world, and it will fulfill what I've stated was a major, major intention of the United States Government.

Iraq

Q. Mr. President, fears have been raised by some people described as Iraqi dissidents, essentially rebels, that when the American troops move out, perhaps 100,000 people will face retribution and vengeance at the hands of Saddam Hussein. In fact, some people who came to see people at the State Department asked that the troops stay a little longer. Do you have fears about some bloodbath there?

The President. I'm concerned about it. We are already—incidentally, speaking of help for refugees, our forces are already taking care of some 40,000 in the south, and we will make arrangements to see that those people are taken care of. But I have no intention of leaving our forces. We made very, very clear from day one so that everybody would understand it, these forces were coming out.

But I'm hopeful that this positive action in response to the United Nations resolutions will then spill over, and we'll get a little more tranquility inside of Iraq itself. But we'll watch the situation very, very carefully, but I want to keep my commitment to the American people in terms of their sons and daughters and in terms of what our objectives were. And that's exactly what I'm doing.

Q. There are reports out of the United Nations, though, that members of the Security Council including the United States are volunteering forces for the peacekeeping effort that Secretary Javier Perez de Cuellar is organizing. Is that true? Would you commit U.S. troops to the peacekeeping force?

The President. Well, it's possible that the United States will have a contribution there, but that has not been finalized. It is essential that there be a force in there. Historically, we've not been in these peacekeeping forces, but it depends on what the whole makeup of the force is. And if that will enhance the peace, why, I'd be openminded on that question.

Q. If I may, sir, wouldn't that run

counter, though, to the very promise that you're making to sons and daughters?

The President. No—I see your point—no. I think it would not because I think we're talking about an international force. We have—you remember Colonel Higgins. Now, he was a member of a peacekeeping force, a UNIFIL force. So, there is some precedent. But we're not talking here about a lot of troops or anything of that nature. When I said we weren't in it, I now think of the Higgins case and I'm sure there are others, other people involved from the United States. I guess to clarify it, I should say there would not be a lot of U.S. troops involved in something of this nature.

Q. Mr. President, about the cease-fire resolution, two things. One, does your analysis so far show that the various objections that the Iraqis have raised are simply just rhetoric and that they don't interfere with the fact that the Iraqis are actually accepting the cease-fire?

The President. We're not sure yet, Rita [Rita Beamish, Associated Press]. And thus, I'm not going to comment further. I talked to Jim earlier, and neither of us have the final word on that. Dennis Ross just went and checked so I could give you the latest answer, but we do not have the final interpretation of this. There is some griping about the severity of the U.N. conditions, but that is just too bad, because the United Nations has acted and Iraq—Saddam Hussein is in no position, in my view, to barter on something of this nature.

And so, I hope that there's just a lot of front-end rhetoric and the answer is that they do that which the international community has called on them to do, and that is to accept all terms of the cease-fire, all the terms that were put down for them.

Q. And the second thing, sir, just on that point: If it's true that they are accepting the cease-fire, should the sanctions then be lifted against Iraq, or should that wait until the Kurdish situation—until Iraq stops—

The President. We'll take a look here at all of that, but we want to see full compliance, and we want to see a cessation of the brutality in Iraq.

I recognized Ann [Ann Compton, ABC News], and then we got crossed over.

Q. —anything less than total compli-

ance of the U.N. resolution acceptable? If it takes 26 pages to say yes, don't you worry that they aren't going to embrace all of the aspects?

The President. I'm just not going to comment on it until we see it. I don't care how much griping they do. I want to know whether they're going to accept it or not. Let them go forth with their rhetoric. We've listened to that. The American people heard that for about 6 months, and it didn't change one thing. But the answer is: What's the bottom line, and when are they going to accept it, and how firm will the acceptance be? And that's what the United States and our coalition partners will be looking for.

Q. But they haven't accepted the first 13 resolutions. Do you believe that they can be made to live up to this one?

The President. Well, I think that this one includes fulfillment of the others. It talks, for example, about not—we don't call it reparations, but what's the technical term we use?

The Secretary. Compensation.

The President. Compensation. So, this new all-encompassing step by the United Nations takes care of a lot of the outstanding questions then.

The Secretary. Can I just add to that? You're quite right, they did not accept the first 13 willingly, and you would think that they might have learned by now the wisdom of accepting United Nations resolutions, the resolutions of the international community.

Middle East Discussions

Q. Mr. President, is Secretary Baker's trip back to the Middle East an outgrowth of General Scowcroft's mission last week? Can you tell us anything further about that visit?

The President. That stealth mission? No, I can't tell you anything more about it. But there he is, the stealth man himself. But I would say this: the United States is doing what we can to foster stability and security in the Gulf area, a peace between Israel and the Palestinians. Hopefully, our efforts can help the Lebanon. And so, all of these trips contribute to our knowledge and to our ability to come up with a proposal that

can achieve these ends.

And we are talking to our European friends about this, and trying to get their ideas on it. And others are working the peace process. You saw where Francois Mitterrand met with King Hussein, and that's a contribution. So, I'd just say that all of these things come together. And I want to move forward. I want to see us move forward. The United States has a newfound and credibility in that part of the world. And I want to see that used to enhance the peace, to contribute to a lasting peace. And that's a broad objective, but it's a noble goal and it's one that we want to try to help attain. And that's why Secretary Baker is going back. That's why General Scowcroft undertook a mission. That's why you're seeing a lot of other diplomatic action by the United States in different capitals.

You had one for the Secretary. This is one for the Secretary.

Q. Mr. Secretary, you identified what you called a window of opportunity. Can you tell us what are the new facts that you see as opportunistic?

The Secretary. Well, the new factors are generated, of course, by what happened as a consequence of the Gulf war. I'm not suggesting that there are any new factors. I'm not suggesting new factors—there may be some—that have occasioned this trip.

But let me simply say that I think we owe it to ourselves and we owe it to the countries in the region and, indeed, we owe it to the world to make every effort possible to deal with this most intractable of all problems. And we're not going to be able to deal with it if we're not willing to actively engage in work. And that's what the President has instructed me to do on this trip.

Now, if we can't get anywhere, then we'll just have to fall back and look at other options and other approaches. But I think and I think most people believe that there are changed circumstances in the region, and frankly, I found that in the attitude both of Arabs and Israelis on the occasion of that first trip I made.

Q. —small steps as opposed to large steps?

The Secretary. Steps. Steps. We need steps. Absolutely.

Q. The meeting with the Jordanians,

though, does that reflect a marked change in their attitude or contrition on their part, or is that a U.S. judgment that nothing is going to firmly resolve in that region, especially the Palestinian question, without some kind of Jordanian involvement?

The President. To whom are you addressing your question?

Q. If either of you would care to answer that.

The President. Let me answer it for you. It is a proper step that the Secretary meet the Foreign Minister of Jordan in Geneva. And you can figure out what I mean by that. It is a proper step. And Jordan obviously will have an important role to play in whatever the final answer proves to be; there's no question about that. But it is right that the Secretary meet the Foreign Minister in Geneva.

Q. Mr. President, are you still hopeful in taking the trip yourself?

Q. —from the very beginning has pursued a very incrementalist approach to the Middle East. Isn't it time for you to use the enormous credibility you've gained from this war to do something bolder and more dramatic? Why not a Bush plan? Why step-by-step confidence-building measures? These haven't worked yet; why should they work now?

The President. Well, one, you've got to crawl before you walk. Two, I think that you might well see a comprehensive overall plan. I want to treat it kind of like the Brady plan. You remember? The Brady plan, until it began to work, and then we called it the Bush plan. So, you've got some—[laughter]—

Q. The Baker plan and then it would be the Bush plan.

The President. But it's a very important question, and you're absolutely right. We do have this credibility, I believe, in various capitals where we didn't. I think that's certainly true in the Gulf. I understand that it's true in Israel. So, I want to see us use that in order to be the catalyst for peace. Now, we're not going to do this alone. We have a tremendous amount of consultation, and the Secretary is off on another consultative trip.

But I don't want to—if your question is this—I don't want to waste it. I don't want

to have so much time go by that everything gets back to the status quo ante and despair sets in, because there is hope now. And I am hopeful after talking to the Secretary from his last trip.

So, you may well see what you asked about here, but I do think it is very important that when we propose something, that it works, that it has a chance to be successful. We could go out with a grand design and maybe have nobody want to do it our way. So, there's an awful lot of complex diplomacy that needs to be employed right now.

But I'm not putting aside the idea of a bold plan, but we've got to work our way up to that.

Iran-U.S. Relations

Q. Mr. President, the one country in the region that there has not been a mission to is Iran. Is it now becoming time, you think, for the U.S. to make a move in that direction?

The President. I don't know, I haven't talked to Jim about the Velayati comments the other day on one of the news programs—the Foreign Minister of Iran—indicating there were still problems. We know what the problems are. I have made very clear that we would like to have better relations with Iran. It's an important country. We've had enormous differences with them. Every American knows what the major stumbling block is, and that is the holding of hostages. And I want to see those hostages released. And I'm not saying that Iran can wave a magic wand and have them all released. They don't hold the hostages, but they can be very, very influential in the release of the hostages. And it would incur enormous good will for Iran in this country if they did that—enormous.

And they've got difficult problems inside that country; we understand that. So, we're working the problem. And you'll notice some of the coalition countries now reaching out a little bit to Iran. They don't have a hostage barrier. But I'm hopeful that we will have better relations with Iran. I like the moderate talk I hear coming from some of their people now. I would be hopeful that that would be resolved. But I want those hostages out of there. I want them

out, every single one of them.

Possible Middle East Trip

Q. When are you going to the Middle East yourself, sir?

The President. Middle East myself? Well, my problem is I've wanted to go for a long time, but we don't want to do it unless it can be contributory. And I'm anxious to do it. But I just have to say I don't know the answer to your question. The Secretary's trip will be important, what he finds. I had wanted to go early on simply to salute the troops on the ground; time is making, maybe, that more difficult. And we've tried to show my interest, Barbara's interest in welcoming them back here. But as time goes by, that becomes less of a reason, and the Middle East peace process becomes more of a reason. So, I want to talk to the Secretary when he gets back. But I can tell you there is no definite plan at this point to do it. And I've got other trips that I'm committed to make, that I will make. So, we'll just have to wait and see. I'm anxious to do it.

I'm going to stay in close personal touch with our partners in the Middle East. That includes the Arab countries; that includes Israel. And I will be following the Secretary's trip very, very closely because we've got a shot now, and we're going to try our level-best to work with others to bring peace to this area. And we really feel it. This is something we feel very passionately about.

Well, thank you all very much.

Note: The President's 78th news conference began at 4:45 p.m. on the grounds of the Houstonian Hotel. The following persons were mentioned in the news conference: President Turgut Ozal of Turkey; Foreign Minister Sa'ud al-Faysal Al Sa'ud and King Fahd bin 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud of Saudi Arabia; Foreign Minister Marwan al-Kasim of Jordan; President Jacques Delors of the European Community; Javier Perez de Cuellar de la Guerra, Secretary-General of the United Nations; President Saddam Hussein of Iraq; Lt. Col. William R. Higgins, USMC, chief of the U.N. peacekeeping force in southern Lebanon, who was kidnapped in

1988 and executed by pro-Iranian terrorists in 1989; Dennis Ross, Director of the Policy Planning Staff at the State Department; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; President Francois Mitterrand of France; King Hussein I of Jordan; and Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati of Iran.

Statement on Signing the Persian Gulf Conflict Supplemental Authorization and Personnel Benefits Act of 1991

April 6, 1991

I am pleased to sign into law S. 725, the "Persian Gulf Conflict Supplemental Authorization and Personnel Benefits Act of 1991." This legislation authorizes the appropriations that the Administration requested for Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm. It also authorizes \$655 million over 5 years to increase selected benefits for the men and women who served this country, and the world, during the Persian Gulf conflict.

The Act provides the Secretary of Defense authority to use funds contributed by other countries to offset the incremental costs of U.S. operations in the Persian Gulf. It also authorizes the appropriation of \$15 billion in U.S. funds to a Persian Gulf Conflict Working Capital Account. These monies will be used to cover the costs of the Persian Gulf conflict not met by the contributions of other countries.

The Act increases certain benefits for military personnel and veterans who served during the Persian Gulf conflict. This benefit package, which is fully consistent with the Budget Enforcement Act, was crafted in bipartisan negotiations between the Administration and the Congress.

Our service men and women performed with extraordinary ability and valor in the Persian Gulf. Their success is an inspiration to us all. This Act increases the pay of those who faced the greatest danger, smooths the transition for those returning to the work force or the educational system from the Persian Gulf, and increases the level of higher education benefits for veterans and reservists.

Specifically, the Act increases the military separation allowance and imminent danger or hostile fire pay for those who served

during the Persian Gulf conflict. The families of all American service men and women who were covered by Servicemen's Group Life Insurance and were killed in the line of duty during this period will receive a special death gratuity of up to \$50,000. Activated reservists without adequate health insurance will receive 1 month of transitional health care coverage when discharged. The Act also grants our newest wartime veterans eligibility for veterans' pensions and our combat veterans eligibility for readjustment counseling, and it makes up to \$100,000 in life insurance coverage available to our servicemembers and to those who become veterans after the date of enactment of this bill. Reemployment rights for disabled veterans are also being strengthened.

Increased educational assistance payments for active duty personnel and reservists are an integral part of this package. In addition, the Act authorizes the Secretary of Education to extend the grace and deferment periods for repayment of Federal student loans and the eligibility period for certain Federal grants for activated reservists who served during the Persian Gulf conflict. It also encourages colleges and universities to provide tuition credits or refunds for students who were called to active duty and were unable to complete their courses.

S. 725 also permits the Secretary of Defense to exceed the authorized military end-strength levels for FY 1991. For FY 1992 and beyond, we intend to meet the military end-strength levels projected in the February 1991 Budget.

This act requires a report to the Congress relating to the conduct of the coalition effort. We have been open with the Con-

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gress about our conduct of the Persian Gulf conflict and will continue to provide the Congress with information to the maximum extent consistent with the discharge of my constitutional responsibilities.

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,
April 6, 1991.

Note: S. 725, approved April 6, was assigned Public Law No. 102-25.

Remarks Commemorating the National Days of Thanksgiving in Houston, Texas

April 7, 1991

Dr. Payne, thank you, sir. Barbara and I are delighted to be here on this very special day of National Day of Thanksgiving.

Almost as soon as the peace was shattered in the Gulf last August, prayers for peace began at St. Martin's. First were special prayers on Sundays, and then in the mid-week services. And by January, I'm told there were daily prayers. And the Sunday school children sent handmade Christmas cards to our men and women in the Gulf, and the church sent along prayer books and crosses. And Houston, as we saw all across America, was bedecked in flags and yellow ribbons.

This says much about our city and about our nation. But it says much more about our country. For during these anxious months, this story has unfolded a thousand times over. In churches, in synagogues, in temples, in mosques, in communities of every size, in schools and scout troops, and countless times in the quiet, simple acts of individuals who care. We are one nation under God.

On these special Days of Thanksgiving, we do have so very much for which to be thankful. We are grateful for the long-awaited liberation of tiny Kuwait and the end of the terror rendered upon the Kuwaiti people. And for our men and women who performed their mission with such courage and conviction, we are grateful that their losses were mercifully few. And we're extraordinarily proud of our troops now returning home.

It is the time to give thanks to God, not for winning the war but for helping us to do what was right. We mourn for those

who have fallen, and our hearts go out to their families. But we should thank God Almighty for men and women who will risk their lives to save the lives of others. Remember Michener, James Michener's Admiral Tarrant asked, "Where did we get such men?" And the answer is, those men and women came right here, right here at home. That's where they came from.

Well, I believe that two such men are with us here today, recently returned from the Gulf: F-16 pilot Captain John Hunnell and his wingman Lieutenant Scott Long. Maybe you'd stand up, if you all are there. [Applause] Thank you.

I read the letter that John sent to Reverend Di Paola about his second combat mission over Iraq. It was as terrifying as it was majestic. He describes an unnerving silence amidst missile trails and bright flashes of flak; the only sounds, the dull roar of his engine, the radio, and the beeping of his radar alarm. And although he didn't mention it, probably the beating of his heart felt pretty loud at that time. [Laughter]

And it's been said, "The wings of prayer carry high and far." Well, Captain Hunnell mentioned a prayer he repeated often. And it says, "If I forget Thee, do not Thou forget me." The Lord did not forget him, nor the righteousness of our cause. And so, on this National Day of Thanksgiving, this church being one of many across the country celebrating this National Day of Thanksgiving, let me conclude with a brief prayer:

Dear God, we humbly give you our heartfelt thanks. We thank you for bringing the war to a quick end. We thank you for spar-

ing the lives of so many of our men and women who went to the Gulf. We ask you to bring comfort to the families of those who gave their lives for their country. We ask you to protect the innocents who this very day are suffering in Iraq and elsewhere. We give thanks for the bravery and steadfast support of our coalition partners, and yes, we pray for our enemies, that a just peace may come to their troubled land.

We are not an arrogant nation, a gloating

nation. For we know: "Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the Earth." On this special day, this grateful nation says, "Thank you, God."

Note: The President spoke at 9:50 a.m. in the main sanctuary of St. Martin's Episcopal Church. The President referred to the Reverend Claude E. Payne, rector of the church, and Joseph Di Paola, associate rector.

Remarks and an Exchange With Reporters Prior to Discussions With President Carlos Salinas de Gortari of Mexico in Houston, Texas

April 7, 1991

President Bush. Welcome, everybody. Are these things turned on? Because I just want to say, if they are, how pleased I am to see President Salinas, see him back here where—I think it's where we first met. He was coming in as President of Mexico, and I was coming in as President of the United States. We've had a strong friendship, and we're on common ground on these major issues. So, it's a special privilege for me to have him back here in Houston, Texas.

Fast Track Authority Extension

Q. Are you hoping to get momentum to get Fast Track through Congress here?

The President. You're darn right. We're going to work; we're going all-out on that. And I'll have a little more to say about that later on. It is priority for the United States, the United States Government. And I'm going to do everything I can with the Congress to get this approved. And I mean all out, 100-percent commitment. So, no holding back at all.

Q. President Salinas, do you think you can help?

President Salinas. We'll do our share, the

share that Mexico has to do within Mexico.

[*At this point, another group of journalists entered the room.*]

President Bush. As I say to the Mexican media how pleased we are to have President Salinas here in Houston, Texas, where we first met. We had the spirit of Houston then, and the spirit of Houston squared, revisited, and we've got important matters upon which we are working together. And I'm thinking particularly on this Fast Track authority for a free-trade agreement.

And the United States is committed, our Government, and I'm going to work my heart out to have it passed. It's good for the United States, and I happen to believe it's also good for Mexico.

Note: President Bush spoke at 11:05 a.m. in the Crew Ready Room at Ellington Field. President Salinas spoke in Spanish, and his remarks were translated by an interpreter. A portion of this exchange could not be verified because the tape was incomplete.

The President's News Conference With President Carlos Salinas de Gortari of Mexico in Houston, Texas

April 7, 1991

President Bush. Well, as always, it is a great pleasure to meet with my good friend President Carlos Salinas. He's en route to Canada for a state visit. But this refueling stop has given us a chance to discuss very important issues of mutual concern and interest.

The United States has embarked on an historic task with Mexico and Canada: the creation of a trilateral free-trade agreement which would establish the largest free-trade area in the world. It would involve some 360 million people and a total of \$6 trillion in combined annual output. President Salinas and I are certain that this FTA, this trade agreement, will create jobs and provide opportunities for the citizens of both our countries.

To move forward, we need the United States Congress to extend the Fast Track authority. That authority allows the President to assure our negotiating partners that the free-trade agreement which we conclude at the negotiating table will be the one that will be voted on by the Congress. The Congress has a say. They can vote yes, or they can vote no. But we need to negotiate in a way so that the people with whom we're negotiating know that that is not going to be amended and changed.

I told President Salinas that I am absolutely committed personally, that our administration is committed totally to the free-trade agreement with Mexico and Canada. And I also told him that I am going to work tirelessly to assure favorable action by Congress on Fast Track authority.

The credibility of the United States as a trading partner is on the line here. And I am doing this because I believe it firmly that it is in the best interest of the United States of America. I also believe it's in Mexico's interest. But I am convinced that it is best for America.

President Salinas and I have agreed to take a few questions, but I'd now turn the floor over to him.

Once again, sir, welcome.

President Salinas. Thank you very much for the hospitality extended to us, Mr. President. I would like to say that the bilateral agenda is quite wide, and we took up diverse topics.

One of these issues, no doubt, was a free-trade agreement. We ratified our firm decision to forge ahead and come afloat with a treaty. The area that would then be created would be the major mover in order to promote the economies of the whole continent, and at the same time, it would be an extraordinary means in order to increase and raise our competitiveness to reach levels of the Pacific Basin and Europe.

But this will not be easy. It is a battle between visionary men and women living in sovereign nations with protectionist interests or visionary views.

We reach the conclusion that studies tend to confirm that the benefits that will be derived and that will stem from the free-trade agreement broadly go beyond the disadvantages that one could have. For example, in the United States, thanks to freer trade activities with Mexico, in the last 3 years exports have increased to my country, to Mexico. In the United States, additional jobs have been created of over one-fourth of a million jobs.

Mexico is already growing and developing with stability, and that will now lead to having to export goods from Mexico, not people. That will prevent thousands and millions of Mexicans from having to come to the United States looking for a job. Our objective is to have economic recovery with employment that will not harm the environment and with an increase, a raise, in real salaries.

And I would simply like to conclude by saying that the good climate that we found in Houston 2½ years ago has now been confirmed here today.

President Bush. Thank you, sir.

Marlin, now what is the time schedule? Because I know we want to take some questions.

Mr. Fitzwater. Just time for a few questions, and they do have to—rather quickly.

President Bush. And what we thought we'd do is alternate, one for me, one for President Salinas. And then we'll try to be fair in the distribution between the visitors from Mexico whom I welcome and the U.S. press corps.

Yes, sir, in the back.

Latin America-U.S. Relations

[At this point, a question was asked in Spanish, and a translation was not provided.]

President Bush. No, that is not so. We are not distracted by Eastern Europe and the Gulf. We had a mission in the Gulf. We have completed that mission. I'm going to bring our troops home. But I hope we have not given the impression that we've lost interest in our own hemisphere.

Indeed, the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative, the Brady plan, the commitment that I am reaffirming here today for this trade agreement with Mexico, my own visit to Monterrey—all of these things, I think, I hope, sent the message to our friends south of the Rio Grande, and not just Mexico but on south, that we are committed to being a good neighbor. And so, I hope I'll have more chance to demonstrate that now that the war is over.

Mexican Environmental Concerns

Q. President Salinas, the head of Sierra Club told a congressional committee last month that in the area where free-trade zones were established, generally, the new development is in an environmental disaster area. There was great concern that a free-trade agreement will worsen the environment and perhaps dilute the gains made by the Clean Air Act in this country. What is your response?

President Salinas. We are committed with a clean environment. We don't want our children to paint the sky gray without any stars because they cannot see the stars. That is why any new jobs, any new employment that has been created in Mexico will have to abide by very stringent laws for the protection of the environment. Not only firm and stringent laws but firm and stringent enforcement of these laws. We have much to do still, very little time for having started

with this, but that is our commitment.

President Bush. We'll take one for me—let's see—for President Salinas on the Mexican journalist side. Then I'll go for one for me on the American side. Oops, wrong guy. Well, you're going to miss my instructions. Go ahead, though. [Laughter]

Free-Trade Agreement

[At this point, a question was asked in Spanish, and a translation was not provided.]

President Bush. I've heard people say that the arguments are not convincing. I disagree with them. So, it is my mission now to lead our whole administration and those in the Congress who are now strongly in support of the free-trade agreement—and that includes, I might add, some of the key Democrat leaders in the Congress who are supporting us—it is now our mission, collective mission, to make this clear to the rest of the country and thus to the United States Congress that it is in our interest. The arguments are good. We are going to increase jobs in this country. We are going to have fewer border difficulties, which we all know exist, once we get this agreement through.

But we have some tough opponents in this country. Some elements in organized labor are fighting it, and they are wrong. And I'm going to take them on head-on-head because I know that this is in the best interest of our country.

So, we've got a big selling job to do, but we're not alone in this fight. We've got the facts on our side and we also have some of the key Democratic leaders in the United States Congress who are highly respected and who will join in this because they know that expanded trade is good for both sides.

But I want to use this answer here just to once again reiterate my strong personal commitment. And I hope that will help. And we will be enlisting all the help we can get in the Congress because we're in for a battle. We're not under any illusion about that.

Now, for President Salinas. Do you want one from the American side for me?

Iraq

Q. Mr. President, yesterday you seemed hopeful that Iraq's tentative acceptance of the U.N. conditions for a cease-fire would finally mean an end to the war for U.S. troops. But there don't appear to be any guarantees that's going to be the case for the Iraqi people. Is there any effort by the United States to use the U.N. mandate to restore order in Iraq, or are you, in a sense, being forced to tolerate a declared peace in the midst of chaos and even civil war there?

President Bush. Well, I think you've seen the U.N. be very effective by having its rather stern but proper resolutions adopted. And I think the main thing is to get them put into effect, and I hope that that then will have a calming effect inside of Iraq itself. But I've made clear my position. I stated it from the very beginning. We have not expanded our objectives. We are not going to expand the use of U.S. forces; indeed, I want them to come out, and they will be coming out as soon as possible.

But the U.N. can very well have the kind of additional role that your question asks about. And we will be in consultation with others at the United Nations to see whether the U.N. can again, once again, enhance its peacekeeping function, a function that only recently has come to be affecting events in a beneficial way. Only recently has the peacekeeping function come forward as something that has some teeth in it. And we saw that through the Gulf.

Now, I would like to see that peacekeeping function activated again to help on this matter. You have some interesting debate at the U.N., however, in terms of the internal affairs of a country. But when you have a refugee problem of this enormous consequence, then that comes under the heading of United Nations business. So, through that, perhaps, we can try to enhance the peace, bring peace back to this troubled land.

But I want to make clear one more time: There was never any indication on the part of this administration or this President that we were going to expand our objectives to put troops or use force in Iraq. We've fulfilled our objectives, and now what we've got to do is fulfill our concerns about the

innocents that are suffering—the Kurds and the Shiites in the south and those in Baghdad themselves—by doing what the United States has always done, trying to be a catalyst for healing the wounds. And there are a lot of wounds, a lot of people hurting.

Our airlifts started. I was just telling the President I was very pleased, we've already dropped 72,000 pounds of MRE's, this food and water, to stranded refugees. So, I think world opinion also, Norm [Norman Sandler, United Press International], on this one can help. I think people are so outraged that there may be ways we can bring pressure through the U.N. or elsewhere on this regime inside Iraq.

Q. When you talk about an additional role, is that a role for the U.N. as policemen, essentially, internally in Iraq?

President Bush. No, I don't think you're going to see that. I don't think the United Nations will take such action. But I think there's a way that we can be helpful in the ways I've talked about. But I don't think you're going to see a police role in downtown Baghdad. I am pleased that the international force, the Blue Helmet, the United Nations international force, will be in place soon.

And I will use this opportunity to say to the American people, those young men and women of ours that are in southern Iraq are coming out just as soon as possible. And we're talking about days, not weeks or months, in terms of my fulfilling that commitment to the American people.

Free-Trade Agreement

Q. This is a question on trade for President Salinas. Perhaps Mexico now is one of the most open economies, much more so than the U.S. economy. You, President Salinas, have asked in various fora for reciprocity, reciprocal actions for this opening that Mexico is undertaking. Irrespective of it, or while we wait for the negotiation to take place, is there any commitment on the part of the U.S. in order to pay back or to match that opening that Mexico is undertaking?

President Salinas. This is more a question for President Bush than for me. [Laughter]

President Bush. He asked you. [Laughter] Thank heavens!

President Salinas. But I would say that

the objective in negotiating this free-trade agreement is reciprocity to a unilateral attitude. And more than having an addition or a subtraction of arithmetic operations, it is more a matter of taking up a vision, a view, in the medium term and in the long term. What is truly at stake is that a decision is being made as to what will happen with North America by the end of this century or beginning of the coming century.

We have to be competitive, vis-a-vis Europe and the Pacific Basin. And the only way of being it is by being together. And otherwise, it is not a matter of losing jobs for Mexico but spending the rest of your life buying Japanese or European products. So, as you can see, this is an exceptional, historic opportunity, and it will be very difficult for it to be repeated.

President Bush. Marlin, did you say one more?

One more. Charles [Charles Bierbauer, Cable News Network]?

Iraq

Q. Mr. President, you've repeatedly said that you have not encouraged the Kurds and the Shiites to rise up with the expectation that the U.S. would be in there fighting with them. And yet the Kurdish representatives this morning on one of the talk shows are saying that that's clearly the impression they got from listening to the Voice of Free

Iraq, which they understood to be supported by the U.S. Would you clarify just what the role the U.S. played in running that radio station?

President Bush. No, I don't have the details on it. But I will reassert, I never in any way implied that the United States was going to use force beyond the mandate of the United Nations.

Thank you all very—

Q. Well, is that because that station could be an embarrassment to you, sir?

President Bush. No, I just don't know the details of it. I just don't know the details of it. And if it had anything—

Q. Were they naive?

President Bush. Well, I mean, you call it whatever you want. They were not misled by the United States of America. And that is now I think very, very clear. I went back and reviewed every statement I made about this, every single one. And there was never any implication that the United States would use force to go beyond the objectives which we so beautifully have achieved. None. And I hope that helps clarify it.

Thank you all very much.

Note: President Bush's 79th news conference began at 11:51 a.m. in the Briefing Room at Ellington Field. President Salinas spoke in Spanish, and his remarks were translated by an interpreter. Marlin Fitzwater was Press Secretary to President Bush.

Remarks at a Meeting With Hispanic Business Leaders in Houston, Texas

April 8, 1991

Thank you all very much. And Miguel, thank you for your leadership for the Greater Houston Partnership. And to all of you who managed to get through security and struggle in here, why—[laughter]—apologies for the delay, but I'm sure glad to see you.

Even though these lights are bright, I can see many, many friendly faces out there, people with whom I've worked for one cause or another over the years. You have

this wonderful way of making a guy feel at home. So, thank you for coming. Lionel Sosa, I love those ads. They're terrific. I believe they're going to be very effective. And I thank you for your energy and your expertise and also would thank all of those who were helping you on this project.

To my old friend Bob Mosbacher, our able Secretary of Commerce, I'm glad to see him. He's slightly jet lagged out, having just returned from Japan on yet another

mission to try to encourage our exports, a mission in favor of free and fair trade—something we must continue to press for, whether it's halfway across the world or whether it's in relation to our own neighbors to the south. And Bob is doing a great job, a leadership role in fighting for free trade because he knows as I do, and as all of you do, that the freer the trade is, the more job opportunities there are for the people of the United States of America, say nothing of our trading partners. And so, I'm glad to see him back from his mission.

I've been looking forward to this meeting today. We've had a series of these, as some of you know. Some have attended one in Washington, then we had one out in California, and now this. Because I do want to discuss with you two issues that are vitally important to all of us: America's ability to compete in the global marketplace and our ability to negotiate with our trading partners. That's what's at stake right now. I've said many times that the hard work of freedom awaits us. And now, I'm asking for your help in that challenge.

I love the way that Mexico's very able President Carlos Salinas talked yesterday about the vision—the vision of free and fair trade between the two countries. It's a vision that we share. Last month, I asked Congress to support this Fast Track authority in trade negotiations. You see, Fast Track is a way of assuring our trading counterparts that the agreements that they reach with us at that bargaining table, the one they reach with our negotiators will be the same ones that Congress has a chance to vote on, up or down.

Some are alleging Congress has no say. And that's simply not true. Fast Track doesn't affect Congress' power to accept or reject trade agreements. But it does prevent these 11th-hour changes to agreements that have been hammered out, changes that force everyone to start all over again.

We need Fast Track authority to pursue vital trade objectives: the North American free-trade agreement, the Uruguay round, and the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative. If we lose our Fast Track authority, we lose any hope of achieving these three vital agreements, the North American free-trade agreement, the Uruguay round, and

the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative. We lose trade, we lose jobs, and we jeopardize economic growth.

Here's the key: A vote against Fast Track is a vote against things that we all hold dear, prosperity at home and growth in other lands. It ignores the dramatic and wonderful changes in the world economy. We want to play a leading role in that emerging, exciting world, and we don't want to hide from it. We want to join in the thrilling business of innovation, and we do not want to chain people to outmoded technologies and ideas.

Right now, we have the chance to expand opportunity and economic growth from the Yukon to the Yucatan. Think of it. The North American free-trade agreement would link us with our largest trading partner, Canada, and our third-largest trading partner, Mexico. It would create the largest, richest trade zone on Earth: 360 million consumers in a market that generates \$6 trillion in output in a single year.

A unified North American market would let each of our countries build on our own strengths. It would provide more and better jobs for U.S. workers. Let me repeat that one: It would provide more and better jobs for U.S. workers. It would stimulate price competition, lower consumer prices, improve product quality. The agreement would make necessities such as food and clothing more affordable, more available to our poorest citizens. It would raise productivity and produce a higher standard of living throughout the continent.

Let me illustrate the stakes involved in the Fast Track debate by discussing the Mexican component of the North American free-trade agreement. Trade with Mexico has helped both our countries.

Just 4 years ago, we had a \$4.9 billion trade deficit with Mexico. Since then, we've cut that deficit by two-thirds, to \$1.8 billion. This turnaround took place in part because Mexico's President believes in free trade. He's slashed tariff rates for some goods from 100 percent to 10 percent. One result: our exports to Mexico have increased 130 percent in the past 4 years. This export boom has created more than 300,000 new jobs

here in the United States of America. And each additional billion dollars in exports creates 20,000 new jobs here in the United States.

I don't have to tell anyone in this room about Mexico's market potential: 85 million consumers who want to buy our goods. Nor do I have to tell you that as Mexico grows and prospers, it will need even more of the goods we're best at producing: computers, manufacturing equipment, high-tech and high-value products.

Unfortunately, we've got a tough fight ahead of us. Some Members of Congress are concerned about the potential impact that any agreement may have on American jobs, American companies, American exports. Other Members of Congress say that they worry about wage rates or environmental quality, health and safety issues. I believe, I firmly believe, that concern about those very same issues is the strongest argument for support for Fast Track.

Let me just talk about those concerns. We've already seen what the reduction in Mexican tariffs has done for our exports, American exports to Mexico. A free-trade agreement would eliminate the remaining tariffs entirely. And that would stimulate exports, create new jobs, generate wealth, and hope, I might add, on both sides of the border.

Let's take a look at the impact on American companies. When trade barriers vanish, goods flow freely across borders. And everybody—businessmen and workers, to farmers and consumers—reaps the benefits of growth.

Consider the environment. The North American free-trade agreement fits into a winning strategy of improving environmental quality. Opponents of Fast Track and the trade pacts forget that prosperity offers the surest road to worker safety, public health, and indeed, environmental quality.

This administration wants to ensure that Mexican economic growth goes hand in hand with the environmental protection. Our EPA is already assisting the Salinas government with its environmental programs. President Salinas has shown that he's serious about cleaning up the environment by requiring all new cars to have catalytic converters. And recently I'm sure all of us

noticed with pride and pleasure the fact that he shut down Mexico's largest oil refinery because, frankly, it was just too much pollution into the air. I know that President Salinas cares deeply about his nation and its people and that he means business when he says he wants to clean up Mexico's air and water.

And finally, consider the matter of working conditions in Mexico. As our trade with Mexico has grown, so have the wages of Mexican workers. Indeed, Mexican wages have risen very quickly in recent years, with no tangible impact on America's pay scales. That being the case, someone ought to ask the opponents of Fast Track why they oppose prosperity in Mexico.

Someone should ask why they oppose letting our neighbors enjoy the benefits of progress. These are our friends. These are our neighbors. Ask them what's wrong with increased productivity throughout the whole continent. We benefit when others in this continent prosper. And ask them what's wrong with a more stable Mexico. A free-trade pact would encourage investment, would create jobs, would lift wages, and give talented Mexican citizens opportunities that they don't enjoy today. A stronger Mexico, in turn, means a stronger United States; it means a stronger North American alliance.

So, you see, we have much to gain from extending Fast Track: a new era of open, free and fair trade, a future of unprecedented economic growth and regional harmony. As with most good things in life, competition involves risk. But we always have been a nation of risktakers, of adventurers. Our forefathers transformed a rough wilderness into an industrial superpower. We've created technologies and products unlike any others produced in human history. We've placed the wisdom of the ages within reach of anyone who can operate a computer.

The vote on Fast Track is really a vote on what kind of America we want to build. A "yes" vote expresses confidence in American know-how and ingenuity. I say we believe in ourselves.

I want to make clear that this isn't a partisan political issue. I want to salute those Democratic leaders in the United States

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Congress, including our own Senator Lloyd Bentsen, who's a key player in this debate, and others in the House—Speaker Foley—who have the vision to say this is good for the United States and it's good for Mexico. I'm going to approach this strictly in a non-partisan, nonpolitical manner. It is too important to get it bogged down in partisan politics. I take great pride in the fact that the relationship between Mexico and the United States has never been better. But it is my view that we owe Mexicans the opportunity that they will get from Fast Track. And when they get that opportunity it is going to benefit the United States of America.

And so, I will be fighting my heart out to win passage of this. I was very privileged to receive for the second time in Houston the able President of Mexico yesterday. He's doing a first-class job. He's moved that country in ways that some of his critics would never dared dream possible. And I think that it is in our interest now to build on this improved and strengthened relationship to give them and give ourselves the benefit of free and fair trade.

So, as we join a world that is linked primarily by economic—not military—competition, we have nothing to fear except

the fearmongers themselves. They seem to be the only ones who haven't learned lately that defeatism produces defeat, while confidence and self-reliance produce greatness. We've got to seize the opportunities that this new world economy offers us. And with your help, I am absolutely convinced that we will do it.

So, once again, thank you for coming. And I pledge to each and every one of you that this goal is so important to the United States that it will be priority with me, with Secretary Mosbacher, with every other member of the Bush administration in Washington, DC. We are going to win this fight. But we need your help. Thank you all very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 8:30 a.m. in the Evergreen Room at the Houstonian Hotel. In his remarks, he referred to Miguel San Juan, vice president, world trade division, Greater Houston Partnership; Lionel Sosa, who produced a video shown prior to the President's remarks; Secretary of Commerce Robert A. Mosbacher; President Carlos Salinas de Gortari of Mexico; Senator Lloyd Bentsen; and Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Remarks on Presenting a Point of Light Award to the Voice of Hope Ministries in Dallas, Texas

April 8, 1991

Let me just say Barbara and I are delighted to be here. In the first place, I want to salute all at the Dallas Naval Air Station, and say it's a pleasure to be back.

But today what I wanted to do here in this very brief period of time was to salute those that are gathered here not only to commemorate this 50th anniversary of the Dallas Naval Air Station but also to recognize the volunteers of the Voice of Hope Ministries as the 424th daily Point of Light. I think the name is well chosen, for you bring to the citizens of this corner of Dallas what they need most, and that is a sense of hope, the belief that every community can be reborn and that everyone can suc-

ceed.

Having known a life of poverty herself, Kathy Dudley was determined to help others overcome the hardships that she had experienced. And she founded Voice of Hope Ministries in 1982. And when you began, you had only a dilapidated, abandoned school for a meeting place. With hard work and faith in God and in yourselves, you've transformed that building into a thriving community center full of love and support for all who seek it.

Through your programs to enrich the lives of young people and seniors, your literacy and financial management programs

to open the door to economic opportunity, and then other related programs, you are reclaiming the community from despair and disintegration. You're making a community whole.

And so, I am very grateful to speak for a grateful nation in saluting you for the strides that you've made. You are real-life American heroes, and all of us are very, very proud of you. And for those out there who say it can't be done, some communities can't be saved, I say to them: You all come to Dallas and see the Voice of Hope Ministries for yourself.

And thank you, then, to all of you for being a Point of Light. And God bless each and every one of you.

And now it is a privilege and a pleasure to present to the volunteers and staff of the Voice of Hope the 424th daily Point of Light recognition letter.

Note: The President spoke at 1:15 p.m. on the tarmac in front of the Dallas Naval Air Station Operations Building. Following his remarks, he returned to Washington, DC. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

Remarks to Business Leaders on Fast Track Authority Extension

April 9, 1991

The President. At the outset of this meeting I just want to thank all the business leaders for being here. And I particularly want to thank Ambassadors Brock and Strauss. This fight for a free-trade agreement—the Fast Track extension—it protects the Uruguay round; it protects our Enterprise for the Americas Initiative; it protects the North American trade pact that we seek, agreement with Mexico. And it is very, very important. And I want to pledge to this nonpartisan group that I will do everything I can possibly do, working with the Congress, to get this Fast Track authority passed.

And it is in our interest. The point I made to President Salinas of Mexico, for whom I have great respect, is that it is in the interest of the United States of America. I also happen to believe it will benefit Mexico.

Similarly, everybody around this table has taken a leadership role in the Uruguay round, and that one is critical. We simply cannot fail to go forward with the negotiations. I will be doing everything I can, and I want to ask everybody here to do all that you can, with the various Members of Congress. I think when they understand this that we will carry the day.

There are some questions that we have to answer, questions that have been raised by supporters. Chairman Rostenkowski

raised some questions. They're good questions. I think there are very good answers for them. But I would repeat what I said to a group in Houston, yesterday it was: This isn't a partisan matter. The Democratic leader in the Senate, the Speaker, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee are strongly supporting this. And a lot of Republicans are. Some Republicans have reservations; some Democrats have reservations.

So, what we want to do is to approach this without—[inaudible]—in mind and get the job done. And I believe we can do it. I really am confident we can, but I don't want to see this much horsepower gathered without asking you earnestly to do the very best you can on the Hill because that's where the action is and that's where the answer should be finally decreed. But I think we're going to win it.

Ambassador Brock. So do I.

Q. Mr. President, can Iraq be persuaded to accept the refugees—

The President. It doesn't have anything to do with Fast Track. I want to talk about Fast Track today, and we'll have no more press conferences today because as I mentioned to an earlier group we've had four in the last 3 days, and that's unfair to the press. [Laughter] Maybe four in the last 4 days—something like that.

Apr. 9 / Administration of George Bush, 1991

Note: The President spoke at 1:21 p.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to William E. Brock and Robert S. Strauss, former U.S. Trade Representatives; President Carlos Salinas de

Gortari of Mexico; Dan Rostenkowski, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee; George J. Mitchell, Senate majority leader; and Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Remarks at a Meeting of the American Business Conference

April 9, 1991

Thank you very, very much. And, Bob, thank you, sir, for that introduction and for letting this distinguished group use this meeting room today. It's always a pleasure to be back here. Let me also salute the ABC's leader, Jim Jones. What a job he's doing. But I remember his effectiveness in the leadership role in the Congress, and I'm glad that those energies that he has are being used and shared by all of you. We have many distinguished visitors with us today, and I won't single them out. I was told that Bill Seidman and Richard Breedon were here. But as I look around, unless they're basking way back in anonymity somewhere, they may not have made it.

But in any event, I'm delighted to see this group. Great to talk to the American Business Conference. We did a little homework on this, and I've been here four times in recent years. And then, of course, we're privileged to have two of your own with us in the administration, Bob Mosbacher and Arthur Levitt. And it's an honor and a pleasure to, as Bob says, talk to a group that stands for success—a group that admits only medium-sized companies that thrive in the marketplace. But I've got to tell you, I feel a little funny being here. After all, I'm the CEO now of an outfit that's lost money for 33 of the last 35 years. [*Laughter*]

But in keeping with today's theme—charting economic growth in the nineties—I'd like to talk about our administration's plan for generating more American success stories like your own. Our recent success in the Gulf has renewed Americans' belief in themselves. In just the past couple of months, consumer confidence has soared.

And the stock market, of course, has been climbing toward that 3,000 mark. Most economists predict that the recession soon will give way to a new cycle of growth. And, incidentally, we agree with that assessment, inside.

But we can't rest on our laurels. There's an entire world of competition out there. The administration's economic growth package is designed to let people like you do what you do best—create jobs, create new opportunities, create wealth.

Let's start with an issue that we all have to address in the next month. And I think Bob just talked about it; Jim has been participating in a meeting with me in the Cabinet Room at the White House about it—I'm talking about the issue of free and fair trade. As you know, I have asked Congress to extend the Fast Track trade authority.

Fast Track, in my view, is another term for good faith. It guarantees that Congress will accept or reject the very same agreements that our negotiators and their counterparts have worked out. And this doesn't weaken the Congress' power to review agreements; it simply prevents eleventh-hour changes that would force negotiators from all countries to start over, to start from scratch.

Our trading partners consider Fast Track a vital test of our reliability. And if we do not retain the Fast Track process, we jeopardize three critical foreign trade initiatives: the Uruguay round of trade talks, the North American free trade agreement, and the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative.

Americans understand the benefits of free trade. In the last 4 years, exports from the United States have increased 55 percent, more than twice the rate of import

growth. And export business has grown more rapidly than the rest of our economy. This trade boom has helped everyone involved. A North American free trade agreement would place us in the largest integrated market on Earth: 360 million people, \$6 trillion of annual output. It would also give our neighbors access to the technologies and products that they need to improve their standards of living, further clean their environments, and create a true community of nations on our continent.

We also believe strongly in promoting trade. I have asked Bob Mosbacher to lead a governmentwide effort to help small and medium-sized companies sell their goods and services abroad. I know you support free trade, which is why I want to help you in persuading Congress to extend the Fast Track process. Without it, we will surrender our chance to shape the emerging world economy. Without it, we risk setting off the kind of protectionist warfare that helped produce the Great Depression. And with it, American workers and businesses will be able to demonstrate their strength in a new and vibrant world market.

Let me say that we are approaching this Fast Track process on the Hill in a totally nonpartisan manner. The Democratic leaders, several of the key Democratic leaders, are as enthusiastic about this Fast Track authority granting as I am. And we're approaching it strictly because we believe that it is best for the United States of America. And I also know that it's good for our trading partners as well.

This brings me, then, to a second part of our growth package: creating an educated, innovative work force. Our budget emphasizes the importance of building an America that is ready to take its place in an emerging world economy. It stresses the absolute necessity of an educated nation. We want to reinvent the American school, to create a nation of students, to make sure that education offers opportunity to everyone.

Our education strategy starts with some very obvious truths: that schools succeed when teachers teach; when parents support the schools; when schools accept help from people with skills—local businesses, community colleges, that huge pool of untapped

talent, our retirees; when communities fight harder to rip down barriers that prevent effective teaching, barriers such as crimes and drugs and community indifference.

And we also want to encourage entrepreneurship in education. We will support research into the best teaching methods and techniques. We want to help workers improve their knowledge and skills. Your Vital Link program offers a great way to achieve this goal. And we want to ensure that the American people are the best educated, best motivated in the entire world.

Our economic proposals also sweep away obstacles to free enterprise. What we're trying to do—we're trying to unleash the power of American imagination.

Your organization understands, I'd say better than most, that runaway government spending steals opportunity from private citizens. Last year's budget agreement—controversial though it was—placed real and stringent caps on congressional spending. If Congress wants to spend money now, more money on certain programs, it'll have to make the hard choices. It'll have to raise taxes or take the money from other programs.

This year, for the first time in years, Federal spending will actually increase less rapidly than the inflation. And I can promise you that if Congress sends me these spending bills that break this budget, I will send them back, with a veto message.

But there's lots more to do. We in government must do more. As Vice President, I headed the Task Force on Regulatory Relief. And as President, I remain committed to weeding out regulations that prevent people from creating jobs and opportunities. I see some know what over-regulation means. *[Laughter]* But we're going to continue to do this, and we must. Last year regulations—here's why—last year regulations cost the economy at least \$185 billion, or \$1,700 for every taxpayer. The Government generated more than 5.3 billion hours of paperwork last year. And that's enough to keep 2 million people busy doing nothing but filling out forms.

Our Council on Competitiveness, as chaired by Vice President Quayle, attacks the scourge of unnecessary regulation. We want to let people turn their attention to

the more important and rewarding work of building a prosperous future. We've followed the same approach in looking at our Tax Code. We want a tax system that rewards enterprise. I have repeatedly asked the United States Congress to cut our high capital gains tax. And I can't think of any issue that's been more badly misrepresented than this one. Our critics say that a capital gains cut helps only the rich. And in my view, they are dead wrong.

Here are the facts on it. More than a quarter of all families who file capital gains have annual incomes of less than \$20,000 a year. More than three-quarters of all families who declared make less than Members of Congress. A capital gains cut isn't a sop to the rich. It rewards people who turn good ideas into goods and services—goods and services that people need.

When taxes on entrepreneurship are high, investors have no incentive to risk money on untried businesses and entrepreneurs. Before Congress cut the capital gains rate in 1978, the pool for start-up businesses had virtually dried up. And after the cut, we experienced an investment boom. Between 1978 and 1986, the number of initial public offerings increased nearly 1600 percent, from 45 to 719. The amount of investment seed money increased nearly a hundredfold, from \$250 million to \$22.5 billion. Capital gains payments to the Federal Government quadrupled. This is what happens when you reduce the cost of capital.

We must encourage savings and discourage debt. And for the past 4 years we've taxed capital gains like any other form of income. And at the same time, we have encouraged people to take on debt. Not surprisingly, people have borrowed more and invested less. Home equity lines of credit offer a perfect example. These devices, which let homeowners borrow against their increased home values, have nearly tripled in volume since tax reform.

No other major industrial power taxes capital gains at nearly the rate we do. Germany and Japan enjoy much higher savings and investment rates in part because they don't punish successful investment.

My point is simple: Taxes on growth are taxes on the American dream. We should clear away obstacles to the American dream.

And similarly, we should foster innovation wherever we can.

Our budget advocates increased Federal support for R&D, for research and development, in basic and applied science. It also encourages private-sector innovation by extending the research and experimentation tax credit. Our administration understands the power of knowledge, and we want the Tax Code to reward people who turn their big dreams into revolutionary new goods and services.

And finally, this administration believes in protecting workers' earnings and savings. Our banking reform proposals—they try to modernize the laws that affect our banking system. Let's face it: 1930's regulations and restrictions don't cut it in the 1990's.

To pick just one example, under our current laws, a California bank can open a branch in Birmingham, England, but not in Birmingham, Alabama. Think of the banking system as an irrigation network for the economy. When it works properly, it nourishes the seeds of economic growth. And when it doesn't, companies like the ones represented here can wither and die. Our reform package tries in a very comprehensive way to make our banking system more competitive, up to date, safe and sound.

We also believe in protecting retirees from undue hardship. Eight years ago, Congress adopted measures to guarantee the short-term solvency and long-term stability of the Social Security system. Congress should resist any temptation to undermine that stability by permitting raids on the trust fund balances. We need to honor our promises to the workers and retirees. I know we've got a fight on this one. But I believe we're going to prevail.

I know I have covered a lot of ground, touching on a lot of different issues here, but I wanted to make a point. Our growth package addresses the challenges posed by a new, exciting, rapidly changing world. Our themes: We want to promote growth. We want to create jobs for all Americans. We want to unleash the power of American imagination. We want to ignite people's ambitions, rather than inciting their fears.

Many people call the 20th century the American century. Well, we shouldn't be

content with that. The stunning collapse of communism in 1989 was no accident. During the 1980's, the Communist world learned that no wall, no barrier can fend off powerful ideas. It saw our prosperity and our vitality. It saw that our way is better. The prosperity of the 1980's, which began with tax cuts and progrowth policies in the United States, transformed the entire world. Our challenge now is to shape the revolution that we started to make the 21st century the next American century.

And so, I ask your help in that quest. Together, with business working cooperatively with government, we cannot fail.

Thank you all very much for coming to Washington. And may God bless our great

country.

Note: The President spoke at 2:07 p.m. in the Great Hall at the Department of Commerce. In his remarks, he referred to Secretary of Commerce Robert A. Mosbacher; James R. Jones, chairman of the American Business Conference; L. William Seidman, Chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; Richard Breedon, Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission; Arthur Levitt, nominee to the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission and founder of the conference; and Vice President Dan Quayle, Chairman of the Council on Competitiveness.

Remarks at the Presentation Ceremony for the National Teacher of the Year Award in Slanesville, West Virginia

April 10, 1991

The President. Well, please be seated. Kids, it's great to be with you. And you ought to be very happy that I'm here because you don't have to be in school working hard, you see. [*Laughter*] To all those who handled the arrangements for a complex visit like this, let me at the very beginning express my sincere thanks to you, and we promise to leave right on time so things can get back to normal in this beautiful part of our country.

I want to thank Secretary Alexander for his remarks, for his kind words. Thank all of you for this West Virginia welcome. It's good to see the Governor of this State here, a friend of education, Governor Caperton, who you met earlier.

I'm told that a former Member of Congress, Harley Staggers, is here. I'm not focusing too well from up here, but if he—they're pointing out here. But anyway—way back over there. But Harley, nice to see you, sir—a man that served his State with great distinction. I want to single out Commissioner Benedict and Superintendent Marockie; John Quam, the director of the National Teacher of the Year program; and of course, your own principal—and now

that I feel a part of this school, our own principal—Gary Kidwell.

Let me say that I'm especially pleased, on this whole broad national education front, to be side-by-side with Lamar Alexander—a former Governor, a man that is committed, a former head of a great university system, now our Secretary of Education—a man who has made it his mission, his sacred mission, to join with the teachers of this school and others all across this country to make America's schools second to none. And very soon, back in Washington, we are going to unveil our national education strategy. It's a long-term strategy to make America all that it can be, to spark a nationwide movement that touches every school and every student in America.

But today I want to focus on the fact that, in the end, everything we try to do in education comes down to teaching and learning, to each teacher and each student in our classrooms. There's no better way to make that point than to come here to honor someone Slanesville knows so well, the 1991 National Teacher of the Year, Rae Ellen McKee.

You know, the last time I went to a

school, it was just a few miles away from the White House, and I had a third-grade kid, a boy, ask me to prove that I was the President. [Laughter] I finally showed him my American Express card. [Laughter] And this time I came prepared, though. I brought the Secretary of Education so there can be no doubt. And then I flew down here on Marine One. And third, when we're done here, just to prove it, I'm going to take Mrs. McKee back up to the White House with me.

I heard a story about one of Mrs. McKee's reading students—I don't know if it's true or not—about a boy who'd been watching me almost every day on television, back during the troubled days of the war in the Gulf, making speeches, making statements to the press. And the boy allegedly asked Mrs. McKee, "Are you really going to Washington to meet the President?" And she said yes, she was. And he said, "He doesn't need you. [Laughter] He can already read." [Laughter] Well, that really says it all. [Laughter]

But this is a proud day: for Rae Ellen's parents; for her husband, John McKee, and their children, Zachary and Molly, a second-grader with whom I just met; and for all the children in this elementary school; and for every hard-working teacher in America who sees the future and shapes that future every single day that our children walk into the classrooms.

Being here today reminds me a little of my own days in school, all the way back to 1941. That was high school level for me. I remember my high school history teacher, Dr. Arthur Darling. He was demanding, he was disciplined, and I learned from him. I don't know how much I remember the dates and times and places. I don't know how much I remember of the history that he taught me. But I know I won't ever forget his example. Years from now, in exactly that same vein, many of the kids here—all of them, in my view—will remember Mrs. McKee the same way.

Our National Teacher of the Year grew up in Levels, just 10 miles from here. Rae Ellen McKee is West Virginia born and bred. It's in her soul. She comes from a family of teachers—five generations, to be exact. And she's still a student herself, work-

ing now on a second master's degree in education at West Virginia University, proof that learning is a lifelong process.

Rae Ellen McKee knows that teaching is more than giving tests and assigning grades. Teaching, she says, is the "impact of mind upon mind, and heart upon heart."

There are plenty of schools bigger than Slanesville's, plenty of towns with more people. But in this small school, great things happen. Every day, these children, your children, take another wonderful step forward, toward their future. And that's a testament to this teacher and to this school. And above all, it's a testament to the strength of this community and its values. Our children learn from all of us, not just from the teachers. And what happens at home and in the neighborhood matters just as much as what takes place in the classroom.

I know that many of the kids here today learned to read with Mrs. McKee's help. And I've just spent a little time with some of you all in the classroom, asking questions and watching you learn. So, let me ask a question: How many of you have ever read a story or a book that's been made into a movie? Quite a few. And then you watch the movie and you say to yourself, the book was better. When you read, the power of your imagination paints the picture in your mind, and there isn't anything in the world stronger than the power of your imagination. And that's why reading is so important. It's more than picking out the words on a page. Reading is one way we learn how to think. And when you open a book, you open your mind to a world of experience. Right here in a classroom in West Virginia, the world comes to you.

And let me say to all the kids here today: I hope you won't mind that we're going to borrow Mrs. McKee. For the next year, as Teacher of the Year, she's going to travel across this great country of ours to share with all our schools the secrets of her success right here in Slanesville. We need to learn from her how we can teach all kids just as well as she's taught you.

And pretty soon, you'll be back in class. And I'm going to ask you to do something for me, today and every day: Work hard,

ask questions, have fun, and learn. That's what school is all about.

And once again, I want to thank you for this warm welcome, for a chance to spend some time with you in the classroom, and for the opportunity to share this proud moment for Slanesville.

And now I am honored to present this crystal apple—an apple for the teacher—to the 1991 Teacher of the Year, Rae Ellen McKee.

Mrs. McKee. Mr. President, I thank you on behalf of the teachers of America. Your being here today is an honor that most of us never dreamed we would have. And as important as this day will always be to me and to my colleagues in the teaching ranks, I think it is even more special because you have once again demonstrated your commitment to the young people of America.

And at this time, I thank you on their behalf.

Note: The President spoke at 10:01 a.m. on the grounds of Slanesville Elementary School. In his remarks, he referred to Secretary of Education Lamar Alexander, former Governor of Tennessee; Gov. Gaston Caperton of West Virginia; former Representative Harley D. Staggers, Jr.; Cleve Benedict, State agriculture commissioner; Henry R. Marockie, State superintendent of schools; John Quam, project director of the National Teacher of the Year program for the Council of Chief State School Officers; and Gary Kidwell and Rae Ellen McKee, principal and reading teacher at Slanesville Elementary School. Following his remarks, the President returned to Washington, DC.

Appointment of C. Gregg Petersmeyer as Assistant to the President and Director of the Office of National Service

April 10, 1991

The President today announced the appointment of C. Gregg Petersmeyer, of Colorado, to be Assistant to the President and Director of the Office of National Service at the White House.

Since January 1989 Mr. Petersmeyer has been Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of the Office of National Service. Prior to this Mr. Petersmeyer was a senior officer of the General Atlantic Energy Corp., a private oil and gas exploration company in Denver, CO. Before moving to Denver in 1982, Mr. Petersmeyer was with McKinsey & Co., Inc., in New York and has also been a member of the Hudson

Institute. From 1972 to 1974 Mr. Petersmeyer served as a staff assistant in the White House. Mr. Petersmeyer is chairman of the Fizzie Foundation, a nonprofit public foundation that annually recognizes and rewards outstanding girls and young women from four schools in the Boston area.

Mr. Petersmeyer received a bachelor of arts degree with honors from Harvard College, a master of literature degree from Oxford University, and a master of business administration degree from Harvard Business School. Mr. Petersmeyer resides in Bethesda, MD, with his three children.

Remarks at the Swearing-In Ceremony for Patricia F. Saiki as Administrator of the Small Business Administration

April 10, 1991

The President. Good afternoon, Secretary Martin and distinguished friends from the

United States Congress. And of course, a special welcome to the members of Pat's

family with whom I just met. And it's a pleasure to have you all here for this very special occasion. And it's also a pleasure—the business at hand—to welcome a good friend on board as this nation's new Administrator of the Small Business Administration.

Pat Saiki will be bringing her own spirit of aloha to this job. And for those who don't know what I mean, just watch. Watch how she does over there. You talk about enthusiasm and ability, you're going to see it all, all at once.

I'm pleased that she's going to be heading up the SBA because small business is so vitally important. Small business—the heart of our country's economy. In the 1980's, small business produced two out of every three new jobs. But more importantly, they're the heart of the American dream. The SBA was founded to encourage that spirit and that belief in our ability to make our dreams come true.

Owners of small businesses show the rest of America the way. And they've seized control of their own lives, made their own choices, made their own decisions. And over 20 million men and women across the U.S. today are running their own small businesses—20 million pieces of the American dream. Pat Saiki's going to be their advocate, their tough, smart advocate.

I know her, and I know she'll throw her whole energy and dedication into this challenge because Pat will be responsible for more than administration and policy development. She's going to have the chance to help people shape their own futures. She'll do this by expanding SBA's role in providing start-up guidance; by concentrating on business opportunities for minorities, women, and veterans; by focusing on outreach.

Pat will be a dynamic champion of small business. She's got the strong background for it. She's been a board member of a big company—Hawaiian Airlines, of AMFAC, one of Hawaii's largest companies with extensive small business interconnections. And she received the Congressional Guardian of Small Business Award.

In public service, Pat's proven herself as an effective administrator of can-do optimism. This former teacher and assistant Re-

publican leader in her State legislature became the first Republican elected to the House from Hawaii. And now she'll bring to the SBA stellar House committee experience ranging from banking and finance to consumer interests.

During her two terms in the Congress, I admired her bipartisan approach to getting the job done, watched her build consensus. She's smart, and she's direct, and she moves government forward.

Pat's also a fiscal conservative. As a matter of fact, her efforts against waste in government made her a two-time winner of the Golden Bulldog Award. I like that image. [Laughter] It kind of captures her personality—but nevertheless, tenacious—[laughter]—dedicated. I mean, tenacious, dedicated—[laughter]—protective, honest.

But Pat comes from a land that showed the world how men and women of varied backgrounds can tie their destinies together in common cause. And I know she's going to help show all of us how we can work together, can use our exuberant diversity to make this nation the best place it possibly can be.

Aloha, Pat. Welcome and congratulations. And now on with the formal part of the service here. All right.

[At this point, Administrator Saiki was sworn in.]

Administrator Saiki. Thank you very much. Mr. President, Justice O'Connor, Governor Sununu, my congressional colleagues, all of my friends, my family, aloha.

I have been very fortunate to have faced many challenges in my lifetime. But by far this opportunity to serve my President and my nation is the greatest challenge of them all. And I thank you, Mr. President, for the privilege.

The small business community, made up of aspiring entrepreneurs, risk-takers with the same pioneer spirit which made our nation great, deserve encouragement and recognition as we move into the 20th century.

Your encouraging remarks, Mr. President, I know will be appreciated by all those men

and women who truly believe that ours is still the nation of opportunity. I shall do my best to deserve your trust and faith and earn the confidence of those I shall serve.

I want to especially thank my dear husband, Stanley; my mother; my father; all of my children—my entire family—for sticking by me all these years. And there have been ups, and there have been downs, but I know they will be with me again as we embark on this new and exciting journey.

Mr. President, I thank you very much for making this all possible.

The President. Thank you all very much for coming. And again to the family, our

respects; I'm delighted. And I didn't pay my respects to Justice O'Connor—which is an oversight of enormous proportions—*[laughter]*—but I know Pat and I are both just honored that she would be here for this special occasion. Thank you, Sandra.

All rise, thank you all.

Note: The President spoke at 2:17 p.m. in the Roosevelt Room at the White House. In the ceremony, the following persons were referred to: Secretary of Labor Lynn Martin; Sandra Day O'Connor, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; and John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President.

Statement on Signing the Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1991

April 10, 1991

Today I have signed H.R. 1282, the “Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1991.”

I am pleased that the Congress has acted quickly to provide funds to pay the costs of Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm. In providing this funding, H.R. 1282 recognizes the significant commitment of our coalition partners to help in defraying the costs associated with the crisis in the Middle East.

I am concerned, however, about certain provisions of this Act that constitute excessive micromanagement of security assistance, defense, and foreign policy. These provisions could hinder our ability to work with Desert Storm allies and friends in several ways and make our efforts to establish security and stability in the postwar Middle East even more difficult.

Section 107(f) requires that the President notify the Congress of the proposed storage of certain equipment, supplies, or material in a prepositioned status for use by the U.S. Armed Forces. I will interpret this provision in a manner consistent with my constitutional authority as Commander in Chief. In addition, section 107(g) requires that a report be provided to certain congressional

committees on “all enemy equipment falling under the control . . . of allied forces within the Desert Storm theater of operations.” To the extent that providing such a report requires the acquisition of information from another country, I will interpret this provision in a manner consistent with my constitutional authority to conduct our Nation's foreign affairs.

Section 108 requires a report to the Congress on “any arrangement for a United States military presence that has been made or is expected to be made to the government of any country in the Middle East.” I will also interpret this provision consistent with my constitutional authority regarding the conduct of foreign affairs.

Section 109 prohibits the use of funds—provided by this Act or any other legislation—for military sales and financing programs with any country that has not fulfilled its commitment to contribute resources to defray the costs of Operation Desert Storm. I will interpret section 109 as prohibiting such transactions if the countries concerned have not fulfilled any specific commitments made to the United States in a reasonable time and manner.

GEORGE BUSH

Apr. 10 / Administration of George Bush, 1991

The White House,
April 10, 1991.

Note: H.R. 1282, approved April 10, was assigned Public Law No. 102-28.

Nomination of John E. Bennett To Be United States Ambassador to Equatorial Guinea

April 10, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate John E. Bennett, of Washington, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. He would succeed Chester E. Norris, Jr.

Since 1987 Mr. Bennett has served as consul general at the U.S. consulate in Monterrey, Mexico. Prior to this Mr. Bennett studied at the National Defense University, 1986-1987. In addition, he has served as Deputy Chief of Mission at the U.S. Embassy in Kampala, Uganda, 1983-1986; consul general at the U.S. Embassy

in Lagos, Nigeria, 1979-1983; and consular officer at the U.S. consulate in Guadalajara, Mexico, 1978-1979. Mr. Bennett served as a political analyst at the Department of State, 1976-1977; a consular officer at the U.S. consulate in Bremen, Germany, 1973-1976; and a consular officer at the U.S. Embassy in Madrid, Spain, 1972-1973. He joined the Foreign Service in 1971.

Mr. Bennett graduated from Harvard University (B.A., 1970). Mr. Bennett was born June 4, 1941, in Atlan, British Columbia, Canada. He served in the U.S. Army, 1965-1969. Mr. Bennett is married, has two children, and resides in Belfair, WA.

Remarks and an Exchange With Reporters Prior to Discussions With President Jacques Delors of the European Community Commission and President Jacques Santer of the European Council of Ministers

April 11, 1991

President Bush. You're not going to need these because this is a photo opportunity. [*Laughter*]

Q. Mr. President, do you support a safe haven for the Kurdish refugees?

Q. Haven't you, in effect, sir, created an enclave there by telling Iraq you will shoot down any planes that threaten the refugees?

President Bush. Photo opportunity.

I think our distinguished guests are going to have a press conference later on. I'll have a little something to say on this subject in a bit, too. But the main thing we want to do is welcome these European leaders here. The United States values its relationship with the EC—and of course, on a bilateral basis we have a wonderful relationship with Prime Minister Santer and his country,

and the same for Jacques Delors when he's wearing a French hat, which is very seldom these days. We've got a great, cooperative relationship with the EC and with individual countries in Europe, and that's what this meeting is about, to put the emphasis on the EC.

Iraqi Refugees

Q. Well, you are going to discuss the Kurdish refugees?

President Bush. Absolutely. We'll be discussing that and a wide array of other questions. And I'm very pleased with the enormous cooperative refugee program now underway. It is tremendous. The suffering there is enormous. And the United States is

in lockstep with Europe in terms of our approach to helping these unfortunate people that are being victimized by this brutal dictator in Baghdad.

Note: President Bush spoke at 11:05 a.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House.

In his remarks, he referred to President Saddam Hussein of Iraq. President Santer was also Prime Minister of Luxembourg. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

Remarks Following Discussions With President Jacques Delors of the European Economic Community and President Jacques Santer of the European Council of Ministers

April 11, 1991

President Bush. I was delighted to have the opportunity to meet with two friends, the EC Council President Jacques Santer and Commission President Jacques Delors. We gather at a time of extraordinary challenge and opportunity throughout the world. Our victory in the Gulf—collective victory in the Gulf—has proven that international cooperation can defeat aggression and lay the groundwork for new international cooperation.

As part of our mutual efforts to deepen U.S.-EC cooperation, we discussed a wide range of issues today. We talked about the situations in the Middle East, in Europe—East and West—and in the Soviet Union.

I'm happy to report that we see eye to eye on these issues and that the EC is prepared to take on growing responsibilities. For example, we're going to work together to support reform in Eastern Europe. They are vitally interested in that, have been doing a lot in that regard. We agreed to continue to encourage the people of Yugoslavia to work out their differences peacefully and through democratic dialog.

Presidents Santer and Delors and I reviewed the situation in the Soviet Union. We agreed to encourage constructive Soviet involvement in world affairs and to support constructive domestic reform within the U.S.S.R.

We also discussed, obviously, the Middle East. This administration values the excellent support we received from our European friends and allies in the Gulf crisis, and we continue to work with them on what we must do to help create a stable environ-

ment to promote peace and prosperity in that region.

Presidents Santer and Delors and I also reviewed the massive and urgent U.S. and European relief effort currently underway for the Iraqi refugees and displaced persons in Turkey, northern Iraq, and Iran. To ease the human suffering caused by Saddam's brutality and repression of his own people, the United States and the European Community are working to get urgently critical supplies of food and shelter and medicine to the refugees as quickly as possible. A number of European nations are cooperating with the United States in airlifting these supplies to Turkey and to concentrations of refugees in the largest relief effort mounted in modern military history.

We had a broad and useful discussion of our views of Europe after the Paris CSCE summit. Of particular interest to us are the EC's plans for greater political and economic union. And I reiterated our support for European integration and our shared interest in the development of a European security in the transatlantic alliance. We reaffirmed our mutual commitment to continuing transatlantic cooperation on issues involving our mutual security, foreign policy, on our economic interests.

And we also talked about our hopes for renewed progress on the Uruguay round. In a world increasingly defined and bound by economic interests, we all have an interest in free and fair trade. An open trading regime would permit each of us to build on our strengths and take advantage of the

others' strengths. I reiterated my desire to gain renewal of Fast Track trade authority. And we all agreed to work for rapid progress on the Uruguay round.

From the standpoint of the United States of America, this has been a very constructive visit. And I might say parenthetically, and I hope the two Presidents here agree, that the relationship between the EC and the United States is strong and good.

Mr. President, welcome. All yours, sir.

President Santer. Ladies and gentlemen, first of all, I want to express my gratitude to President Bush for inviting the President of the European Commission, Mr. Jacques Delors, and myself, in my capacity as President of the European Council, to the White House for a mutual exchange of ideas.

It is the very first time that the President of the United States receives both the President of the European Council and the President of the European Commission in the new context created by the Transatlantic Declaration of November 1990.

The talks we had together have been very fertile for both sides and they have taken place in an excellent atmosphere. I would particularly like to point out that both sides have submitted their concerns with considerable fairness and that all items raised have been discussed with utmost frankness.

In my capacity as acting President of the European Council, I am particularly pleased with the fact that the United States of America and the European Community

have many points of convergence, especially in the regard of the reorganization of Europe after the political upheavals in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe. This can only have positive repercussions on the restructuring of the European Continent.

It is evident that the date of this visit is opportune, favorable, and well-chosen. The Gulf war, which the United States of America and their partners in Europe have won in a perfect solidarity, is over now. At present, we are facing new challenges which are direct and immediate consequences of this conflict. First, the dramatic situation of the Kurd refugees in Turkey and Iraq. And second, the launching of the peace process in the Near and Middle East, a process that should bring durable and definitive peace in the whole region.

I'm fully convinced that through these talks, we have laid the foundation of an intensification of dialogs between the United States of America and the European Community and, hence also, of a closer cooperation including security.

Thank you very much.

President Bush. Thank you, Mr. President. Good to see you all.

Note: President Bush spoke at 1:29 p.m. at the South Portico of the White House. In his remarks, he referred to President Saddam Hussein of Iraq.

Exchange With Reporters on Aid to Iraqi Refugees

April 11, 1991

Q. Mr. President, do you agree with Prime Minister Major on the enclaves?

The President. Yes, total agreement.

Q. Iraq said you don't need to mark enclaves.

Q. What kind of enclaves?

The President. We're going to do what we need for humanitarian relief. And there is no difference between the United Kingdom and the United States, and there's no difference between the EC and the United

States, and there's no difference between the United Nations Secretary-General and the United States on this question. So, I hope that you will understand that. There is no difference on this.

Q. What kind of enclave, sir?

The President. We're looking forward to give relief to these people where they are. We're going to continue to do that. And I do not expect any interference from the man in Baghdad, and he knows better than

to interfere.

Q. Is the enclave a legal entity?

Q. Mr. President—

The President. Charles [Charles Bierbauer, Cable News Network], you're off on the wrong track. If you'd listen to what I said, you'd be right about this. There is no difference between these people. And it takes the United Nations action to do some formalization; that's not what we're doing. We're going to help these refugees, and please don't try to make a difference where there isn't any. If you don't believe me, do what I did yesterday: Talk to John Major, and you will see there are no differences. The United States is taking the leadership role on bringing refugees support, and we're going to continue to do it. And we're doing a magnificent job in conjunction with these allies.

And P.S., I am not going to involve any American troops in a civil war in Iraq. They are not going to be going in there to do

what some of my severest critics early on now seem to want me to do. I want these kids to come home. And that's what's going to happen. And we are going to do what is right by these refugees, and I think the American people expect that, and they want that. But I don't think they want to see us bogged down in a civil war by sending in the 82d Airborne or the 101st or the 7th Cavalry. And so, I want to get that matter cleared up.

But we are together today with our European allies, just as we have been all during this magnificent operation over there.

Note: The exchange began at 1:36 p.m. at the South Portico of the White House. President Bush referred to Prime Minister John Major of the United Kingdom, Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar de la Guerra of the United Nations, and President Saddam Hussein of Iraq.

Nomination of Preston Moore To Be Chief Financial Officer of the Department of Commerce

April 11, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate Preston Moore, of Texas, to be Chief Financial Officer of the Department of Commerce in Washington, DC. This is a new position.

Since 1984 Mr. Moore has served as president of Wilson Industries, Inc., in Houston, TX. Prior to this, Mr. Moore served with Wilson Business Products, Systems & Services, Inc., in Houston, TX, in several capacities: chairman and chief executive officer, 1983–1984; president and

chief operating officer, 1976–1982; and vice president and director, 1961–1976. From 1975 to 1979, Mr. Moore served as president and chief executive officer of the Graham Realty Co., in Houston, TX.

Mr. Moore graduated from the University of Texas (B.A., 1954). He was born August 7, 1931, in Houston, TX. Mr. Moore served in the U.S. Air Force, 1954–1956. Mr. Moore is married, has two children, and resides in Houston, TX.

Remarks on Signing the Points of Light National Celebration of Community Service Proclamation in Glenarden, Maryland

April 12, 1991

Thank you, Van—Mr. Standifer. And may I salute the sponsors and the parents and

the city and county officials that are with us today. Single out the players, some of whom

I just met with. And also say to the mayor, Marvin Wilson, and to the county executive, Mr. Glendening, Parris Glendening, that I'm just delighted to be here. And I saw earlier Marty Madden and John Morgan, the State delegates, and we're glad to have been greeted by them. All of us should thank the business leaders in the front row and other sponsors who made this day possible.

And I'm glad to be here; I really mean that. You know, when I told Barbara that I'd be visiting a great institution dedicated to keeping guys off the street and out of trouble, she said, "George, you spoke to Congress last month." [Laughter]

And then I told her, "No, as Commander in Chief I want to see firsthand some real American air power: dazzling nighttime shooting, skilled tactical wizardry, and the courageous airborne maneuvers Americans have become world-famous for." And she said, "Oh, you mean Midnight Basketball." [Laughter] And here we are.

You know, America—we do have a lot to celebrate these days. And people all over the country are finding a new sense of confidence in our young men and women. And you can see it in the faces, obviously, of every single soldier and sailor, every airman, and marine that served America and the world so well, now coming home from the Persian Gulf. But you, also, see it here today. And I'm proud to tell you that I've never had more confidence in the future than after coming here and to other Points of Light—this instance, our 124th daily Point of Light—to see this Midnight Basketball myself. I do feel confident in the young people of this country and in those who are helping them.

And this country is finally catching on to the fact that whenever drugs are involved, everybody loses. But here, everybody wins. And some may get better at basketball, but everyone gets a better shot at life—every participant.

And the volunteers who make this program work bring in speakers, and they set up tutorials and workshops. And with local technical schools, they're helping these young men learn skills to live by. The focus here is not on problems; it's on promise and potential.

And you know, when Van Standifer visited the White House a few months ago, he said, "The last thing in the world that Midnight Basketball is about is basketball." He said it was about providing opportunities for young adults to escape drugs and get on with their lives. And he's right. Midnight Basketball has become a real community institution. And people come to play and to watch and to cheer and to find new hope and to shape their lives. Streets once littered with drugs and plagued by violence have become peaceful and passable. Not surprisingly, the crime rate has dropped by 60 percent since this program began. And so, Van, in my view, you are doing the kind of creative thinking that we need to encourage everywhere in this country.

And that's why, today, we're launching a National Celebration of Community Service, a tribute to the spirit of service in America, 2 weeks to salute the year-round efforts of everyone from kids to seniors now working to find solutions for every kind of challenge, everywhere in the United States of America.

Every American involved in service is reaffirming this nation as a community of conscience, a decent land—proud, but not boastful—with a national will reaffirmed and redirected, an America that has rediscovered the can-do attitude.

So, Midnight Basketball by itself may not transform America. But imagine what would happen, just think what would happen if all Americans made service to others a central part of their lives.

I believe the day will come when Americans who are not committed to community service will wake up, will realize how much they're missing. They'll experience the fulfillment that comes from serving others, and we'll begin to fill in gaps no government could ever fill in alone. People won't be able to look the other way or walk away ever again.

Right now, everyday heroes you've never heard of are wrestling with the tough, gritty problems that many Americans try to avoid but which we as Americans simply cannot ignore. One by one, step by step, day by day, they're changing lives, and they're enjoying themselves.

Somebody told me that in Midnight Basketball, the only defense allowed is man-to-man. And that's important, because our only defense against despair, drugs, hopelessness has to happen one-to-one. You don't have to try to change the world, just help one person. Teach one person to read, feed one hungry child, hold one lonely hand. That's all it takes.

Too many look at life and wonder, well, what's the point. But Points of Light never have to ask what's the point of life. They know. It's something bigger than themselves. And they know that the power of one hopeful person can outshine a million indifferent stares and give life to a million different dreams. They know that caring individuals can light up every corner of the land.

So, I wanted to come over here today simply to say thanks to Mr. Standifer, to

county and city officials, to the players, to the coaches, to the sponsors. And everybody understands what we're talking about when we talk about one American helping another.

I want to thank you all for what you're doing. May God bless our great country. And now, with great pleasure, I will sign this proclamation. Thank you very much.

Note: The President spoke at 2:20 p.m. in the gymnasium of the Glenarden Community Center. In his opening remarks, he referred to Van Standifer, founder of the Midnight Basketball League; Marvin F. Wilson, major of Glenarden; Parris Glendening, Prince George's County executive; and Martin G. Madden and John S. Morgan, delegates to the Maryland General Assembly. The proclamation is listed in Appendix E at the end of this volume.

Nomination of Charles R. Bowers To Be United States Ambassador to Bolivia

April 12, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate Charles R. Bowers, of California, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Bolivia. He would succeed Robert S. Gelbard.

Since 1989 Mr. Bowers has served as an Executive Assistant to the Under Secretary for Management at the Department of State. Mr. Bowers has served at the Department of State in several capacities, including: special adviser and senior staff officer, 1988–1989; Executive Director for the Bureau of European Affairs, 1980–1983; Deputy Executive Director at the Bureau of European Affairs, 1978–1980; personnel officer, 1974–1975; and special assistant to

Assistant Secretary for Educational and Cultural Affairs, 1973–1974. Mr. Bowers has also served in many U.S. Embassies, including: administrative counselor in Bonn, Germany, 1983–1988; administrative counselor in Singapore, 1976–1978; general services officer in Warsaw, Poland, 1970–1972; and a junior officer in Panama, 1967–1969. Mr. Bowers joined the Foreign Service in 1967.

Mr. Bowers graduated from the University of California at Berkeley (B.A., 1966; and M.A., 1967). He was born May 26, 1940, in Carthage, MO. Mr. Bowers served in the U.S. Army, 1961–1964. Mr. Bowers is married, has two children, and resides in Arlington, VA.

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Appointment of Stephen T. Hart as Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of the Office of Legislative Affairs

April 12, 1991

The President today announced his intention to appoint Stephen T. Hart, of Virginia, to be Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of the Office of Legislative Affairs at the White House. He would succeed Robert J. Portman, who is returning to Cincinnati, OH, to rejoin the law firm of Graydon, Head & Ritchey.

Since 1989 Mr. Hart has served as Special Assistant to the President and Deputy Press Secretary at the White House. Mr. Hart served with the White House in several capacities including: Assistant to the Vice President for Press Relations, 1987–1989; Special Assistant to the Vice President and Assistant Press Secretary for Foreign Af-

fairs, 1985–1987; Director of Press Advance in the Office of Presidential Advance, 1984–1985; and staff assistant to the President for Presidential Advance, 1983–1984. In 1983 Mr. Hart served as special assistant to the deputy director for press for the 1983 summit of industrialized nations in Williamsburg, VA. He has also served as a technical assistant for NBC News, 1981; and assistant director for entertainment scheduling at the Presidential inaugural committee 1981 in Washington, DC.

Mr. Hart graduated from George Washington University (B.A., 1982). He was born September 22, 1957, in Pasadena, CA. Mr. Hart resides in Arlington, VA.

Appointment of James W. Dyer as Deputy Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs for the Senate

April 12, 1991

The President today announced his intention to appoint James W. Dyer as Deputy Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs for the Senate at the White House.

Mr. Dyer has served in various government positions dealing with legislation. Most recently, he served as director of Washington relations for the Philip Morris Companies, Inc. He served in the Reagan administration as Deputy Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs, May 1987 to January 1989. Previously he served as acting Assistant Secretary of State for Legis-

lative and Intergovernmental Affairs. He has served as the Legislative Director then Administration Assistant to Representative Joseph M. McDade (R. PA), February 1975 to February 1981.

Mr. Dyer graduated from the University of Scranton, receiving a bachelor of arts degree in 1966, and continued his graduate studies at George Washington University in legislative affairs. Mr. Dyer is married to Margia L. Carter and resides in Annandale, VA.

Remarks at Maxwell Air Force Base War College in Montgomery, Alabama

April 13, 1991

Thank you all very, very much for that warm welcome. General Boyd and General

McPeak, the distinguished Members of the Congress with us—Senators Heflin, Shelby,

and Bill Dickinson. Mayor Folmar—a non-partisan event, but I’m glad to see some friends of long standing over here—[laughter]—who were enormously helpful to me in getting to be President of the United States.

It is my great pleasure to look out across what essentially is a sea of blue, to meet this morning with the men and women of the Air University—the Air War College, the Air Command and Staff School, the Squadron Officers School, and of course, the NCO Academy. And I’m glad to see democracy in action—I see a Navy guy here or there, or maybe a coastguardsman—[laughter]—maybe the Marines, maybe the Army over here. And I think I recognize some friends from overseas, members of our coalition who helped us so much in achieving our objectives halfway around the world. They’re more than welcome.

The history of aviation has been shaped here since the Wright brothers brought their strange new mechanical bird to Montgomery and housed it in a hangar not far from where we stand. This institution, from its early days as the Air Corps Tactical School, has defined the Nation’s air strategy and tactics that have guided our operations over the fields of Europe and the seas of the Pacific, from the First World War to the 1,000 hours of Desert Storm.

It falls to all of you to derive the lessons learned from this war. Desert Storm demonstrated the true strength of joint operations: not the notion that each service must participate in equal parts in every operation in every war but that we use the proper tools at the proper time. In Desert Storm, a critical tool was certainly air power. And every one of you can take pride in that fact. Our technology and training ensured minimal losses, and our precision—your precision—spared the lives of innocent civilians.

But our victory also showed that technology alone is insufficient. A warrior’s heart must burn with the will to fight. And if he fights but does not believe, no technology in the world can save him. We and our allies had more than superior weapons; we had the will to win.

I might say parenthetically, this will is personified by the man who leads you. I

know that General Boyd often speaks about what he calls the unlimited liability of the military profession. He knows because he’s put it all on the line. As a veteran of Vietnam, he flew 105 combat missions before being shot down over Hanoi. And he spent almost 7 years—2,500 cruel days—in captivity. And yet he emerged brave, unbroken. He kept the faith to himself and to his nation.

And let me just say a word about this man over here on my left, General McPeak. I remember early on a meeting up at Camp David with Tony McPeak. Secretary Cheney was there; General Powell was there; Brent Scowcroft; other chiefs—the other chiefs, I believe, were with us, Tony. And in a very laid-back way—typical of him with his modesty—but with total confidence, he told me exactly what he felt air power could do. And after he left—I don’t mean to show my native skepticism—but I turned to my trusted national security adviser who’s standing over here, General Brent Scowcroft, and I said, “Brent, does this guy really know what he’s talking about?” [Laughter] And Lieutenant General Scowcroft—Air Force Lieutenant General—said, “Yes.” And General McPeak did.

And to be doubly sure then—and he’ll remember this—just before the war started, I invited General McPeak and Secretary Cheney to join me and General Scowcroft upstairs at the Residence in the White House—quiet lunch there. And I asked Tony—I think he’d just come back then from the theater, the other theater—[laughter]. And I put the question to him—I think this is exactly what I said: “Are you as certain now as you were up at Camp David?” And he said, “Even more so.” And the war started just a few days later, and history will record that General McPeak was 100 percent right, right on target.

Here at Air University it’s your business to read the lessons of the past with an eye on the far horizon. And that’s why I wanted to speak to you today about the new world taking shape around us, about the prospects for a new world order now within our reach.

For more than four decades we’ve lived in a world divided East from West, a world

locked in a conflict of arms and ideas called the cold war. Two systems, two superpowers separated by mistrust and unremitting hostility. For more than four decades, America's energies were focused on containing the threat to the free world from the forces of communism. That war is over. East Germany has vanished from the map as a separate entity. Today in Berlin, the wall that once divided a continent, divided a world in two, has been pulverized, turned into souvenirs. And the sections that remain standing are but museum pieces. The Warsaw Pact passed into the pages of history last week, not with a bang but with a whimper—its demise reported in a story reported on page A16 of the *Washington Post*.

In the coming weeks I'll be talking in some detail about the possibility of a new world order emerging after the cold war. And in recent weeks I've been focusing not only on the Gulf but on free trade: on the North American free trade agreement, the Uruguay round trade negotiations, and the essentiality of obtaining from the United States Congress a renewal of Fast Track authority to achieve our goals. But today I want to discuss another aspect of that order: our relations with Europe and the Soviet Union.

Twice this century, a dream born on the battlefields of Europe died after the shooting stopped—the dream of a world in which major powers worked together to ensure peace, to settle their disputes through cooperation, not confrontation. Today a transformed Europe stands closer than ever before to its free and democratic destiny. At long last, Europe is moving forward, moving toward a new world of hope.

At the same time, we and our European allies have moved beyond containment to a policy of active engagement in a world no longer driven by cold war tensions and animosities. You see, as the cold war drew to an end we saw the possibilities of a new order in which nations worked together to promote peace and prosperity.

I'm not talking here of a blueprint that will govern the conduct of nations or some supernatural structure or institution. The new world order does not mean surrendering our national sovereignty or forfeiting our interests. It really describes a responsi-

bility imposed by our successes. It refers to new ways of working with other nations to deter aggression and to achieve stability, to achieve prosperity and, above all, to achieve peace.

It springs from hopes for a world based on a shared commitment among nations large and small to a set of principles that undergird our relations: peaceful settlements of disputes, solidarity against aggression, reduced and controlled arsenals, and just treatment of all peoples.

This order, this ability to work together, got its first real test in the Gulf war. For the first time, a regional conflict—the aggression against Kuwait—did not serve as a proxy for superpower confrontation. For the first time, the United Nations Security Council, free from the clash of cold war ideologies, functioned as its designers intended—a force for conflict resolution in collective security.

In the Gulf, nations from Europe and North America, Asia and Africa and the Arab world joined together to stop aggression, and sent a signal to would-be tyrants everywhere in the world. By joining forces to defend one small nation, we showed that we can work together against aggressors in defense of principle.

We also recognized that the cold war's end didn't deliver us into an era of perpetual peace. As old threats recede, new threats emerge. The quest for the new world order is, in part, a challenge to keep the dangers of disorder at bay.

Today, thank God, Kuwait is free. But turmoil in that tormented region of the world continues. Saddam's continued savagery has placed his regime outside the international order. We will not interfere in Iraq's civil war. Iraqi people must decide their own political future.

Looking out here at you and thinking of your families, let me comment a little further. We set our objectives. These objectives, sanctioned by international law, have been achieved. I made very clear that when our objectives were obtained that our troops would be coming home. And yes, we want the suffering of those refugees to stop, and in keeping with our nation's compas-

sion and concern, we are massively helping. But yes, I want our troops out of Iraq and back home as soon as possible.

Internal conflicts have been raging in Iraq for many years. And we're helping out, and we're going to continue to help these refugees. But I do not want one single soldier or airman shoved into a civil war in Iraq that's been going on for ages. And I'm not going to have that.

I know the coalition's historic effort destroyed Saddam's ability to undertake aggression against any neighbor. You did that job. But now the international community will further guarantee that Saddam's ability to threaten his neighbors is completely eliminated by destroying Iraq's weapons of mass destruction.

And as I just mentioned, we will continue to help the Iraqi refugees, the hundreds and thousands of victims of this man's—Saddam Hussein's—brutality. See food and shelter and safety and the opportunity to return unharmed to their homes. We will not tolerate any interference in this massive international relief effort. Iraq can return to the community of nations only when its leaders abandon the brutality and repression that is destroying their country. With Saddam in power, Iraq will remain a pariah nation, its people denied moral contacts with most of the outside world.

We must build on the successes of Desert Storm to give new shape and momentum to this new world order, to use force wisely and extend the hand of compassion wherever we can. Today we welcome Europe's willingness to shoulder a large share of this responsibility. This new sense of responsibility on the part of our European allies is most evident and most critical in Europe's eastern half.

The nations of Eastern Europe, for so long the other Europe, must take their place now alongside their neighbors to the west. Just as we've overcome Europe's political division, we must help to ease crossover from poverty into prosperity.

The United States will do its part—we always have—as we have already in reducing Poland's official debt burden to the United States by 70 percent, increasing our assistance this year to Eastern Europe by 50 percent. But the key to helping these

new democracies develop is trade and investment.

The new entrepreneurs of Czechoslovakia and Poland and Hungary aren't looking to government, their own or others, to shower them with riches. They're looking for new opportunities, a new freedom for the productive genius strangled by 40 years of state control.

Yesterday, my esteemed friend, a man we all honor and salute, President Vaclav Havel of Czechoslovakia called me up. He wanted to request advice and help from the West. He faces enormous problems. You see, Czechoslovakia wants to be democratic. This man is leading them towards perfecting their fledgling democracy. Its economy is moving from a failed socialist model to a market economy. We all must help. It's not easy to convert state owned and operated weapons plants into market-driven plants to produce consumer goods. But these new democracies can do just exactly that with the proper advice and help from the West. It is in our interest, it is in the interest of the United States of America, that Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Hungary strengthen those fledgling democracies and strengthen their fledgling market economies.

We recognize that new roles and even new institutions are natural outgrowths of the new Europe. Whether it's the European Community or a broadened mandate for the CSCE, the U.S. supports all efforts to forge a European approach to common challenges on the Continent and in the world beyond, with the understanding that Europe's long-term security is intertwined with America's and that NATO—NATO remains the best means to assure it.

And we look to Europe to act as a force for stability outside its own borders. In a world as interdependent as ours, no industrialized nation can maintain membership in good standing in the global community without assuming its fair share of responsibility for peace and security.

But even in the face of such welcome change, Americans will remain in Europe in support of history's most successful alliance, NATO. America's commitment is the best guarantee of a secure Europe, and a secure Europe is vital to American interests and

vital to world peace. This is the essential logic of the Atlantic alliance which anchors America in Europe.

This century's history shows that America's destiny and interests cannot be separate from Europe's. Through the long years of cold war and conflict, the United States stood fast for freedom in Europe. And now, as Eastern Europe is opening up to democratic ideals, true progress becomes possible.

The Soviet Union is engaged in its own dramatic transformation. The policies of confrontation abroad, like the discredited dogma of communism from which those policies sprang, lies dormant, if not mortally wounded. Much has changed. The path of international cooperation fostered by President Gorbachev and manifested most clearly in the Persian Gulf marks a radical change in Soviet behavior. And yet, the course of change within the Soviet Union is far less clear.

Economic and political reform there is under severe challenge. Soviet citizens, facing the collapse of the old order while the new still struggles to be born, confront desperate economic conditions—their hard-won freedoms in peril. Ancient ethnic enmities, conflict between Republics and between Republics and the central Government add to these monumental challenges that they face.

America's policy toward the Soviet Union in these troubled times is, first and foremost, to continue our efforts to build the cooperative relationship that has allowed our nations and so many others to strengthen international peace and stability. At the same time, we will continue to support a reform process within the Soviet Union aimed at political and economic freedom—a process we believe must be built on peaceful dialog and negotiation. This is a policy that we will advocate steadfastly, both in our discussions with the central Soviet Government and with all elements active in Soviet political life.

Let there be no misunderstanding, the path ahead for the Soviet Union will be difficult and, at times, extraordinarily painful. History weighs heavily on all the peoples of the U.S.S.R.—liberation from 70 years of communism, from 1,000 years of

autocracy. It's going to be slow. There will be setbacks. But this process of reform, this transformation from within, must proceed. If external cooperation and our progress toward true international peace is to endure, it must succeed. Only when this transformation is complete will we be able to take full measure of the opportunities presented by this new and evolving world order.

The new world order really is a tool for addressing a new world of possibilities. This order gains its mission and shape not just from shared interests but from shared ideals. And the ideals that have spawned new freedoms throughout the world have received their boldest and clearest expression in our great country, the United States. Never before has the world looked more to the American example. Never before have so many millions drawn hope from the American idea. And the reason is simple: Unlike any other nation in the world, as Americans we enjoy profound and mysterious bonds of affection and idealism. We feel our deep connections to community, to families, to our faiths.

But what defines this nation? What makes us America is not our ties to a piece of territory or bonds of blood; what makes us American is our allegiance to an idea that all people everywhere must be free. This idea is as old and enduring as this nation itself—as deeply rooted, and what we are as a promise implicit to all the world in the words of our own Declaration of Independence.

The new world facing us—and I wish I were your age—it's a wonderful world of discovery, a world devoted to unlocking the promise of freedom. It's no more structured than a dream, no more regimented than an innovator's burst of inspiration. If we trust ourselves and our values, if we retain the pioneer's enthusiasm for exploring the world beyond our shores, if we strive to engage in the world that beckons us, then and only then will America be true to all that is best in us.

May God bless our great nation, the United States of America. And thank you all for what you have done for freedom and for our fundamental values. Thank you very

much.

Note: The President spoke at 9:16 a.m. in the Fuel Cell Hangar at the base. In his remarks, he referred to Gen. Charles G. Boyd, Air University Commander at Maxwell Air Force Base; Gen. Merrill A. McPeak, Air Force Chief of Staff; Senators Howell Heflin and Richard C. Shelby; Representa-

tive Bill Dickinson; Emory M. Folmar, mayor of Montgomery; Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney; Gen. Colin L. Powell, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; President Saddam Hussein of Iraq; President Vaclav Havel of Czechoslovakia; and President Mikhail Gorbachev of the Soviet Union.

Remarks at a White House Briefing for the Associated General Contractors of America

April 15, 1991

Thank you all very much. This rainy day, I'm delighted to have you all here at the White House. May I salute our Secretary of Transportation, Sam Skinner. And I want to say a word about a matter that's of great interest to him and to me and to the entire country. But first, to President Black and all the members of the AGC, we're delighted you're here. I appreciate the chance to just say a few words to a group whose support on so many issues has meant a great deal to me, and I think it's meant a great deal to our country.

I know that you were in strong support of Operation Desert Storm. I think your strong support was very helpful—Capitol Hill and elsewhere. I salute you, and I appreciate it very much. Thanks, also, for helping us promote free trade, especially during the negotiations for the United States-Canada Free-Trade Agreement, an agreement that we strongly support.

And today I wanted to ask for your support again, support which can certainly enhance our ability to compete in the global marketplace and our ability to negotiate with our trading partners. That's the main subject I wanted to talk to you about.

But inasmuch as Sam Skinner is here with us, I thought I'd make a comment on another situation that affects the entire country. The rail industry is absolutely critical, and it's critically important to the United States economy, moving more than a third of all goods shipped in the United States. Now, there's a strike looming. And that

strike that looms for right after midnight tomorrow could severely disrupt the economy just as the economy, in our view, is trying to turn around and get out of this recession. A rail strike could potentially idle hundreds of thousands of workers and affect virtually all Americans one way or another. It is always better for labor and management to resolve their differences and produce an agreement.

A Presidential Emergency Board, after 8 months of hearings, issued a report making dozens of recommendations for settling the dispute. This report can and should serve as the basis for resolution of this difficulty. Because of the potential economy-wide disruption, it would be prudent that all efforts and actions be taken to avoid the strike. My administration is willing to work with the parties to help in any way possible.

Now, just for a word on this free trade. We need Fast Track authority in trade negotiations, and we've asked Congress to approve Fast Track authority. Fast Track's a way of assuring our trading counterparts that the agreements they reach with us at the bargaining table—the ones that they reach with the negotiation process—will be the same ones that Congress has a chance to vote on, up or down.

Some allege that Congress has no say. And that simply is not true. We must negotiate with our trading partners, and then we bring the negotiated pact to the Congress for an up or down vote. Fast Track doesn't affect Congress' power to accept or

reject trade agreements. But it does prevent eleventh-hour changes to agreements that have already been hammered out, changes that force everyone to start all over again.

We need this Fast Track authority to pursue vital trade objectives: the Uruguay round, the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative, and the North American free trade agreement that we're talking to both Canada and Mexico about. If we lose this Fast Track authority, we lose any hope of achieving these three vital agreements. We lose trade. We lose jobs. And we jeopardize economic growth. And we unleash horrifying new waves of protectionism.

Here's the key: A vote against Fast Track is a vote against all the things we hold dear—prosperity at home and growth in other lands. It ignores the dramatic and wonderful changes in the world economy. We want to play a leading role in this new, exciting, emerging world. And we don't want to hide from it. And we want to join in the thrilling business of innovation. And we do not want to chain people to outmoded technologies, outmoded ideas.

Right now, we have the chance to expand opportunity and economic growth from the Yukon to the Yucatan. Think of it. The North American free trade agreement would link us with our largest trading partner, Canada, and our third-largest partner, Mexico. It would create the largest, richest trade zone on Earth—360 million consumers in a market that generates \$6 trillion in output in a single year.

A unified North American market would let each of our countries build on our own strengths. It would create more and better jobs for the U.S. workers. Let me just say that one once more: It would create more jobs for U.S. workers, better jobs for U.S. workers. And it would stimulate price competition, lower consumer prices, and improve product quality. The agreement would promote productivity and produce a higher standard of living throughout our entire continent.

As we help Mexico, as we help them achieve prosperity, we'll help the environment as well. Only through economic growth will Mexico obtain the resources necessary to address its tremendous environmental needs. They need new water sys-

tems for their border cities; they need air pollution control equipment for Mexico City. These are just a handful of the things that would be enhanced.

Mexico is committed to environmentally sound industrial expansion. President Salinas has already closed down the largest polluting refinery, taken a lot of political heat in the process—a PEMEX refinery near Mexico City. He's promised his people that the economic growth coming out of the free trade agreement will be "clean growth" and that dirty industries are not welcome.

I don't know how many of you all have met President Carlos Salinas, but I can tell you, he's an outstanding individual. And he talks about the environment and the need to clean it up, and he gives this dramatic example of the young children in the schools—because of Mexico City's pollution—painting the sky gray. And he says: "I don't want our children to paint the sky gray any more. I want them to see the Sun. I want them to see the bright stars at night." He is committed to cleaning up that environment. And new Mexican laws requiring environmental impact assessments for all investments in new industrial facilities will make this commitment a reality. So the attacks on him from some in the environmental community I don't think have merit.

As we increase trade with Mexico, we will also help Mexican workers. Mexican wages have risen, and have risen quickly in recent years, with no tangible impact on America's pay scales. And that being true, someone then should ask the opponents of Fast Track why they oppose prosperity in Mexico.

We have much to gain from extending Fast Track—a new era of open, free, and fair trade. A vote on Fast Track is really a vote on what kind of America we want to build. A "no" vote will show that we fear the future and that we don't welcome it. A "yes" vote will express confidence in American know-how and ingenuity. I think we have confidence in ourselves. I say we do believe in ourselves.

And so, I'm going to be fighting my heart

out to assure the congressional approval of Fast Track. I ask for your support for America's heart. And I thank you for the past support on so many critical and key issues. Thank you all very, very much for coming to the White House. And God bless you.

Note: The President spoke at 10:07 a.m. in Room 450 of the Old Executive Office Building. In his remarks, he referred to Secretary of Transportation Samuel K. Skinner; Marvin M. Black, president of the Associated General Contractors of America; and President Carlos Salinas de Gortari of Mexico.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on the President's Meeting With Senator Lloyd Bentsen of Texas

April 15, 1991

President Bush had lunch today with Senator Lloyd Bentsen in the West Wing of the White House. The President and the Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee discussed Fast Track legislation and related trade issues. "Senator Bentsen has been a strong and steadfast leader in the Senate on the Fast Track legislation," President Bush said. "He is one of our most knowledgeable leaders on trade matters, and his support is crucial as we pursue the Fast Track legislation."

As the world's largest trader, the United

States has an enormous stake in the future of the global trading system. Exports have become a vital source of strength to the U.S. economy. In 1990, the nearly 8.5-percent growth in U.S. exports accounted for 88 percent of U.S. economic growth.

In order to sustain the expansion of exports and consequent growth, we must continue our efforts to open world markets. We must maintain our active leadership role. Without an extension of Fast Track, those efforts are futile.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on the President's Federal Income Tax Return

April 15, 1991

The President and Mrs. Bush's 1990 tax return shows that they have paid \$99,241 in Federal income tax on an adjusted gross income of \$452,732, of which \$200,000 was the President's salary. The Bushes also reported \$245,911 in income, from their blind trust, \$1,245 in interest income, and \$8,647 from other sources. The blind trust is managed by Bessemer Trust Co., N.A., New York City.

The President and Mrs. Bush claimed \$97,118 in itemized deductions, which included \$38,667 in contributions to 50 char-

ities and \$330 to charities through the blind trust. A list of the 50 charities is attached. The net royalties received in 1990 of \$7,042 from the President's book, "Looking Forward," were given to charitable organizations included in this list.

The President and Mrs. Bush's tax return has been reviewed by the Office of Government Ethics and will be filed in the Philadelphia regional office of the Internal Revenue Service.

Remarks to the National Association of Broadcasters Convention April 15, 1991

The President. Thank you, Eddie, and Lowry. And it's great to join America's broadcasters in Las Vegas, if only through the wizardry of satellite communications.

In the last few months, all of America and, indeed, most of the world saw the events of the Persian Gulf unfold through the miracle of satellite communications. And they saw it unfold in a uniquely American way. Not only did you cover the military and political aspects of the war, but you did much more. In every ADI [area of dominant influence] across the country, broadcasters did their part to support the brave men and women of our Armed Forces. Community by community, broadcasters organized blood drives, provided critical support for the family members left behind, sent thousands of radios to our troops overseas, and were the first to bring home news about local service men and women.

Now that the war is over, we must return to and, in fact, redouble our service to the community in the more traditional way of the local broadcaster. In this regard, it is fitting that today marks the kickoff of a Points of Light National Celebration of Community Service, honoring those who are engaged in direct and consequential service focused on serious social problems here at home. This unprecedented 12-day celebration will challenge every American to reach out and serve another in need in 1991.

During the Gulf war, broadcasters demonstrated the unique ability to help people see how each of us can make a difference. As your convention theme for 1991 is "Always There," I hope that you will find a way to shine your powerful spotlight on those whose selfless acts of community service, if multiplied manifold, would transform the Nation.

The Nation needs, from all broadcasters, the kind of service that many of you are already giving your communities. Some of you have education initiatives that inspire community and parental involvement in

education and provide your own employees with tutoring opportunities. Others have outstanding health campaigns that educate the public about the prenatal care necessary to have a healthy baby, while many of your employees have become mentors to young mothers, teaching them necessary nutrition habits and parenting skills. And many of you have focused on housing, helping your community renovate or build homes for families without a place to live. Across the country, your stations are lighting up America.

I understand that today you're honoring someone who is very special. I'm taking about ABC's Tom Murphy. Tom: Barbara and I can't thank you enough for all you've done to promote literacy across America. Your efforts have helped countless Americans find new meaning in their lives by the simple but powerful act of reading. Congratulations on an award that's well deserved.

And I also understand that you'll be hearing shortly from Al Sikes, the Chairman of the FCC. Al has a long history in broadcasting, starting with his own radio station in Missouri.

And in closing, let me again say that I'm delighted to be with the broadcasters. But Eddie, Lowry, it wouldn't feel like I was talking with broadcasters if I didn't take a couple of questions. So, fire away.

Free Media

Q. Thank you, Mr. President. As you know, broadcasting is the only free media available to everyone in the United States. There are some today who question the future of free radio and television, and I'd like to ask you what your thoughts are about the future of free, over-the-air broadcasting.

The President. That's what we call a "slow ball" in the trade. I am pleased that Americans are able to enjoy the benefits of the world's most dynamic and competitive telecommunications industry. Furthermore, I'm convinced that free broadcasting is a cor-

nerstone of our democracy.

You know, last year when Vaclav Havel, the President of Czechoslovakia, came to the White House, he told me that he and others used to listen to Radio Free Europe and the Voice of America. And President Havel credited those broadcasts with helping to launch the Velvet Revolution and turn a totalitarian society into a democratic one. It's clear, then, that a free and accessible media strengthens and helps to build democracy.

Closer to home, I think that broadcasters help unite our communities. The future of broadcasting lies in your ability to remain close to your communities. So, I'm for it.

Domestic Agenda

Q. Mr. President, one more question. With the great victory of our troops in the Persian Gulf, much interest is focused on international affairs. Tell us about your domestic priorities for the near future.

The President. Well, our number one priority is, and will remain, restoring strong economic growth because economic growth creates jobs and opportunities for all Americans. One key to long-term prosperity is an educated, innovative work force. I saluted Tom a minute ago for his interest in promoting literacy, a part of education.

Later this week we're unveiling a strategy to improve America's education system. Now, let me list a few other key domestic proposals. Our national energy strategy will help make us a more self-reliant country. We have a strong anticrime package that's going to help us free our streets. And I need the support in the Congress. It will help in the antidrug fight as well.

We have a financial reform plan. And that's going to be of great benefit to our economy. We've got to modernize our banking system, reform the regulatory system. We have a package of housing and education proposals that will expand choice and opportunity for individuals. We are for homeownership and tenant management. Families and communities are going to ben-

efit from this. And then, our proposal to turn back many programs to the States, where people can best apply the money to their own most pressing needs. You know, we hear over and over from the Governors, again: Do not send out more mandated programs to the States. Let us use our initiative at the local level, at the State level, at the community level. And we're for that.

As local broadcasters, you know better than most that this nation's domestic challenges can't be solved by government initiatives and legislation alone. The reason I spend as much of my time on Points of Light is to make it clear that every American has a role to play in solving these serious domestic problems. It's not a copout. We're not trying to shift away from our responsibility, but in the hands of the individual is where the power is to make something happen.

So, whether it's educating our children or housing the homeless, feeding the hungry, or caring for the sick and elderly, these problems will never be solved without community action. So, please keep up the important work.

Well, hey, look, thank you for including me in your convention. And with Eddie and Lowry running the show, I'm sure that you'll get an awful lot accomplished. So, thanks again. And God bless you all.

Note: The President spoke at 3:14 p.m. from Room 459 of the Old Executive Office Building, and his remarks were broadcast via satellite to the convention, which was held in Las Vegas, NV. In his remarks, he referred to Edward Fritts, president and chief executive officer of the National Association of Broadcasters; L. Lowry Mays, chairman of the board of the association; Tom Murphy, chairman of Capital Cities-ABC; Alfred C. Sikes, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission; and President Vaclav Havel of Czechoslovakia.

Apr. 16 / Administration of George Bush, 1991

Presidential Determination No. 91-28—Memorandum on the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic-United States Nuclear Energy Cooperation Agreement

April 16, 1991

*Memorandum for the Secretary of State,
the Secretary of Energy*

*Subject: Presidential Determination on
Proposed Agreement Between the United
States of America and the Czech and Slovak
Federal Republic Concerning Peaceful Uses
of Nuclear Energy*

I have considered the proposed Agreement Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic on Cooperation in Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, along with the views, recommendations, and statements of the inter-

ested agencies.

I have determined that the performance of the agreement will promote, and will not constitute an unreasonable risk to, the common defense and security. Pursuant to section 123 b. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2153(b)), I hereby approve the proposed agreement and authorize you to arrange for its execution.

GEORGE BUSH

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register,
9:40 a.m., August 14, 1991]*

Message to the Congress Transmitting the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic-United States Nuclear Energy Cooperation Agreement

April 16, 1991

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit to the Congress, pursuant to sections 123 b. and 123 d. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2153(b), (d)), the text of a proposed Agreement Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic on Cooperation in Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy with accompanying annex and agreed minute. I am also pleased to transmit copies of my written approval, authorization, and determination concerning the agreement; the memorandum of the Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency with the Nuclear Proliferation Assessment Statement concerning the agreement; and the joint memorandum submitted to me by the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Energy, which includes a summary of the provisions of the agreement and various other attachments, including agency views.

The proposed agreement with the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic (CSFR) has been negotiated in accordance with the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended by the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act of 1978 and as otherwise amended. In my judgment, the proposed agreement meets all statutory requirements and will advance the non-proliferation and other foreign policy interests of the United States. It provides a comprehensive framework for peaceful nuclear cooperation between the United States and the CSFR under appropriate conditions and controls reflecting our strong common commitment to nuclear non-proliferation goals.

The CSFR has consistently supported international efforts to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons. It was an original signatory of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and has strongly supported the treaty. It is

committed to implementing a responsible nuclear export policy, including a full-scope safeguards export requirement. It has actively supported the work of the NPT Exporters ("Zangger") Committee and adheres to the London Nuclear Supplier Guidelines. It has participated in efforts to establish a multilateral system of nuclear-related dual-use export controls. The CSFR has been a member from the outset of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and has played a positive role in the Agency's safeguards and technical cooperation activities. It has also cooperated with the United States and other like-minded members in working to prevent the politicization of the Agency. The CSFR has ratified the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material.

I believe that peaceful nuclear cooperation with the CSFR under the proposed agreement will be fully consistent with, and supportive of, our policy of responding positively and constructively to the process of democratization and economic reform in Eastern Europe. Cooperation under the agreement will also provide opportunities for U.S. business on terms that fully protect vital U.S. national security interests.

I have considered the views and recommendations of the interested agencies in

reviewing the proposed agreement and have determined that its performance will promote, and will not constitute an unreasonable risk to, the common defense and security. Accordingly, I have approved the agreement and authorized its execution and urge that the Congress give it favorable consideration.

Because this agreement meets all applicable requirements of the Atomic Energy Act, as amended, for agreements for peaceful nuclear cooperation, I am transmitting it to the Congress without exempting it from any requirement contained in section 123 a. of that Act. This transmission shall constitute a submittal for purposes of both sections 123 b. and 123 d. of the Atomic Energy Act. The Administration is prepared to begin immediately the consultations with the Senate Foreign Relations and House Foreign Affairs Committees as provided in section 123 b. Upon completion of the 30-day continuous session period provided for in section 123 b., the 60-day continuous session period provided for in section 123 d. shall commence.

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,
April 16, 1991.

Presidential Determination No. 91-29—Memorandum on the Hungary-United States Nuclear Energy Cooperation Agreement *April 16, 1991*

*Memorandum for the Secretary of State,
the Secretary of Energy*

Subject: Presidential Determination on Proposed Agreement Between the United States of America and the Republic of Hungary Concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy

I have considered the proposed Agreement for Cooperation Between the United States of America and the Republic of Hungary Concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, along with the views, recommendations, and statements of the interested agen-

cies.

I have determined that the performance of the agreement will promote, and will not constitute an unreasonable risk to, the common defense and security. Pursuant to section 123 b. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2153(b)), I hereby approve the proposed agreement and authorize you to arrange for its execution.

GEORGE BUSH

*[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register,
9:40 a.m., August 14, 1991]*

Apr. 16 / Administration of George Bush, 1991

Message to the Congress Transmitting the Hungary-United States Nuclear Energy Cooperation Agreement

April 16, 1991

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit to the Congress, pursuant to sections 123 b. and 123 d. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2153(b), (d)), the text of a proposed Agreement for Cooperation Between the United States of America and the Republic of Hungary Concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy with accompanying annex and agreed minute. I am also pleased to transmit copies of my written approval, authorization, and determination concerning the agreement; the memorandum of the Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency with the Nuclear Proliferation Assessment Statement concerning the agreement; and the joint memorandum submitted to me by the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Energy, which includes a summary of the provisions of the agreement and various other attachments, including agency views.

The proposed agreement with the Republic of Hungary has been negotiated in accordance with the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended by the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act of 1978 and as otherwise amended. In my judgment, the proposed agreement meets all statutory requirements and will advance the non-proliferation and other foreign policy interests of the United States. It provides a comprehensive framework for peaceful nuclear cooperation between the United States and Hungary under appropriate conditions and controls reflecting our strong common commitment to nuclear non-proliferation goals.

Hungary has always been a strong supporter of nuclear non-proliferation. It was an original signatory of the 1968 Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) and has consistently and actively supported the Treaty in subsequent years. Hungary has been a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) since the Agency's inception and has given firm and consistent support to the Agency's program of nuclear safeguards. It has also cooperated with the United

States in efforts to prevent the politicization of the Agency. In the field of physical security, Hungary has implemented responsible measures governing its own nuclear program, and has ratified the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials. Hungary is also committed to implementing a responsible nuclear export policy and to establishing a multilateral system of nuclear-related dual-use export controls. It adheres to the NPT Exporters Committee ("Zangger Committee") Guidelines and to the London Nuclear Supplier Guidelines, and its nuclear exports are also guided by a requirement for full-scope safeguards from recipients.

I believe that peaceful nuclear cooperation with Hungary under the proposed agreement will be fully consistent with, and supportive of, our policy of responding positively and constructively to the process of democratization and economic reform in Eastern Europe. Cooperation under the agreement will also provide opportunities for U.S. business on terms that fully protect vital U.S. national security interests.

I have considered the views and recommendations of the interested agencies in reviewing the proposed agreement and have determined that its performance will promote, and will not constitute an unreasonable risk to, the common defense and security. Accordingly, I have approved the agreement and authorized its execution and urge that the Congress give it favorable consideration.

Because this agreement meets all applicable requirements of the Atomic Energy Act, as amended, for agreements for peaceful nuclear cooperation, I am transmitting it to the Congress without exempting it from any requirement contained in section 123 a. of that Act. This transmission shall constitute a submittal for purposes of both sections 123 b. and 123 d. of the Atomic Energy Act. The Administration is prepared to begin immediately the consultations with the Senate Foreign Relations and House

Foreign Affairs Committees as provided in section 123 b. Upon completion of the 30-day continuous session period provided for in section 123 b., the 60-day continuous session period provided for in section 123 d. shall commence.

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,
April 16, 1991.

Message to the Congress Transmitting the Annual Report on the Energy Activities of the Federal Government

April 16, 1991

To the Congress of the United States:

I transmit herewith the annual report describing the activities of the Federal Government for fiscal year 1990 required by subtitle H, title V of the Energy Security Act (Public Law 96-264; 42 U.S.C. 8286 *et seq.*). These activities include the development of energy conservation and effi-

ciency standards for new commercial and multi-family high rise buildings and for new residential buildings.

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,
April 16, 1991.

Message to the Congress Transmitting the Report on Semiconductors, Fiber Optics, Superconducting Materials, and Advanced Manufacturing

April 16, 1991

To the Congress of the United States:

Pursuant to the provisions of section 5141, 102 Stat. 1444, of the Omnibus Trade and Competitiveness Act of 1988 (Public Law 100-418) and Executive Order No. 12661, I transmit herewith the Report to the Congress on Federal Policies, Budgets, and Technical Activities in Semiconductors, Fiber Optics, Superconducting Materials, and Advanced Manufacturing.

This report focuses on Federal research and development (R&D) funding levels and policies for four technologies: semiconductors, fiber optics, superconducting materials, and advanced manufacturing. There

is an additional discussion of organizational and management issues that affect innovation. The report makes clear that the Administration continues to support R&D in these technologies as well as in other high-technology areas consistent with U.S. technology policy. It highlights Administration views on the appropriate roles for the Government as well as the private sector in such areas as these four technologies.

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,
April 16, 1991.

Apr. 16 / Administration of George Bush, 1991

Message to the Congress Reporting a Budget Rescission *April 16, 1991*

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the Impoundment Control Act of 1974, I herewith report one proposed rescission, totaling \$2,400,000.

The proposed rescission affects the Department of Health and Human Services. The details of the proposed rescission are

contained in the attached report.

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,
April 16, 1991.

Note: The attachment detailing the proposed rescission was printed in the "Federal Register" of April 23.

Message to the Congress Transmitting the Annual Report of the Federal Council on the Aging *April 16, 1991*

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with section 204(f) of the Older Americans Act of 1965, as amended (42 U.S.C. 3015(f)), I hereby transmit the Annual Report for 1990 of the Federal Council on the Aging. The report reflects

the Council's views in its role of examining programs serving older Americans.

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,
April 16, 1991.

Remarks on Assistance for Iraqi Refugees and a News Conference *April 16, 1991*

The President. I have a brief statement here, and then I'll be glad to take a few questions.

Eleven days ago, on April 5th, I announced that the United States would initiate what soon became the largest U.S. relief effort mounted in modern military history. Such an undertaking was made necessary by the terrible human tragedy unfolding in and around Iraq as a result of Saddam Hussein's brutal treatment of Iraqi citizens.

Within 48 hours, our operation was providing scores of tons of food, water, coats, tents, blankets, and medicines to the Iraqi Kurds in northern Iraq and southern Turkey. The scale of this effort is truly unprecedented. Yet the fact remains that the scale

of the problem is even greater. Hundreds of thousands of Iraqi Kurds are in difficult-to-reach mountain areas in southern Turkey and along the Turkish-Iraq border.

The Government of Turkey, along with U.S., British, and French military units, and numerous international organizations, have launched a massive relief operation. But despite these efforts, hunger, malnutrition, disease, and exposure are taking their grim toll. No one can see the pictures or hear the accounts of this human suffering—men, women, and most painfully of all, innocent children—and not be deeply moved.

It is for this reason that this afternoon, following consultations with Prime Minister Major, President Mitterrand, President Ozal of Turkey, Chancellor Kohl this morning,

U.N. Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar, I'm announcing a greatly expanded and more ambitious relief effort. The approach is quite simple: If we cannot get adequate food, medicine, clothing, and shelter to the Kurds living in the mountains along the Turkish-Iraq border, we must encourage the Kurds to move to areas in northern Iraq where the geography facilitates rather than frustrates such a large-scale relief effort.

Consistent with United Nations Security Council Resolution 688 and working closely with the United Nations and other international relief organizations and our European partners, I have directed the U.S. military to begin immediately to establish several encampments in northern Iraq where relief supplies for these refugees will be made available in large quantities and distributed in an orderly way.

I can well appreciate that many Kurds have good reason to fear for their safety if they return to Iraq. And let me reassure them that adequate security will be provided at these temporary sites by U.S., British, and French air and ground forces, again consistent with United Nations Security Council Resolution 688. We are hopeful that others in the coalition will join this effort.

I want to underscore that all that we are doing is motivated by humanitarian concerns. We continue to expect the Government of Iraq not to interfere in any way with this latest relief effort. The prohibition against Iraqi fixed- or rotary-wing aircraft flying north of the 36th parallel thus remains in effect.

And I want to stress that this new effort, despite its scale and scope, is not intended as a permanent solution to the plight of the Iraqi Kurds. To the contrary, it is an interim measure designed to meet an immediate, penetrating humanitarian need. Our long-term objective remains the same: for Iraqi Kurds and, indeed, for all Iraqi refugees, wherever they are, to return home and to live in peace, free from repression, free to live their lives.

I also want to point out that we're acutely concerned about the problem of the Iraqi refugees now along the Iran-Iraq border and in Iran. I commend the members of

the European Community for their efforts to alleviate hardship in this area. We, ourselves, have offered to contribute to international efforts designed to meet this humanitarian challenge.

As I stated earlier, the relief effort being announced here today constitutes an undertaking different in scale and approach. What is not different is basic policy. All along, I have said that the United States is not going to intervene militarily in Iraq's internal affairs and risk being drawn into a Vietnam-style quagmire. This remains the case. Nor will we become an occupying power with U.S. troops patrolling the streets of Baghdad.

We intend to turn over the administration of and security for these sites as soon as possible to the United Nations, just as we are fulfilling our commitment to withdraw our troops and hand over responsibility to U.N. forces along Iraq's southern border, the border with Kuwait.

But we must do everything in our power to save innocent life. This is the American tradition, and we will continue to live up to that tradition.

Q. Mr. President, your administration estimates that up to 1,000 Kurds are dying each day. How do you respond to critics who say that you've acted too little, too late, and that you've turned your backs on the very people that you inspired to rise up against Saddam Hussein?

The President. I don't think we have responded too little, too late. It is an extraordinarily difficult logistical problem. And we have been, as I said in my statement, sending lots of humanitarian relief in there—not just the United States, incidentally, other countries as well, a lot of private relief organizations helping out. So, this has been our policy. But I think we have a better chance to facilitate the relief and to get the Kurds in more sanitary conditions by this new program I've announced here today. There's been an awful lot of consultation with the Turks and others going into this. And in terms of the other, I simply don't accept that.

Q. How long do you think that it will be before the United Nations forces can take over from the U.S. and other allies?

The President. You mean in this new op-

eration? We don't know that. We don't know that, but clearly the sooner the better. The United Nations forces will be coming down into the south—the Blue Helmets. And we hope and expect that to be accomplished in a very few days. But this one we're just starting, but we'll have to see what we do. And it may require for a U.N. peacekeeping force in there—or U.N. Blue Helmets—a new resolution from the Security Council. And that's a complicated problem, given the fact that some of the members who were steadfastly with us in the coalition might have problems with something of this nature.

Q. Mr. President, you keep absolving yourself of any responsibility, and yet time after time you are on the record of calling on the Iraqis to take the matter in their own hands, and you never said, not you the Kurds, not you the Shiites. So, how can you really continue to justify that in your own mind when the world's conscience—go ahead.

The President. No, go ahead, finish your question.

Q. Well, the world's conscience has been aroused by this, and we are seeing pictures of this terrible suffering.

The President. Well, I think all Americans—yes—

Q. Obviously, you were taken by surprise, and you have no long-term policy for what is going to happen eventually. Will they be refugees for the rest of their lives?

The President. I hope not. We've got enough—what looks like permanent refugees, and we're trying to do something about that in various areas. The objectives were set out very early on. And the objectives never included going into Baghdad, never included the demise and destruction of Saddam personally. You had many people that were telling me early on, let sanctions work. Let sanctions work. Don't do anything about the aggression at all. We led an international coalition of unprecedented, historic proportions and achieved objectives.

And you're asking me if I foresaw the size of the Kurdish refugee problem? The answer is: No, I did not. But do I think that the United States should bear guilt because of suggesting that the Iraqi people take matters into their own hands, with the

implication being given by some that the United States would be there to support them militarily? That was not true. We never implied that. Do I think the answer is now for Saddam Hussein to be kicked out? Absolutely. Because there will not be—

Q. Is he—

The President. May I finish, please? There will not be normalized relations with the United States—and I think this is true for most coalition partners—until Saddam Hussein is out of there. And we will continue the economic sanctions.

Q. Do you concede you encouraged the revolt and the exodus?

The President. I don't concede encouraging an exodus. I did suggest—and it's well documented—what I thought would be good is if the Iraqi people would take matters into their own hands and kick Saddam Hussein out. I still feel that way, and I still hope they do.

Q. You have hundreds of thousands of refugees which will require a large number of forces. How many allied and U.S. forces will be involved inside northern Iraq?

The President. I think rather small numbers because I don't think Saddam Hussein, given the assurances he made today to the United Nations in Iraq—they had some representatives there—would venture to use force. But the problem isn't what we think about it; the problem is what do these Kurdish refugees who have been brutalized by this man think. And what they think is, look, we don't want to take his word. We need some security.

Q. Mr. President, have you actually formally notified Iraq that this is what you're going to do—set up encampments?

The President. No.

Q. Well, I mean, so this is the first word they've received of it?

The President. Well, I think they're talking with the United Nations people about encampments being set up. But this is the first word they know as to what the United States is going to do about it—authoritative word.

Q. Are you sure that they're not going to respond militarily to seeing force come in?

The President. They should not respond

militarily. And they underestimated the United States once before on that, and they shouldn't do it again. And I don't think they will. And the United Nations people who have been talking to them in Baghdad don't think that there will be a military response. And since we said no action north of the 36th parallel, in fairness, there hasn't been any military action north of the 36th parallel.

Q. You said before that you didn't like the idea of a protected enclave within Iraq itself. But doesn't this, in effect, establish for months and the foreseeable future the United States military protecting Kurdish refugees in that area? And do you want to continue to leave it ambiguous what the U.S. would do in case there is any effort by the Iraqis against the Kurdish refugees?

The President. I hope we're not talking about a long-term effort. We're working with the French, who've taken a leadership role in a policy to encourage the Kurds to return to the cities. There's some talk about trying to get a U.N. presence along these various way stations as they go back. That would be a very useful idea, and I told Mr. Mitterrand I supported him strongly on that.

But in this one, I don't think it has to be long-term. The main thing, long-term or short-term, from the very beginning we've been trying to save the lives of these women and children and men. And now this is a logical next step to get it done much more sanitarily, get it done in a safe and sensible way.

And some might argue that this is an intervention into the internal affairs of Iraq. But I think the humanitarian concern, the refugee concern is so overwhelming that there will be a lot of understanding about this.

Q. Will the American military be militarily protecting these areas? And what will they do if there is any attack on the refugees?

The President. Well, that was the question I used to get before the war started against—what are you going to do; how are you going to respond to this? And I won't give you any details, but I will simply suggest that these people will be protected. We are not going to say to them, "Come

down from the mountains; you will be protected," and then not protect them.

Q. Mr. President, given the condition of many of these refugees, how are you going to get them to these new camps? How far away or how far distance are we talking about moving them, and what role might the U.S. or the allies play in getting them there?

The President. We're going to have what you call a supply train. There will be strong—I mean, not train in the sense of railroad train, but a supply train—and there will be a lot of international support for that. The Turks will facilitate this. I can't give you—there will be maybe five or six camps in these so-called—what Ozal calls "flat areas"—but I can't give you an exact estimate on the mileage.

It's not too far in terms of long distances. But what we've got to do now is get in there and build these camps and keep our commitment to be sure that they are safe, and I think they will be. And then you ask a very good question, because how you talk these scared people into coming down, that's another question. But we will be doing our level-best, and we have very good people on the ground there now.

Q. Mr. President, how many troops do you envision being involved in this, and how certain are you of their safety?

The President. Relatively small numbers, and I'm very confident of their safety. We'll have air power around there if needed. We'll be able to protect not only our own people but we'll be able to protect the people that we're setting out to protect, which is these refugees.

Q. May I follow up on that, sir? You feel certain enough of their safety that you feel this is not inconsistent with your earlier statements about not putting one U.S. soldier's life on the line?

The President. Yes, I do. I think this is entirely different, and I just feel it's what's needed in terms of helping these people. Some may interpret it that way; I don't. I think it's purely humanitarian. And I think representations have been made as recently as today that these people would be safe, so I hope it proves that way.

Q. Mr. President, you haven't mentioned

anything about the situation in the south where there are thousands of Shiites who are equally concerned about what happens when Americans withdraw.

The President. Exactly.

Q. Can we offer the same kind of assurances that they won't be attacked?

The President. The United Nations will be in there soon, and we think that will be very good assurance that they will not be attacked. People forget that the United States has been doing a wonderful job for those refugees for a long time. I've seen no credit given to our troops that are handling that with great concern and compassion. They have done a superb job.

So, what we want to do is see—in that neutral zone—see the Blue Helmets come in there, and then I will continue to keep moving our people out as rapidly as possible. I want to bring them home.

Q. But if the U.N. forces aren't enough to deter Iraqi problems down there, is there some kind of an allied coalition commitment to those people as well?

The President. I think there will be enough. I think that we're operating on the assumption that they will not be attacked with the United Nations in there. I think that would be a serious problem for Saddam Hussein if he took on the entire United Nations, having agreed to these cease-fire conditions. So, I would just stand with that.

President Saddam Hussein of Iraq

Q. Mr. President, your wife suggested yesterday—Mrs. Bush suggested that Saddam Hussein be tried for war crimes and hanged. Do you agree?

The President. I seldom differ with my wife, and I don't know that I would differ with her here. I'll tell you what's the most important thing, however, and that is to get Saddam Hussein out of there. So, if you came to me as a broker and you said, I can get him out of there, but he'd have to be able to live a happy life forevermore in some third country with all kinds of conditions never to go back and brutalize his people again, I'd have to think about it, but I might be willing to say, well, as far as our pressing charges, we'd be willing to get him out. We want him out of there so badly, and I think it's so important to

the tranquillity of Iraq that under that condition we might.

But his crimes—do I think he's guilty of war crimes? The environmental terror, the rape and pillage of Kuwait, what he's done to his own people? I would think there would be plenty of grounds under which he would be prosecuted for war crimes.

Q. Former President Nixon suggested a little bit earlier that maybe you should put out a contract and have Saddam Hussein assassinated. What about that?

The President. I think that's unacceptable. I'm not sure that's exactly what President Nixon said, either.

Situation in Iraq

Q. Mr. President, here you are, talking about getting rid of Saddam Hussein, putting additional U.S. forces back into Iraq. How can you be sure that the U.S. is not going to get entangled in that internal situation there, that civil war that you so much want to avoid?

The President. Well, I'm positive in my own mind—put it this way—in my own mind, my judgment is—and I think it's the collective judgment of the people that figured the war out pretty well—is that he won't risk this. And Saddam Hussein is not going to want to reengage in that nature. So, we'll have to see. But certainly, any U.S. forces—and we're not talking about large numbers, I don't know exactly what the numbers are—will be protected. And they will be protected vigorously. But I don't anticipate that. I don't expect, and I don't think the French President expects that; I don't think the British Prime Minister expects it; I don't think the United Nations Secretary-General expects it; the President of Turkey—and we've got a lot of people working this problem.

It is the collective judgment—and they've been right far more than wrong on these matters—that this will not take place. But we're prepared if any force should be used against these helpless people in the refugee camps.

Q. And, Mr. President, some in Congress who voted against the war resolution to begin with now say that you didn't complete the job and have, in fact, created another Vietnam. What's your reaction on

that?

The President. I've got to be careful about my reaction to some of that because—maybe you could help me by explaining which people—from what view? The ones that wanted sanctions to work, or ones that didn't want use of military force ever under any condition? Which ones are you talking about?

Q. There were some in Congress who had—well, Senator Kennedy, for example, yesterday in a public statement said that you didn't go far enough to complete the job.

The President. Well, he's entitled to his opinion. I think we completed the objectives that we spelled out; they were fulfilled. And I think the whole world knows that. Now we have another problem, a problem that's a recurring problem. This man has brutalized these people before, and now he's doing it again.

I think I would call to the attention of the critics what the objectives were, what the United Nations resolutions called for. And I think that they were admirably completed. And I am surprised at some who strongly oppose the use of force now sound to me, from some of their clarion calls, that they want to use force to solve the matters in Baghdad, and that is not what we are going to do. And if you did do it, you'd certainly want to go back through the diplomatic approach, and certainly I would not want to do that without having a lot of these people on the record in terms of support.

But I don't think that's needed. I don't believe that's what we ought to be doing. I think the American people want their sons and daughters to come home, and they're going to come home. And the only little difficulty now in terms of coming home is that we have a responsibility to do what we can to help these refugees. We've been doing it from day one. And now, as the problem gets worse and as we see the fear in these people's hearts about coming down out of the mountains, we're taking this next step.

But the fundamental policy is to bring our men and women home, and that's exactly what we're doing in the south. Gerry [Gerald Seib, Wall Street Journal] asked the right question: What guarantee? The guar-

antee is the agreement itself that was enacted by the United Nations and agreed to by Iraq, and the presence of Blue Helmets of the United Nations peacekeeping force.

Q. In all fairness to Senator Kennedy, his reference was to the use of helicopter gunships against the rebels after they had apparently felt that they were encouraged by your remarks to rebel against Saddam.

The President. So, what does he want us to do? I just haven't followed what he's been saying on this subject.

Q. His criticism was that you didn't go ahead and shoot down those helicopter gunships.

The President. You know, I can understand people thinking that. I can understand their criticism. And then, how do you take care of the tanks and the riflemen and the other parts of the divisions that remained in northern Iraq? Helicopters is but a part of it.

You can say, well, if you'd have done that, maybe he'd have stopped. I don't believe that, but I don't fault him for that, if that's what his position was.

Q. Mr. President, the Kurds say that they want an independent Kurdistan. They were promised one after World War II. Why shouldn't they have that?

The President. I said early on that it was not an objective of the United States to see a fractured, destabilized Iraq. And that is the position of our Government, the position of our coalition forces. That's the answer.

Q. I'm sorry, that was after World War I they were promised one. Doesn't that bear any weight with you?

The President. A promise from World War I?

Q. Yes.

The President. No. I say, no, I believe Iraq ought to live in peace and reconciliation with the various factions in Iraq. You've got the Shiites in the south, you've got the center—the Sunis and the Baathists and whoever in the center, and you have the Kurds in the north. They should reconcile their differences and keep that country, with its proud traditions, intact.

But that's a matter that we are not going to try to suggest that it be divided up, if

that's what your question is. And I hope I've made that clear from the very beginning.

Q. But can they ever go back to their homes as long as Saddam Hussein is in power?

The President. Yes, I hope they can. Well, good question. They're scared to death to come down out of the mountains. But that's a very good question. But they've got to figure that out. And I think one of the things we're—I'm most hopeful about is that this plan by Francois Mitterrand bears some fruit—this way station approach so people can come back.

Now, Saddam Hussein has said for them to come back; they don't believe him. They've been betrayed by him. So, I would hope, yes, that someday they would be able to go back. A lot of them aren't country people. I've heard yesterday on some of the news of city people who were lawyers and doctors and have fled from their rather pleasant lives.

So, I would hope that there could be a reconciliation. And the easiest way for the country to be reconciled is to have a new leader. There's no question about that.

President Saddam Hussein of Iraq

Q. Mr. President, are there any behind-the-scenes negotiations going on about Saddam Hussein's future? Are there any brokers coming to you?

The President. No, not that I know of, Maureen [Maureen Santini, New York Daily News].

Q. Is he any closer today to leaving power?

The President. I would think so, but I can't prove it.

Q. And no one has even come to discuss brokering a deal?

The President. Well, there's a lot of people, a lot of resistance groups, that would like to see him out of there. They haven't come to me about it. But there's no question about a lot of people that are Iraqis that want to see him out. No question about that. But if you're asking if they've come here to the White House or proposals of that nature, I don't believe so.

Iran-U.S. Relations

Q. Mr. President, you made mention of the situation in Iran as being equally difficult. But your plan seems to only deal with the situation in Iraq and perhaps to help your friend, President Ozal. Why is there no component here for the refugees in Iran, which are even greater in number?

The President. We've offered to help in Iran. And as you know, we have different difficult relations with the State of Iran. The Germans have stepped up to the tune of several hundred million—

Mr. Scowcroft. Two hundred and fifty million deutsche marks.

The President. Two hundred and fifty million deutsche marks to help there. The EC has taken on that in a coalition way. We've had the individual charitable organizations—Americare has been in there with medicine already. So, we want to help there. But you've got to be a realist. I mean, the Iranians still have strained relations with the United States of America. And they make that clear to various visitors that go there. But others are stepping into that breach and helping, just as we're helping with the Shiites in the south and have been to the tune of 30,000 refugees, through American compassion and American largess. Others are pitching in on the Iranian side.

Q. Is there an opportunity here to improve your relations with Iran?

The President. I would hope so. I've said over and over again I'd like to see improved relations with Iran. They know what our bottom line is, and our bottom line is those hostages. I am not going to forget those Americans that are held hostage. And I'm not suggesting Iran holds them, but I am suggesting Iran could have a great deal of influence in getting them out of there.

But yes, I hope we will have better relations. And maybe there is, Charles [Charles Bierbauer, Cable News Network], out of the plight of these refugees, maybe working together—and we are in a sense. We're helping in various areas; they're helping—that we can have common ground. And maybe that will lead to a better relationship.

You've got to remember this about Iran: Iran from day one was worried to death

about a U.S. military presence in the Gulf. Their whole problem from day one, even though the military would eventually be used against their major enemy, Saddam Hussein—they just didn't believe we'd come out. They just didn't believe we'd come out of the Gulf. And I would hope that if they see our forces, several hundred thousand of them home already, I believe, and more coming as rapidly as possible, that that fear that has separated Iran from the United States—one of the things that has separated—will be allayed. And I think it will.

Mr. Fitzwater. Final question, please.

Soviet-U.S. Summit

Q. Mr. President, what can you tell us about the progress toward a summit? Have you and President—the summit with President Gorbachev—have you and he talked? Is there—

The President. Not recently.

Q. What do you think are the chances?

The President. Well, I like to think they're reasonably good. There are two concerns that he has and that I have. We both want to see a CFE agreement—see that fully implemented. There is an agreement, but they've backed away—in our view—backed away a little bit, and we're trying to resolve those differences.

Secondly, we have predicated this particular summit on a START agreement. But we're working at it. I talked to Rick Burt,

who's just leaving—he's been the negotiator on this, and he's not pessimistic. But we've said all along that's what it would take.

But I don't want to say that under—if those two things didn't happen I would never sit down with Mr. Gorbachev. We've got a lot of common problems and concerns. One of them is this whole Middle East area and the problem of these refugees. But I think we should keep our focus on having the summit, but having an ability to say, hey, CFE's in good shape and to sign a START agreement.

So, that's where I am on it. In other words, I'm backing both of Marlin's positions. [*Laughter.*]

Thank you all very much.

Note: President Bush's 80th news conference began at 6:04 p.m. in the Briefing Room at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to President Saddam Hussein of Iraq; Prime Minister John Major of the United Kingdom; President Francois Mitterrand of France; President Turgut Ozal of Turkey; Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany; United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar de la Guerra; former President Richard M. Nixon; Senator Edward M. Kennedy; President Mikhail Gorbachev of the Soviet Union; and Richard R. Burt, former Chief START Negotiator. Brent Scowcroft was Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, and Marlin Fitzwater was Press Secretary to the President.

Remarks at the Welcoming Ceremony for President Violeta Chamorro of Nicaragua

April 17, 1991

President Bush. It gives me great pleasure to welcome to the United States a woman of courage, a leader of conviction, a person of morality and vision: Mrs. Violeta Chamorro, President of Nicaragua.

We stand here at the White House almost a year to the day after the extraordinary moment when you stood at Managua's National Stadium to be sworn in as your nation's first freely elected President.

What a moment that was. In you we saw the exhilarating victory of democracy, of that glorious new breeze that, in one amazing year, swept out oppression and dictatorship from Prague to Managua. In you we saw your nation's peacemaker, the person who would close the books on 11 years of cruel civil war.

In you we saw the symbol of national reconciliation with the inner strength and

resolve to turn the face of your country toward the path of healing.

In you we saw what your countrymen saw when they cast their ballots in their first fair, open election. We all saw the person who inspired her people to believe in the triumphant return of peace and freedom.

On that Inauguration Day we saw Dona Violeta, candidate of compassion, become President Chamorro, leader of reconciliation. On that day you closed a painful chapter in your nation's history, and you began to forge a new one. The beautiful land of Ruben Dario had been exhausted by strife, embittered by repression, polarized by government attempts to dominate every single aspect of society, impoverished by a cynical and mismanaged regime.

But you are the leader who once said: "As a mother, I feel with great intensity the obligation to teach while governing and to govern while forming peaceful hearts." And you've begun to bring life and dreams back to your people in your "mission to help them"—as you call it, "mission to help them." Your courageous countrymen are showing that they are ready to dig in and work hard to reap the benefits of free government and free enterprise.

Following the course of your slogan, "Yes, we can change things," your reforms are realistic—restoration of democratic liberties, religious freedom, economic reconstruction, free-market opportunities, reallocation of military funds to vital economic and social programs, and reincorporation of former combatants and refugees.

But your reforms are also visionary: the restoration of moral values and human dignity. The importance of an inheritance for your children of reconciliation and respect. And the belief in the goodness of a people that still turns for guidance to its patron saint, La Purisima.

And your reforms, your "new sun of justice and freedom," bring hope to the watching world. For with the democratization of Nicaragua, we are one crucial step closer to the incredible goal of becoming this world's first fully democratic hemisphere.

We know that the tasks facing the Nicaraguan people are difficult. Your economic stabilization plan requires hard choices.

Economic reform after years of mismanagement is never easy and presents challenges to leadership. But sacrifice in the short run is vital to achieve long-term growth and development. And we hope that all elements of Nicaraguan society will work with you for the good of your country.

The Nicaraguan people do not stand friendless and alone to face these challenges. We are confident that as you confront them, all Nicaraguans will enjoy renewed and widely shared prosperity.

Dona Violeta, I am proud to stand with you, and our nation is proud to stand by you. We're offering over \$500 million in aid over your first 2 years as President. And we've joined with other developed countries to work with the international financial institutions to help Nicaragua. And beyond aid, we're offering opportunities for trade and investment that will benefit both our countries through the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative.

And most of all, we're offering something from our hearts to your proud country, your blue and white Nicaragua, where, as your national anthem says, "the voice of the cannon no longer roars." We are offering you our respect, our admiration, and our friendship.

As your nation renews itself under your leadership, the world shares the view of Nicaraguan poet Pablo Antonio Cuadra who wrote about your late husband, Pedro Joaquin, who was tragically assassinated for the pure passion of his political idealism. Cuadra said of you: "Pedro's flag could not be in better hands."

Madam President, your nation is fortunate to have you as a leader. I am proud to have you as a friend. We salute you. And may God bless you and your proud and courageous land. And welcome to the United States.

President Chamorro. President Bush, my good friend; Mrs. Barbara Bush, my good friend also; ladies and gentlemen. Many years have elapsed since the President of Nicaragua has made a state visit to the White House.

It is a great honor for me to be here with you this morning, for it represents the es-

establishment of a new and precious relationship between our two nations. The genuine friendship extended by a noble country such as the United States deserves in turn the friendship of democratic governments that respect the rights of their people. For only in this manner can there exist a sincere relationship between both nations.

As we meet today, Mr. President, it is our responsibility as leaders of two democratic nations to begin fertilizing the seed of a new friendship, a friendship based on our shared belief in democracy and mutual respect.

I would also like to take this opportunity to express our gratitude to the people and Government of the United States of America for the assistance they have provided to Nicaragua. That assistance was a decisive factor during my first year in office. And now Nicaragua has begun to recover from the years of political instability and continuous conflict.

I must conclude by reiterating my government's firm commitment to the sacred principles of democracy shared by our peoples.

This commitment is, and will continue to be, to work towards consolidating peace, strengthening our democratic institutions, respecting human rights, and putting our economy in order.

I shall work toward achieving this goal without wavering, because I have adopted as my own those universal truths which Abraham Lincoln bequeathed to mankind: "a government of the people, by the people, and for the people."

God bless and protect the peoples and governments of the United States and Nicaragua. Thank you.

Note: President Bush spoke at 10:15 a.m. at the South Portico of the White House, where President Chamorro was accorded a formal welcome with full military honors. In his remarks, President Bush referred to President Chamorro's late husband, Pedro Joaquin Chamorro. President Chamorro spoke in Spanish, and her remarks were translated by an interpreter. Following the ceremony, the two Presidents met in the Oval Office.

Nomination of Gordon R. Sullivan To be Chief of Staff of the United States Army

April 17, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate General Gordon R. Sullivan to be Chief of Staff of the United States Army. He will succeed General Carl E. Vuono, who is retiring.

General Sullivan is currently serving as Vice Chief of Staff of the Army. Previously he was Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Plans, United States Army/Army senior

member, military staff committee, United Nations (1989–1990). He has served in the U.S. Army for over 31 years.

General Sullivan graduated from Norwich University (B.A., history) and the University of New Hampshire (M.A., political science). He was born on September 25, 1937, in Boston, MA.

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Message to the Congress Transmitting the Annual Report of the National Science Foundation

April 17, 1991

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to send you the annual report of the National Science Foundation for Fiscal Year 1990. This report describes research supported by the Foundation in the mathematical, physical, biological, social, behavioral, and computer sciences; engineering; and education in those fields.

Achievements such as the ones described here are the basis for much of our Nation's strength—its economic growth, national security, and the overall well-being of our

people.

As we move into the 1990s, the Foundation will continue its efforts to expand our Nation's research achievements, our productivity, and our ability to remain competitive in world markets through innovation and discoveries.

I commend the Foundation's work to you.

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,
April 17, 1991.

Appointment of Gene C. Schaerr as Associate Counsel to the President

April 17, 1991

The President today announced the appointment of Gene C. Schaerr, of Utah, to be Associate Counsel to the President.

Since 1987 Mr. Schaerr has been an attorney in private practice with the law firm of Sidley & Austin, where he has specialized in appellate and regulatory litigation and in antitrust law. Prior to this, he served at the Supreme Court of the United States as a law clerk to Chief Justice Warren E. Burger, 1986–87, and at the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit

as a law clerk to Circuit Judge Kenneth W. Starr, 1985–86.

Mr. Schaerr holds a B.A. degree in economics from Brigham Young University (highest honors, 1981), master degrees in economics and philosophy from Yale University (M.A., 1985; M. Phil., 1986), and a law degree from Yale Law School (J.D., 1985). He was born April 15, 1957, in Kanab, UT. Mr. Schaerr is married, has five children, and resides in Gaithersburg, MD.

Remarks on Signing the Federal Energy Management Executive Order

April 17, 1991

The President. Before we get started on the Cabinet business, I want to just conduct another piece of important business. As you know, one of our key goals is the implementation of the national energy strategy.

And I'm very pleased to sign this Executive order today that directs all the Federal

Agencies to take whatever appropriate action is necessary to reduce their energy use by at least 20 percent by the year 2000 and reduce fuel consumption by at least 10 percent by the year 1995. This order is a component, an important component, of the national energy strategy. And it demon-

strates our commitment to a balanced approach for achieving an energy future that is secure, that is efficient, and that is environmentally sound.

The savings come from reduced energy use in Federal buildings and facilities, fuel savings in the whole Federal vehicle fleet, increased reliance on alternative fuels and alternative-fueled vehicles, and use of other energy-efficient products. Such actions would then save up to an estimated \$800 million per year by our target year 2000, the equivalent of up to 100,000 barrels of oil per day. So, achieving these important and ambitious goals is part of our strategy for enhancing our overall energy security. And doing so is commonsense business management, I might add.

So, I wanted to do this with all the Cabinet here to ask for your support on all of this, hoping that this initiative will also encourage the private sector to undertake similar actions. An awful lot can be done just by the actions that I've outlined here.

So now, Jim, many thanks to you for your key role in the energy strategy. I will sign this.

[At this point, the President signed the Executive order.]

It's all yours. All right. That's done.

Assistance for Iraqi Refugees

Q. Mr. President, are you willing to relax

the sanctions to allow Iraq to sell oil and supposedly to get food and supplies for the Kurdish refugees?

The President. Look, I don't want to take any questions.

I will say that the priority is, get the relief to these people that are suffering. Then we'll talk about that. But this relief effort will go and must go smoothly. And then we can consider extraneous matters, matters that may be important to Iraq. But our priorities—the world's priorities—are set. And they say, let these refugees be settled on the flat places temporarily, and let them be fed, let medicine get in there.

And then when that is done and everything's done peacefully and harmoniously, then I might be willing to consider something else. But we're not going to—we're going to be sure what comes first. And what comes first is taking care of these people that have been deprived of their homes and that are terrified and also that are suffering very much. So, that's the order in which we will address these problems.

Thank you all very much.

Note: The President spoke at 2:35 p.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Secretary of Energy James D. Watkins. The Executive order is listed in Appendix E at the end of this volume.

Toasts at the State Dinner for President Violeta Chamorro of Nicaragua

April 17, 1991

President Bush. Ladies and gentlemen, we can get all this out of the way early. It is a distinct privilege for Barbara and me to salute this evening an extraordinary leader of honor, compassion, and courage.

With the greatest admiration, we welcome to the White House Nicaragua's President, Violeta Chamorro. Or, as I hear she was known by her growing family, or the family growing up, *Madre Superiora*. [Laughter] For those of you who don't

speaking good Spanish—[laughter]—that means "Mother Superior." For even as a young girl, Violeta could get her brothers and sisters standing at attention as she cracked her benevolent whip to get her family's house in order.

Well, now, this "Mother Superior" is getting her nation's house in order, and we honor her for it. We honor her as the conciliator who is forging a future of peace and unity for her beleaguered land, as the elect-

ed leader who ended a bitter civil war and who replaced a repressive and undemocratic regime, as the President whom history will acclaim as the liberator of not only her country's government but also of its heartbeat, its spirit.

Her people call her Dona Violeta, a name of affection and respect. And as I've come to know her I've understood, for she personifies the blend of resolve and compassion that inspires a nation to become the best it can be. I'll tell you something that impresses me. Not only is she working resolutely to bring about tangible reforms expanding democracy and economic opportunity, but she's also embarked on what she terms a quest to restore moral values. What a powerful goal in this age—the most important goal there is.

And under the courageous and idealistic example of President Chamorro, Nicaragua is rediscovering the meaning of its coat of arms, the beautiful symbol embossed in the center of its flag: a triangle for equality, a rainbow for peace, and a shower of light for liberty shining throughout the land, liberty that's embodied by Violeta Chamorro and by her late husband and inspiration, Pedro Joaquin. He used to own a boat named *Santa Libertad*, glorious liberty.

Well, the world now watches as his widow steers her own *Santa Libertad*, her ship of state, bound for a bright horizon that promises freedom, respect, and dignity for every person in her land. On a shelf in President Chamorro's office is a plaque of a prayer she tries to live by. A prayer that, in fact, reminds me of her. The words are by St. Francis: "Lord, make me an instrument of your peace. Where there is hatred let me sow love. Where there is despair, hope. Where there is darkness, light. For it is in giving that we receive, and it is in pardoning that we are pardoned."

Dona Violeta, you are an instrument of peace. Through your goals of reconciliation and liberty, you bring vision to your nation, you bring hope to the world. And so, may I ask that we rise and drink to the health—Madam President, to your health and to that of your proud and courageous land. May God bless you.

President Chamorro. Please sit down. My dear friend, President of the United States

of America, Mr. George Bush; her excellency, Mrs. Barbara Bush; ladies and gentlemen. Through an impressive worldwide plebiscite, the 20th century has taught us that one cannot build paradise by oppressing men and women. If there is to be happiness on Earth, there must first be liberty.

For almost a century, Nicaragua has struggled against dictatorships and militarism. It has fought for that sacred principle that gives men and women dignity and rights. Nicaragua has recovered its democracy. And I believe that we must complement this victory by reestablishing ties and a relationship with the nation that is the leader of democracy.

I am sure that you, my dear friend, Don George, who fought in World War II and lived through the horrors of war, share with me the anxious desire to banish violence. For it was violence that ended the life of my husband, Pedro Joaquin. I am sure that you share with me the desire to establish peace through dialog as well as new social paths with all sectors of the population.

That is why, Mr. President, we are going to build the 21st century from the painful experiences of this century so full of war and hatred. Our American democracies should serve as an example to the rest of the world of countries that are good and true neighbors. In the Americas of the future, there should be no division because the Americas are now the continent of hope.

Before concluding, my dear friends, Mr. President—Don George, I would like to thank all of you for the warmth and kindness you've extended to me. I offer you my friendship. Wait. [*Laughter*]

Mr. President, I toast with you and with all of those present here to the permanent friendship between two democracies united by their common faith in liberty and the dignity of mankind. Thank you.

Note: President Bush spoke at 8:10 p.m. in the State Dining Room at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to President Chamorro's late husband, Pedro Joaquin Chamorro. President Chamorro spoke in Spanish, and her remarks were translated by an interpreter.

Statement on Signing the Joint Resolution Settling the Railroad Strike

April 18, 1991

I have today signed H.J. Res. 222, a joint resolution "To provide for a settlement of the railroad labor-management disputes between certain railroads represented by the National Carriers' Conference Committee of the National Railway Labor Conference and certain of their employees." This legislation is necessary to end the current nationwide strike against the major freight railroads. If allowed to continue, the strike would cripple the economy and adversely affect national security.

I note that H.J. Res. 222 contains provisions that raise constitutional issues. One provision purports to require the President to appoint one member of the Special Board provided for in section 2 from among the members of Presidential Emergency Board No. 219. This provision could raise constitutional concerns by circumscribing my appointment power. However, because I intend for other reasons to appoint one

of the members of Presidential Emergency Board No. 219 to the Special Board, the constitutionality of that restriction will not be at issue. The legislation also purports to require the President to appoint the other two members of the Special Board from a list of arbitrators compiled by the National Mediation Board. While provisions purporting to require the President to appoint from specified lists could raise constitutional concerns, these concerns are obviated here by my authority to supervise the National Mediation Board in the preparation of the list.

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,
April 18, 1991.

Note: H.J. Res. 222, approved April 18, was assigned Public Law No. 102-29.

Nomination of Mary Ann Casey To Be United States Ambassador to Algeria

April 18, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate Mary Ann Casey, of Colorado, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. She would succeed Christopher W.S. Ross.

Since 1989 Ms. Casey has served as Deputy Assistant Secretary for Regional Analysis for the Bureau of Intelligence and Research at the Department of State in Washington, DC. Prior to this Ms. Casey served at the Department of State as Director of North African Affairs, 1987-1989; studied at the Hoover Institution at Stanford University,

1986-1987; and served as Deputy Director of the Office for Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, and Iraq at the Department of State, 1984-1986. From 1981 to 1984, Ms. Casey served as political officer at the U.S. Embassy in Tunis, Tunisia. Ms. Casey has served at the State Department in several capacities including: country officer for Iraq, 1978-1980; staff assistant for policy planning, 1977-1978; and watch officer in the Operations Center, 1976-1977. In addition, Ms. Casey served as consul and political officer at the U.S. Embassy in Rabat, Morocco, 1974-1976.

Ms. Casey graduated from the University

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of Colorado (B.A., 1970). She was born November 11, 1949, in Boulder, CO. Ms.

Casey resides in Falls Church, VA.

Presidential Determination No. 91-30—Memorandum on Assistance for Refugees and Migrants in Africa

April 18, 1991

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Subject: Determination Pursuant to Section 2(c)(1) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as Amended

Pursuant to section 2(c)(1) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as amended, 22 U.S.C. 2601(c)(1), I hereby determine that it is important to the national interest that \$15,250,000 be made available from the U.S. Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance Fund (Emergency Fund) to meet the unexpected and urgent needs of refugees and migrants in Africa.

A total of \$15,250,000 will be used to respond to urgent unforeseen refugee needs in Africa of which \$4,000,000 will be con-

tributed to UNHCR [United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees] for South African repatriation; \$10,000,000 will be contributed to international relief organizations for Ethiopian and Somali refugees and returnees in the Horn of Africa; and \$1,250,000 will be used for emergency migration needs in Malawi.

You are directed to inform the appropriate committees of the Congress of this Determination and the obligation of funds under this authority, and to publish this memorandum in the *Federal Register*.

GEORGE BUSH

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:28 a.m., May 7, 1991]

Exchange With Reporters on the National Education Strategy Prior to a Meeting With the Nation's Governors

April 18, 1991

The President. You don't need to position these because I'm not going to say anything.

Q. Are all these Governors supportive of your education plan? Have they seen it?

The President. Well, I'd—maybe Governor Ashcroft could address himself to that, because I don't take questions in here in the Oval Office, as we all know now. *[Laughter]* But it's nice, though, when we have distinguished visitors to say something.

Governor Ashcroft. Well, I'm very supportive of it. And each Governor, of course, will see how the plan fits with his State. But I think the key to this is that the plan reinforces a number of things that Governors have been trying to do. One, it's performance oriented. Two, it really is designed to reinforce innovation and cre-

ativity. And those are two things that Governors have really been eager to support on both sides of the political aisle. And we're thrilled to have the kind of leadership on this—at least I am, and I think you'll find that to be the opinion of Governors generally.

Q. Do you think the Federal Government's doing enough?

Governor Ashcroft. I think this is very much needed and appreciated leadership. And we're all trying to find ways to improve our performance and do a better job of elevating the capacity of the best and most resource we have: young people. And the debate about how much is done is different in every community, but we're trying not only to do more but to do better.

My primary objective is for us to be more productive in the education process in Missouri. And productivity there is as essential to our national survival as it is in the industry because, ultimately, as competitors on the world scene, we've got to have cost-effective and productive components in our national output, and education is one of the components we have. So, we want to be more productive, and that means we want students to do better as a result of our educational effort.

Governor Romer. Let me speak—I'd like to speak to that as a Democratic Governor. Everybody in this room cares deeply about education. We've all got a role to play. The President is coming to the table with a lot more aggressive action, and we welcome it. It's good. I think 92 percent of the education of the youngsters in America is the job of Governors. We need the President's help. And I think that his commitment to spend more time and more energy and more effort on this is very welcomed. We really have a job to do.

Secondly, this plan has some new and good ideas. And we in America, I think, need to respond—everybody in every community. Because if we don't improve our skill levels, we're not going to be competitive. But I think what we ought to remember is, we not only need to have these new ideas explored—and they're good ideas—but we've got a basic job of supporting education out there.

There's 110,000 schools. They all need to have—everybody's suffering. And I think what we're saying here is we've got a partnership. We need to be a partner.

The President. It started back in Charlottesville—

Governor Romer. That's right.

The President. Well, not started, but it was focused back there.

Governor Romer. And as the Governor who is, at this present time, chairman of this goals panel, I think that we've got a partnership with the President and with Congress and with Governors and with State legislators and school leaders throughout the country. And so, I think what we ought to do today is to look at this as a very encouraging new emphasis. And I want to compliment Lamar Alexander for adding

some leadership as a part of the Cabinet that I think, personally, was very much needed.

Q. So there's no politics involved?

Governor Romer. You know, look—good government is good politics. Good education is good politics. And I think I speak for every Governor in this room: We're going to go and do the very best job we can to educate both the young and the adults of America. And I think those of us that do the best job are going to get the political benefit. You know, the competition ought to be, who can do the best job? And who can deliver? And I just want to say, you know, as a Democrat I come here today saying education is more important than partisan politics. And we ought to try to work in a bipartisan way. The country ought to judge us by what we do, not by what we say.

The President. Good point.

Governor Branstad. And I would add that the Governors, you know, the Governors of this country—and I think a lot of credit goes to Lamar Alexander when he was Governor of Tennessee—have been at the forefront of promoting education reform for a long period of time. Charlottesville was an outstanding example of the Governors and the President coming together to reach a consensus on education policy. We now have six national goals. We know we've got a long ways to go to achieve those by the year 2000. And we're all going to have to work very diligently with the support of the business community and those people that are actively involved in education. The classroom teachers and the parents are very important players in this as well.

We certainly welcome the leadership that the President is providing by getting personally involved in this. Nobody can give it the visibility that the President of the United States can give it. Each Governor, in his or her own State, certainly tries to do what they can to give it visibility. But I think this is a great boost for American education.

The President. Thank you all very much. Thank you.

Q. Thank you.

Q. Well, they sang for their supper, didn't they?

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The President. They said what they think; that's what Governors do.

Note: The exchange began at 10:05 a.m. in the Oval Office at the White House. Gov-

ernors John Ashcroft of Missouri, Roy Romer of Colorado, and Terry E. Branstad of Iowa participated in the exchange. Lamar Alexander was Secretary of Education.

Remarks at a National Education Strategy Briefing

April 18, 1991

Thank you all, and thank you for coming here to the White House. Let me just salute our Secretary of Education, Lamar Alexander, and say how much I'm relying on him. Not only has he and his new team formulated a plan that I think will be very well-received, but knowing him, he'll be driving us all to see that we follow through—something I'm determined to do. But I salute him.

I had a meeting early on with the Governors who are here, and I thanked them. We're approaching this in a totally non-partisan way. We have Democratic and Republican Governors in the meeting at the White House. They subsequently met with some of the business leaders who are here, and I salute them and thank them for taking the time in the leadership roles that they have undertaken. And I will salute the State legislators who are with us, our education community leaders, and other business leaders who didn't attend—some of the small business leaders and others who have been involved in this from the very beginning.

So, we're dedicating this day, this kickoff day, to our new education strategy. And seeing everyone here tells me that there is a great sense of determination and support out there for what we'll be trying to do. There's a new optimism in this country, a renewal of a can-do spirit that made our country great. I can't think of a better reason to put this renewed sense of duty and confidence to work than for the sake of our children. Many of you have been doing that all your lives, and now the rest of us want to join in and do what we can to help.

We're on our way. Many of you in this room, Lamar tells me, have taken the cru-

cial first steps and started programs to rejuvenate an education system that wasn't living up to our expectations. We've already moved beyond the days of issuing report after report about the dismal state of our schools. We don't need any more of those. Today we're trying to put the focus on the future and do something about this state of affairs.

This afternoon, I'll unveil an aggressive and innovative new education strategy. Some of you already know this, and maybe some don't, so let me just summarize for you the strategy in just a few sentences. For today's students, we must make existing schools better and more accountable. For tomorrow's students—that's the next generation—we must create a new generation of American schools. For all of us—for the adults who think our school days are over—we've got to become a nation of students, to recognize that learning is a lifelong process. Finally, outside our schools, we must cultivate communities where learning can happen. This strategy will bring us even closer to making sure that America's children receive the best education in the world.

We're not afraid of new ideas. And there are a lot of great ideas out there, out in the States and the cities and the communities, in the education and business communities. My job is to do everything in my power to give these ideas a chance. With Secretary Alexander and his strong new team, and with all of you, I think we're on our way to an exciting new chapter. I like to think of it as a true renaissance in American education.

All of you are also proof that this new education strategy just begins with our

schools, that our dedication doesn't end when the bell rings at the end of every school day. Every single American has a stake in what we're starting today, and I am confident that we'll rise to the challenge.

Forty or fifty years from now, some fifth or sixth grader who's sitting in a classroom somewhere in America today will be standing here in my place. Because of the commitment that I am told exists in the Department of Education, here in this room, in the various communities represented, whether it's the Governors or business or some in labor so interested in all of this,

or the State legislators—because of that commitment, I know in my heart that that person—she or he—will have had every opportunity that this great country has to offer.

So, let's go to work. I know we can do it. And I'm with you all the way. Thank you so very much for your involvement. And may God bless this effort and our great country. Thank you all.

Note: The President spoke at 11:23 a.m. in Room 450 of the Old Executive Office Building. In his remarks, he referred to Secretary of Education Lamar Alexander.

Nomination of Mike Hayden To Be an Assistant Secretary of the Interior

April 18, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate Mike Hayden, of Kansas, to be Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife at the Department of the Interior. He would succeed Constance Bastine Hariman.

Governor Hayden served as Governor of the State of Kansas from 1987 to 1990. Prior to this he served as a speaker of the Kansas House of Representatives, 1982–1986. From 1978 to 1982, he served as chairman of the house ways and means

committee, Kansas House of Representatives.

Governor Hayden graduated from Kansas State University with a bachelor of science degree in wildlife conservation, 1966, and a master of science degree in biology from Fort Hays State University, 1974. Governor Hayden served in the U.S. Army, 1968–1970. He was born March 16, 1944, in Colby, KS. Governor Hayden is married, has two children, and resides in Topeka, KS.

Address to the Nation on the National Education Strategy

April 18, 1991

Thank you all for joining us here in the White House today. Let me thank the Speaker for being with us, and the majority leader; other distinguished Members, committee heads and ranking members, and very important education committees here with us today. I want to salute the Governors, the educators, the business and the labor leaders, and especially want to single out the National Teachers of the Year. I believe we have 10 of the previous 11 Teachers of the Year with us here today,

and that's most appropriate and most fitting.

But together, all of us, we will underscore the importance of a challenge destined to define the America that we'll know in the next century.

For those of you close to my age, the 21st century has always been a kind of shorthand for the distant future—the place we put our most far-off hopes and dreams. And

today, that 21st century is racing towards us—and anyone who wonders what the century will look like can find the answer in America's classrooms.

Nothing better defines what we are and what we will become than the education of our children. To quote the landmark case *Brown versus Board of Education*, "It is doubtful that any child may reasonably be expected to succeed in life if he is denied the opportunity of an education."

Education has always meant opportunity. Today, education determines not just which students will succeed but also which nations will thrive in a world united in pursuit of freedom in enterprise. Think about the changes transforming our world: the collapse of communism and the cold war, the advent and acceleration of the Information Age. Down through history, we've defined resources as soil and stones, land and the riches buried beneath. No more. Our greatest national resource lies within ourselves: our intelligence, ingenuity, the capacity of the human mind.

Nations that nurture ideas will move forward in years to come. Nations that stick to stale old notions and ideologies will falter and fail. So I'm here today to say America will move forward. The time for all the reports and rankings, for all the studies and the surveys about what's wrong in our schools is past. If we want to keep America competitive in the coming century, we must stop convening panels to report on ourselves. We must stop convening panels that report the obvious. And we must accept responsibility for educating everyone among us, regardless of background or disability.

If we want America to remain a leader, a force for good in the world, we must lead the way in educational innovation. And if we want to combat crime and drug abuse, if we want to create hope and opportunity in the bleak corners of this country where there is now nothing but defeat and despair, we must dispel the darkness with the enlightenment that a sound and well-rounded education provides.

Think about every problem, every challenge we face. The solution to each starts with education. For the sake of the future of our children, and of the Nation's, we must transform America's schools. The days

of the status quo are over.

Across this country, people have started to transform the American school. They know that the time for talk is over. Their slogan is: Don't dither, just do it. Let's push the reform effort forward. Use each experiment, each advance to build for the next American century—new schools for a new world.

As a first step in this strategy, we must challenge not only the methods and the means that we've used in the past but also the yardsticks that we've used to measure our progress. Let's stop trying to measure progress in terms of money spent. We spend 33 percent more per pupil in 1991 than we did in 1981—33 percent more in real, constant dollars. And I don't think there's a person anywhere, anywhere in the country, who would say that we've seen a 33-percent improvement in our schools' performance.

Dollar bills don't educate students. Education depends on committed communities, determined to be places where learning will flourish; committed teachers, free from the noneducational burdens; committed parents, determined to support excellence; committed students, excited about school and learning. To those who want to see real improvement in American education, I say: There will be no renaissance without revolution.

We who would be revolutionaries must accept responsibilities for our schools. For too long, we've adopted a no-fault approach to education. Someone else is always to blame. And while we point fingers out there, trying to assign blame, the students suffer. There's no place for a no-fault attitude in our schools. It's time we held our schools—and ourselves—accountable for results.

Until now, we've treated education like a manufacturing process, assuming that if the gauges seemed right—if we had good pay scales, the right pupil-teacher ratios—good students would just pop out of our schools. It's time to turn things around—to focus on students, to set standards for our schools and let teachers and principals figure out how best to meet them.

We've made a good beginning by setting the Nation's sights on six ambitious national education goals—and setting for our target the year 2000. Our goals have been forged in partnership with the Nation's Governors, several of whom are with us here today in the East Room. And those who have taken a leadership are well-known to everyone in this room. And for those who need a refresher course—there may be a quiz later on—let me list those goals right now.

By 2000, we've got to, first, ensure that every child starts school ready to learn; second one, raise the high school graduation rate to 90 percent; the third one, ensure that each American student leaving the 4th, 8th, and 12th grades can demonstrate competence in core subjects; four, make our students first in the world in math and science achievements; fifth, ensure that every American adult is literate and has the skills necessary to compete in a global economy and exercise the rights and responsibilities of citizenship; and sixth, liberate every American school from drugs and violence so that schools encourage learning.

Our strategy to meet these noble national goals is founded in common sense and common values. It's ambitious and yet, with hard work, it's within our reach. And I can outline our strategy in one paragraph, and here it is: For today's students, we must make existing schools better and more accountable. For tomorrow's students, the next generation, we must create a new generation of American schools. For all of us, for the adults who think our school days are over, we've got to become a nation of students—recognize learning is a lifelong process. Finally, outside our schools we must cultivate communities where learning can happen. That's our strategy.

People who want Washington to solve our educational problems are missing the point. We can lend appropriate help through such programs as Head Start. But what happens here in Washington won't matter half as much as what happens in each school, each local community, and yes, in each home. Still, the Federal Government will serve as a catalyst for change in several important ways.

Working closely with the Governors, we will define new world-class standards for

schools, teachers, and students in the five core subjects: math and science, English, history and geography. We will develop voluntary—let me repeat it—we will develop voluntary national tests for 4th, 8th, and 12th graders in the five core subjects. These American Achievement Tests will tell parents and educators, politicians, and employers just how well our schools are doing. I'm determined to have the first of these tests for fourth graders in place by the time that school starts in September of 1993. And for high school seniors, let's add another incentive—a distinction sure to attract attention of colleges and companies in every community across the country—a Presidential Citation to students who excel on the 12th-grade test.

We can encourage educational excellence by encouraging parental choice. The concept of choice draws its fundamental strength from the principle at the very heart of the democratic idea. Every adult American has the right to vote, the right to decide where to work, where to live. It's time parents were free to choose the schools that their children attend. This approach will create the competitive climate that stimulates excellence in our private and parochial schools as well.

But the centerpiece of our national education strategy is not a program, it's not a test. It's a new challenge: To reinvent American education—to design new American schools for the year 2000 and beyond. The idea is simple but powerful: Put America's special genius for invention to work for America's schools. I will challenge communities to become what we will call America 2000 communities. Governors will honor communities with this designation if the communities embrace the national education goals, create local strategies for reaching these goals, devise report cards for measuring progress, and agree to encourage and support one of the new generation of America's schools.

We must also foster educational innovation. I'm delighted to announce today that America's business leaders, under the chairmanship of Paul O'Neill, will create the New American Schools Development Corporation, a private sector research and de-

velopment fund of at least \$150 million to generate innovation in education.

This fund offers an open-end challenge to the dreamers and the doers eager to reinvent, eager to reinvigorate our schools. With the results of this R&D in hand, I will urge Congress to provide \$1 million in startup funds for each of the 535 New American Schools—at least one in every congressional district—and have them up and running by 1996.

The New American Schools must be more than rooms full of children seated at computers. If we mean to prepare our children for life, classrooms also must cultivate values and good character—give real meaning to right and wrong.

We ask only two things of these architects of our New American Schools: that their students meet the new national standards for the five core subjects, and that outside of the costs of the initial research and development, the schools operate on a budget comparable to conventional schools. The architects of the New American Schools should break the mold. Build for the next century. Reinvent—literally start from scratch and reinvent the American school. No question should be off limits, no answers automatically assumed. We're not after one single solution for every school. We're interested in finding every way to make schools better.

There's a special place in inventing the New American School for the corporate community, for business and labor. And I invite you to work with us not simply to transform our schools but to transform every American adult into a student.

Fortunately, we have a secret weapon in America's system of colleges and universities—the finest in the entire world. The corporate community can take the lead by creating a voluntary private system of world-class standards for the workplace. Employers should set up skill centers where workers can seek advice and learn new skills. But most importantly, every company and every labor union must bring the worker into the classroom and bring the classroom into the workplace.

We'll encourage every Federal agency to do the same. And to prove no one's ever too old to learn, Lamar, with his indefati-

gable determination and leadership, has convinced me to become a student again myself. Starting next week, I'll begin studying. And I want to know how to operate a computer. [Laughter] Very candidly—I don't expect this new tutorial to teach me how to set the clock on the VCR or anything complicated. [Laughter] But I want to be computer literate, and I'm not. There's a lot of kids, thank God, that are. And I want to learn, and I will.

The workplace isn't the only place we must improve opportunities for education. Across this nation, we must cultivate communities where children can learn—communities where the school is more than a refuge, more than a solitary island of calm amid chaos. Where the school is the living center of a community where people care—people care for each other and their futures—not just in the school but in the neighborhood, not just in the classroom but in the home.

Our challenge amounts to nothing less than a revolution in American education—a battle for our future. And now, I ask all Americans to be Points of Light in the crusade that counts the most: the crusade to prepare our children and ourselves for the exciting future that looms ahead.

What I've spoken about this afternoon are the broad strokes of this national education strategy: accountable schools for today, a new generation of schools for tomorrow, a nation of students committed to a lifetime of learning, and communities where all our children can learn.

There are four people here today who symbolize each element of this strategy and point the way forward for our reforms. Esteban Pagan—Steve—an award-winning eighth-grade student in science and history at East Harlem Tech, a choice school. Steve? Right here, I think. Stand up, now.

Mike Hopkins, lead teacher in the Saturn School in St. Paul, Minnesota, where teachers have already helped reinvent the American school. Mike, where are you? Right here, sir. Thank you.

David Kelley, a high-tech troubleshooter at the Michelin Tire plant in Greenville, South Carolina. David has spent the equivalent of 1 full year of his 4 years at Michelin

back at his college expanding his skills. David? There he is.

Finally, Michelle Moore, of Missouri, a single mother active in Missouri's Parents as Teachers program. She wants her year-old son, Alston, to arrive for his first day of school ready to learn. Michelle?

So, to sum it up, for these four people and for all the others like them, the revolution in American education has already begun. Now I ask all Americans to be Points of Light in the crusade that counts the most: the crusade to prepare our children and ourselves for the exciting future that looms ahead. At any moment in every mind, the miracle of learning beckons us all. Between now and the year 2000, there is not one

moment or one miracle to waste.

Thank you all. Thank you for your interest, for your dedication. And may God bless the United States of America. Thank you very much.

Note: The President spoke at 2 p.m. in the East Room at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Richard A. Gephardt, House majority leader; Paul H. O'Neill, chairman and chief executive officer of the Aluminum Co. of America and Chairman of the President's Education Policy Advisory Committee; and Secretary of Education Lamar Alexander.

White House Fact Sheet on the President's Education Strategy *April 18, 1991*

The President today outlined his strategy to move the Nation toward achieving the national education goals and educational excellence for all Americans. The President believes we must restructure and revitalize America's education system by the year 2000. Emphasizing that this effort is a national challenge, the President asked all Americans to take part in "the crusade that counts most—the crusade to prepare our children and ourselves for the exciting future that looms ahead."

America 2000 builds on four related themes:

- Creating better and more accountable schools for today's students,
- Creating a new generation of American schools for tomorrow's students,
- Transforming America into a nation of students, and
- Making our communities places where learning will happen.

I. Creating Better and More Accountable Schools for Today's Students

The President called on all Americans to help create better and more accountable schools based on world class standards and the principle of accountability. He encour-

aged all elements of our communities—families, businesses, unions, places of worship, neighborhood organizations, and other voluntary associations—to work together with our schools to help the Nation achieve educational excellence.

A. World Class Standards in Five Core Subjects

The President believes the time has come to establish world class standards for what our children should know and be able to do in five core subjects: English, mathematics, science, history, and geography.

- Through the National Education Goals Panel, and working with interested parties throughout the Nation, the President and the Governors will develop a timetable for establishing national standards in these five subjects, and in September 1991, and each year thereafter, the panel will report to the Nation on progress toward the national education goals.
- The standards are intended to lift the entire education system and improve the learning achievement of all students. The President and the Governors oppose a national curriculum or

federalizing our education system.

B. A System of Voluntary National Examinations

Through the efforts of the National Education Goals Panel, a system of voluntary examinations will be developed and made available for all fourth, eighth, and twelfth grade students in the five core subjects.

- These American Achievement Tests will challenge all students to strive to meet the world class standards and ensure that, when they leave school, students are prepared for further study and the workforce. The tests will measure higher order skills (i.e., they will not be strictly multiple choice tests).
- The President, working with the Nation's Governors, will seek congressional authorization for State-level national assessment of educational progress assessments and for optional use of these assessments at district and school levels.
- Students who distinguish themselves on the American Achievement Tests will receive a Presidential Citation for Educational Excellence in recognition of their outstanding achievement.
- The President will seek authorization for Presidential Achievement Scholarships to reward academic excellence among low income students pursuing postsecondary education opportunities. These financial awards will be based on superior high school and college performance.

C. Schools as the Site of Reform

The administration will help strengthen the capacity of elementary and secondary schools to improve results and to innovate by increasing flexibility in decisionmaking at the State, district, and school levels and encouraging report cards on performance.

- In addition to an annual National Report Card, the President will encourage schools, school districts, and States to issue regular report cards on their education performance. These report cards will measure results and progress toward achieving the national education goals.

- As part of his America 2000 Excellence in Education Act of 1991, the President will again seek legislation that will allow greater flexibility in the use of Federal resources for education in exchange for enhanced accountability for results.
- To stimulate reform in mathematics and science education, the America 2000 Excellence in Education Act of 1991 will include \$40 million for new grants to school districts that show significant gains in student achievement. Awards will be used for continued improvements in these vital subjects.
- The America 2000 Excellence in Education Act of 1991 also will seek funds for a Merit Schools Program for States to award individual schools that demonstrate significant progress toward the national education goals. States may "bank" funds over several years to create even more incentives for successful schools.

D. Providing and Promoting School Choice

The President believes that educational choice for parents and students is critical to improving our schools.

- The President will promote State and local choice programs as part of his America 2000 Excellence in Education Act of 1991.
 - A \$200 million Education Certificate Program Support Fund will provide incentive grants to local school districts with qualified education certificate programs that enhance parental choice.
 - National school choice demonstration projects will be supported through a \$30 million initiative.
- The administration also will seek ways to ensure that Federal education programs are more supportive of choice.

E. Teachers and Principals

America's teachers and principals are on the front lines of transforming our schools. As part of his America 2000 Excellence in Education Act of 1991, the President will propose several initiatives to promote outstanding leadership in our schools.

- Presidential Awards for Excellence in

Education will recognize and reward outstanding teachers across America.

- The President will encourage States and communities to provide alternative routes of certification through one-time grants to States to support implementation of alternative certification.
- In order to improve the training of school principals and other school leaders, the President will propose establishing Governors' academies in every State with Federal seed money to enhance principal training through instructional and mentoring programs.
- The President will seek to establish Governors' academies for America's teachers with Federal seed money to offer advanced instruction focusing on the five core academic disciplines.

The President also encouraged States to consider differential pay and financial and other awards for those who excel in teaching, teach core subjects, teach in challenging settings, and serve as mentors for new teachers.

II. Creating a New Generation of American Schools for Tomorrow's Students

The President today challenged the best minds in America to design—and help communities create—the best schools in the world.

A. Research and Development

A series of research and development teams, funded by contributions from the business community, will help design a new generation of American schools.

- America's business leaders will establish and mobilize private resources for the New American Schools Development Corporation, a new non-profit organization that will award contracts in 1992 to between three and seven research and development teams. These teams may consist of corporations, universities, think tanks, school innovators, and others. The teams' products will be available to the American people.
- The mission of these teams is to help communities create schools that will reach the national education goals, including world class standards in the five

core subjects for all students, as monitored by the American Achievement Tests and similar measures.

- The President will ask his Education Policy Advisory Committee, as well as the Department of Education, to examine the work of these research and development teams and to report on their progress.

B. New American Schools

The President will ask Congress to provide \$550 million in one-time start-up funds to create at least 535 New American Schools that "break the mold" of existing school designs.

- These funds will provide up to \$1 million for each New American School to underwrite special staff training, instructional materials, or other support the school needs. The goal is to have at least one New American School operating in each congressional district by September 1996.
- Once the schools are launched, the operating costs of the New American Schools will be no more than those of conventional schools.
- The President also will ask Congress for start-up funds to help design state-of-the-art technology appropriate for New American Schools.
- A New American School does not necessarily mean new bricks-and-mortar. Nor does a New American School have to rely on technology; the quality of learning is what matters.

C. America 2000 Communities

The President called on every community in the country to do four things:

- Adopt the six national education goals,
- Establish a community-wide strategy for achieving the goals,
- Develop a report card for measuring its progress, and
- Demonstrate its readiness to create and support a New American School.

Communities that accept this challenge will be designated, by the Governors of their States, as "America 2000 Communities."

- Governors, in conjunction with the Secretary of Education, will review community-developed plans with the assistance of a distinguished advisory panel and will determine which America 2000 communities in each State will receive Federal financial support in starting New American Schools.
- The Governors and the Secretary will ensure that many such schools serve communities with high concentrations of children at risk.

D. Leadership at All Levels

Transforming American education and creating a new generation of American schools will require the commitment of America's leaders at all levels.

- The President welcomes the commitment by American business to contribute \$150–\$200 million to support the research and development effort.
- The President asked the Nation's Governors to lead the New American Schools effort in their States.
- The President challenged State legislatures to: support the creation and operation of New American Schools; embrace the world class standards and adopt the American Achievement Tests; and work toward school, district, and State-level report cards.
- The President encouraged civic leaders to help organize community plans all across the country to seek designation as an America 2000 community, and to help plan and operate New American Schools. Business can encourage local schools to use the world class standards and American Achievement Tests, and encourage schools to issue report cards on their performance.
- The President called on educators to accept new roles and to take risks. Teachers, principals, and other educators are asked to work to develop a consensus on the world class standards and to determine what it would take

to create a New American School in each community.

E. Families and Children Devoted to Learning

The President called on parents to urge use of world class standards, American Achievement Tests, and report cards by local schools. Parents must play a key role in creating New American Schools in their own communities and must work with children in the home to improve children's performance in school.

III. Transforming America into "A Nation of Students"

The President believes that learning is a life-long challenge. Approximately 85 percent of America's workers for the year 2000 are already in the workforce. Improving schools for today's and tomorrow's students is not sufficient to ensure a competitive America in the year 2000. The President called on Americans to move from "A Nation at Risk" to "A Nation of Students" by continuing to enhance the knowledge and skills of all Americans.

A. Strengthening the Nation's Education Effort for Yesterday's Students, Today's Workers

To advance the goal of improving literacy for all Americans:

- The President will push for greater accountability and choice in the Adult Education Act and will advance these twin principles in new adult literacy activities proposed under the new American 2000 Excellence in Education Act of 1991.
- The Department of Education will provide regular, timely, and reliable information by expanding the national adult literacy survey and collecting information about literacy efforts on a regular basis.

B. Establishing Standards for Job Skills and Knowledge

The President urged business and labor cooperatively to develop—and then to use—world class standards and core proficiencies for each industry. Federal resources will be sought to provide start-up

assistance for this effort.

C. Creating Business and Community Skill Clinics

Today's workers will be assisted through skill clinics—one-stop service centers located in businesses and communities across America where adults can get job skill diagnosis and referral services.

- The administration will urge businesses to make skill clinics available to their employees and encourage America 2000 communities to establish community skill clinics.
- Federal departments and agencies will be encouraged to establish such skill clinics and, working with the Office of Personnel Management, will be encouraged to undertake activities to upgrade their employees' skills.

D. Enhancing Job Training Opportunities

The Domestic Policy Council Job Training 2000 Working Group will review current Federal job training efforts and identify successful ways of motivating and enabling individuals to receive the comprehensive services, education, and skills necessary to achieve economic independence.

E. Mobilizing "A Nation of Students"

The President will work to transform "A Nation at Risk" into "A Nation of Students."

- The President called on the Secretary of Education and the Secretary of Labor to convene business and labor leaders, education and training experts, and Federal, State, and local government officials at a national conference on the education of adult Americans to launch a national effort to transform adult America into a "Nation of Students."

IV. Making our Communities Places Where Learning Will Happen

The President called on communities to adopt the six national education goals as

their own, set a community strategy to meet them, produce a report card to measure results, and agree to create and support a New American School.

The President believes that it is essential to reaffirm such enduring values as personal responsibility, individual action, and other core principles that must underpin life in a democratic society. The aim of the America 2000 community campaign is to make our communities places where learning will happen.

A. Greater Parental Involvement

The President urged parents to become more involved in their children's education and in the work of the New American Schools.

- Parents and teachers should encourage children to study more, learn more, and strive to meet higher academic standards.
- The President encouraged parents to read aloud daily to their children, especially their younger children.

B. Enhanced Program Effectiveness for Children and Communities

The President is committed to making government work better to improve programs for America's children and communities.

- Working through the Domestic Policy Council Economic Empowerment Task Force and with the Nation's Governors and other officials, the administration will undertake better coordination of existing Federal programs with corresponding State and local activities.
- As part of this effort, existing program eligibility requirements will be reviewed in order to streamline them and reduce Federal red tape. Wherever possible, States will be afforded maximum flexibility to design and implement integrated State, local, and Federal programming.

Message to the Congress Reporting on Environmental Quality April 18, 1991

To the Congress of the United States:

Of all the great social and technological changes of the 20th century, none may be more crucial to our well-being and that of future generations than the change that has occurred in the way we view our environment. Ours was the first generation to see the many colors of Earth from the vastness of space, and to recognize that our decisions will determine whether the next generation lives in a polluted world of lowered expectations or in a world that sustains humanity and a wondrous diversity of life.

Given these high stakes, I am pleased to report that 1990 was a landmark year in the Nation's efforts to enhance environmental quality.

- We enacted the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990, providing the United States with the world's most advanced, comprehensive, and market-oriented laws to address air pollution, including acid precipitation, urban air quality, toxic air pollutants, and global ozone layer depletion.
- We adopted an international agreement and enacted laws to phase out chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and other substances that deplete the Earth's ozone layer, which protects us from the harmful effects of solar radiation.
- We enacted the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 and adopted a major international agreement to strengthen laws related to oil pollution prevention, liability, and response.
- We enacted the most environmentally progressive farm bill ever. It will help farmers protect water quality and wildlife habitat and it launches a part of our America the Beautiful initiative to begin a long-term national tree planting and improvement campaign aimed at both rural and urban areas.
- In partnership with the Nation's Governors, we developed ambitious national educational goals, while the Congress and the executive branch strengthened environmental education

programs. These actions are an essential part of our efforts to revitalize American education and to improve the environment.

- We made other commitments to environmental stewardship, including the expansion of national parks, wildlife refuges, marine sanctuaries, and recreation areas; accelerated cleanup of Federal facilities; enhanced protection of marine mammals, the African elephant, the Florida panther, and other threatened species; and the suspension for up to 10 years of oil and gas leasing in many areas off our coastlines pending further environmental and resource analysis.

The complete record is told in this report. I am proud that our Administration played a catalytic and constructive role in securing these achievements. Progress has come from working cooperatively with the Congress, State and local governments, environmental and conservation groups, corporations, educators, and scores of individuals, as well as other nations and international institutions.

Our achievements in 1990 add to a growing national record of environmental action that has improved the quality of American life. Compared to the conditions facing Americans earlier in my lifetime, our skies are clearer, our lakes and streams are cleaner, and our major technologies are less wasteful.

Our work, however, is incomplete. Americans are sobered by the scope of the stewardship challenge and recognize that it requires ongoing vigilance and action. We know, for example, that increased trade and economic development is needed to reduce poverty and improve the quality of life for all of the world's people. However, if we fail to make wise economic and environmental choices, those needed increases in economic activity are likely to result in new burdens on the Earth's ability to sustain life. Our challenge is both to provide greater opportunities for an expanding population

and to protect the environment upon which we depend.

Several forces work in our favor. Our economy is fundamentally sound, which allows us to make environmental investments and serve as a model for others. Our technology is first-rate, as is our research establishment. Our citizens are eager to make a personal contribution.

In the days ahead, therefore, we must summon the full measure of our powers to achieve environmental results. In that effort we should be guided by what science tells us about the most serious threats to our health and environment, and also by our knowledge of what works and what does not.

In particular, we must learn to harness wherever possible the power of the marketplace in service to the environment. The goal of a healthy environment may not be provided by markets acting alone. However, government regulations are blunt tools that impose unforeseen human costs. Therefore, we need to consider all costs and benefits of government programs as they are developed and expand the use of market incentives that deliver results at the lowest possible cost to society. As a corollary, we need to strengthen the base of scientific and economic understanding that supports such decisions.

Our environmental efforts should also be guided by a holistic view. The environment is composed of a seamless web of relationships between living organisms and the air, water, and land that surround them. Accordingly, rather than continue to address environmental issues in isolation from each other or from other social goals, we must expand our efforts to understand and protect the functional integrity of the environment—and our place in it.

We can also apply American ingenuity to the challenge of preventing pollution. There is no reason to think of pollution as an inevitable problem that occurs at the end of a pipe. Quite the contrary: as pollution becomes more costly, and because we recognize the environment is an enclosed sphere, we are finding that pollution prevention can be less costly *and* better for the environment.

Our efforts to enhance the quality of the

domestic environment must be accompanied by comparable efforts toward global environmental quality. In these times, Americans are aware that our political and economic security is affected by actions occurring abroad. Likewise, we know that environmental threats do not stop at a line on a map. In the months and years ahead, we need to broaden our dialogue with other nations and international institutions and together address environmental issues that know no boundaries.

At home, two further principles will guide our environmental policies. First, we will continue to harness the enthusiasm and expertise of citizen volunteers. Partnerships between the public and private sectors have always been a key to our success, and their value in environmental affairs is growing. Second, we will continue to enforce environmental laws firmly and fairly. Our record and our message in this regard are absolutely clear: polluters must pay.

Taken together, these principles—and the new programs and initiatives that are putting them into action—represent a turning point in American environmental affairs. No longer should we as a nation focus on isolated fragments of what is in fact a complex, interconnected set of problems. Nor should we accept rigid, shortsighted measures that stymie innovation, shift pollution from one location to another, or impose unnecessary costs. In the future, our national environmental strategy must be comprehensive, long-range, efficient, and adaptable to changing information about risks and benefits.

In the coming months, our Administration will pursue a number of new initiatives to advance these principles. For example, in December 1990 I established by Executive order the President's Commission on Environmental Quality. This Commission will soon be at work building public-private partnerships to help achieve concrete results in the areas of pollution prevention, conservation, education, and international cooperation. A program of Presidential awards for achievement in conservation and environmental affairs will stimulate voluntary activity and recognize the outstanding efforts of individuals and organizations.

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Each of these projects is intended to underscore my belief that environmental stewardship must flow from action by all Americans, not just from government action.

In the legislative arena, our Administration will work with the 102nd Congress toward enactment of amendments to the Clean Water Act and other laws, seeking opportunities to incorporate innovative, market-oriented provisions. We will also seek to make progress toward the goal of no-net-loss of wetlands and to strengthen programs to revitalize the Great Lakes, the Chesapeake Bay, and other productive ecosystems. And we will work for a National Energy Strategy that provides a balance among the goals of increased energy efficiency, increased use of alternative fuels, and environmentally responsible development of all U.S. energy resources.

I have proposed that the Congress give the environment a permanent place at the Cabinet table by creating a Department of the Environment. Given the importance of environmental matters, both domestically and internationally, the Environmental Protection Agency is already accorded equal status with other major Federal departments in my Administration. However, I feel this policy should be established in law for the future. The Congress should reject extraneous provisions that would delay consideration of this proposal.

Looking abroad, the United States will continue to seek to conclude an international convention on global climate change in time for its signing at the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in Brazil. In our view, such a convention must be comprehensive in scope, addressing all sources and sinks of greenhouse gases, adaptation as well as mitigation measures, and continued scientific and economic research and policy responses. The United States is committed to a series of domestic actions that have many benefits such as curbing air pollution, conserving energy, and restoring forest lands and that also help to curb greenhouse gas levels. These actions—recently established in law or proposed by my Administration—will hold U.S. net emissions

of greenhouse gases at or below the 1987 level through the foreseeable future. An effective response to potential climate change also requires that all nations participate and meet obligations that are appropriate to their circumstances.

I have also proposed that a worldwide convention on forests be developed and ready for signing by world leaders at the U.N. conference in 1992. Forests provide diverse benefits, helping to clean our air and water, foster biological diversity, and sequester greenhouse gases. We should take steps now to protect and enhance them. In the coming year, I also hope we can move forward on U.S. proposals for integrated economic and environmental assistance in such regions as Latin America and the Caribbean, Eastern and Central Europe, and the Middle East.

The worldwide market potentially available for U.S. exports of environmental goods and services approaches \$60 billion annually, and it is growing. I have directed the Department of Commerce to assess that market, and I look forward to the creation of a partnership between business and government to develop the opportunities for environmental technology exports. This effort will help to create new jobs while enhancing the quality of life here at home and around the globe.

The causes and effects of environmental problems are diverse and complex. We should be humbled by the fact that the more we learn, the more questions arise. But unlike the situation a generation ago, we know today that ecological degradation can be halted and, indeed, reversed through rigorous analysis, constructive dialogue, and hard work. Let us work together in this generation to achieve a more productive harmony between humanity and the environment.

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,
April 18, 1991.

Nomination of William Harrison Courtney To Be United States Commissioner for the Bilateral Consultative Commission and the Joint Consultative Commission

April 18, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate William Harrison Courtney, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Counselor, for the rank of Ambassador during his tenure of service as U.S. Commissioner for the Bilateral Consultative Commission and the Joint Consultative Commission established by the Threshold Test Ban Treaty (TTBT) and the Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty (PNET).

Dr. Courtney is currently Deputy U.S.

Negotiator for U.S.-Soviet Defense and Space Talks at the U.S. Mission in Geneva, Switzerland. Prior to this he was Deputy Executive Secretary for the National Security Council at the White House, 1987.

Dr. Courtney graduated from West Virginia University, receiving a bachelor of arts degree, and Brown University, receiving a doctoral degree in economics. He was born July 18, 1944, in Baltimore, MD. Dr. Courtney is married, has two children, and resides in Geneva, Switzerland.

Nomination of Constance Bastine Harriman To Be a Member of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank of the United States

April 18, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate Constance Bastine Harriman, of California, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank of the United States for a term expiring January 20, 1995. She would succeed Richard C. Houseworth.

Since 1989 Ms. Harriman has served as Assistant Secretary for Fish, Wildlife, and Parks at the Department of the Interior. Prior to this she served as an associate with

Stephoe & Johnson, 1987–1989. Ms. Harriman has also served as Associate Solicitor for Energy and Resources at the Department of the Interior, 1985–1987.

Ms. Harriman graduated from Stanford University (B.A., 1970; M.A., 1973) and the University of California at Los Angeles (J.D., 1980). She was born October 10, 1948, in Palo Alto, CA. She is married and resides in Bethesda, MD.

Presidential Determination No. 91–31—Memorandum on Disaster Assistance in the Persian Gulf Region

April 19, 1991

Memorandum for the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense

Subject: Drawdown from DOD Stocks for Disaster Assistance in the Gulf Region

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 506(a)(2) of the Foreign Assist-

ance Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2318(a)(2)) (the "Act"), I hereby determine that it is in the national interest of the United States to draw down defense articles from the stocks of the Department of Defense and defense services of the Department of Defense for the purpose of the pro-

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vision of international disaster assistance in the Gulf Region. Such assistance will be available to meet urgent needs in the countries of the region, including Iran and Iraq.

Therefore, I hereby authorize the furnishing of up to \$50 million of defense articles from the stocks of the Department of Defense and defense services of the Department of Defense, for the purposes and under the authorities of Chapter 9 of Part I of the Act.

In addition, pursuant to the authorities vested in me by section 552(c)(2) of the Act (22 U.S.C. 2348a(c)(2)), I hereby determine that, as the result of an unforeseen emergency, the provision of assistance under Chapter 6 of Paragraph II of the Act in amounts in excess of funds otherwise available for such assistance is important to the national interests of the United

States; and that such unforeseen emergency requires that immediate provision of assistance under that chapter. Therefore, I hereby direct the drawdown of commodities and services from the inventory and resources of the Department of Defense of an aggregate value of up to \$25 million, and authorize that they be furnished under the authority of that chapter.

The Secretary of State is directed to inform the appropriate committees of the Congress of this determination and the obligation of funds under this authority, and to publish this memorandum in the *Federal Register*.

GEORGE BUSH

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 12:17 p.m., May 7, 1991]

Presidential Determination No. 91-32—Memorandum on the Extension of Credit to Mongolia

April 19, 1991

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Subject: Determination Under Section 2(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as Amended—Mongolia

Pursuant to section 2(b)(2)(D)(i) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended (12 U.S.C. 635(b)(2)(D)(i)), I determine that it is in the national interest for the Export-Import Bank of the United States to guarantee, insure, extend credit, and par-

ticipate in the extension of credit in connection with the purchase or lease of any product by, for use in, or for sale or lease to Mongolia.

You are authorized and directed to report this determination to the Congress and to publish it in the *Federal Register*.

GEORGE BUSH

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 12:38 p.m., May 7, 1991]

Appointment of Gary L. Foster as Special Assistant to the President and Deputy Press Secretary

April 19, 1991

The President today announced his intention to appoint Gary L. Foster to be Special Assistant to the President and Deputy Press Secretary at the White House. He would succeed Stephen T. Hart.

Since October 1990 Mr. Foster has served as Director of Public Affairs at the Department of Commerce. Prior to this, he was director of communications for the 1990 Economic Summit of Industrialized Nations,

1990, and director of special events for the Eisenhower Centennial Foundation, 1989. From 1985 to 1989, Mr. Foster served as Deputy Director of the Office of Presidential Advance for Press at the White House. He was director of inaugural balls in the Operations Division of the Committee for the 50th American Presidential

Inaugural, 1985. In 1984, he served as a press advance representative for Reagan-Bush '84.

Mr. Foster graduated from the University of Texas, Austin (B.S., 1981). He was born March 21, 1959, in Fort Worth, TX, and currently resides in Washington, DC.

Appointment of J. Dorrance Smith as Assistant to the President for Media Affairs

April 19, 1991

The President today announced the appointment of J. Dorrance Smith, of Texas, to be Assistant to the President for Media Affairs.

Mr. Smith is the former executive producer of ABC News "Nightline." Previously he was executive producer of "This Week With David Brinkley," a post he held since the broadcast premiered in 1981. In addition, Mr. Smith served as executive producer of "The Koppel Report: Tragedy at

Tiananmen—The Untold Story," which aired in June 1989. Previously he was a Staff Assistant to President Gerald Ford. Mr. Smith will be responsible for the Office of Public Affairs and the Office of Media Relations.

He graduated from Claremont College (California) in 1973 with a B.A. in literature. He was born on May 25, 1951, in Houston, TX.

Remarks on Meeting the National Collegiate Athletic Association Men's and Women's Basketball Champions

April 22, 1991

Good morning, and please be seated. Let me salute our Vice President and our Secretary of Education, the latter fairly well-known in the circles in Tennessee from which he has just come. But we're delighted—Dan and I are delighted that he's a part of our administration, and we're already grateful for that Tennessee touch as we try to do something to help kids all across our country. Not instantly, it's not going to happen all at once, but we've got a wonderful program. And I just was in proselytizing, trying to get all this talent on my right and on my left involved in the future in their own way, but that's what it's going to take.

I'm delighted to be here. Of course, I'm glad to see Coach K on my left over here, Mike Krzyzewski. He was a graduate of the

West Point class 1969. And I see one of my trusted right-hand people from the State Department here, but I understand that there may be others of your classmates, but Bob Kimmitt is a key member of the State Department. I welcome the staff of the Blue Devils and the players. I see that Pat has an armful here, but I welcome her and her assistants. I offered her relief to find somebody to volunteer. I figured maybe Senator Helms or former Congressman Mizell would hold the baby, but no, she'd have none of that. *[Laughter]* But, Pat, we welcome you and your assistants.

We have with us today representatives of the Midnight Basketball League. I was over there last week in Baltimore and was so impressed by what Mr. Standifer and others are doing to help these young people. They are Points of Light for an entire nation.

High school championship teams are here from DeMatha High School, coached by Morgan Wootten; and from Madison High School, by Pat Deegan. I assume it's these pros over here, but welcome all. We're delighted you're here.

And let me just say that just a few feet from here, in this State Dining Room, Yogi Berra once said of a state dinner, "How could you get a conversation started in there? Everybody was talking too much." [Laughter]

Well, today all of America is talking. And they're talking about these two teams, your incredible championships. And they're calling it Blue Devil destiny or yet another Volunteer victory.

Consider first how Tennessee won its third title in just 5 years, showing what Hemingway termed "grace under pressure"—that depth and quickness, shooting, intelligence, poise, and yes, strength of character which embodies a champion.

In the Good Book, it reads, "And a little child shall lead them." Well, here the little child was Tyler, Pat's kid, a 6-month-old son. And before the title game against Virginia, Pat put him in a t-shirt, I'm told, with a Cavaliers mascot crossed out—they X-ed him out—then presented her son to the team. The gift helped the Vols upset Virginia in overtime. Mission Impossible became Mission Achieved.

Dena Head spurred that mission, scoring 28 points in the championship game. So did teammate Daedra Charles, 19 points and 12 rebounds; Jodie Adams, whose last-second three-pointers helped get the Lady Vols to the title game; Peggy Evans, the sixth woman, great center; Lisa Harrison, great passer; Kelli Casteel, the blue collar Lady Vol and Most Valuable Player in the year's mid-east regional. Together, you and your team helped Pat win her third NCAA championship title, more than any coach but John Wooden and Adolph Rupp. She's fast becoming the most famous legend to come out of Tennessee since Davey Crockett. [Laughter]

Then there's the pride—I will switch over here—the pride of Tennessee's neighboring State. Five times in the last 6 years, including the last 4, Duke had made the Final Four. This year, you made a good thing

even better. First, you stunned unbeaten UNLV in one of the greatest games in NCAA tournament history. I happened to catch the end of that one, and it was sensational. And next, you beat Kansas in the title game with one of the youngest teams in your tenure, coach: two seniors, three juniors, three sophomores, and five freshmen.

Bobby Hurley never had that quandary. His craft is basketball, and he is a virtuoso on the court, and so is Christian Laettner—and the Final Four's Most Valuable Player. Grant Hill, Thomas Hill added to the Blue Devils' hit parade. And seniors Greg Koubek and Clay Buckley have set a record that can never be broken. They made it—and this one can never be broken—they made it to four Final Fours. Together the Blue Devils slam-dunked opponents and seized Duke's first-ever championship.

Coach K, like Pat, you showed that nice guys can finish first. And moreover, your team, like Pat's, proved the scholar athlete is not a contradiction in terms.

Let me repeat what you said about your kids, about your players: Everything in their lives doesn't hinge on a basket or a rebound, so they can rationalize when there's a roadblock, when maybe they should stay on the same avenue a little longer.

At Duke and Tennessee, that avenue leads to graduation. Both schools have high academic standards. Each recruits aggressively but honestly and openly. And both stay within the rules. Over the last decade, more than 90 percent of Duke and Tennessee players got their diplomas—over 90 percent of the players got their diplomas. Both teams have higher graduation rates than the student bodies at their institutions. Like many of your fellow alumni, you players will make an even greater difference after graduation than before.

I ought to tell the rest of our audience that I—a little more about this. I met with these players and asked them to continue their volunteers efforts toward educational excellence. And I want to help them energize our educational system at all levels. I'm proud to report that there seem to be enthusiastic agreement—it's not obligation but it's a privilege to be able to help others.

In a real sense, the student athletes from Duke and Tennessee have become a metaphor for our national education strategy, a long-term movement that touches every school and student in America. You set high goals and you reach them. You excelled in the classroom. You demonstrated the kind of commitment and determination that we hope all students will adopt in the future. You showed why education is our most enduring legacy, vital to everything we are and can become.

For that I salute you. I thank you for what you've done and are doing today. And I just can't tell you what a pleasure it is to have both of these outstanding champion teams to the White House. Thank you all very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 10:25 a.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Secretary of Education Lamar Alexander; Mike Krzyzewski, men's basketball coach at Duke University; Robert Michael Kimmitt, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs; Pat Summitt, women's basketball coach at the University of Tennessee, and her son, Tyler; Senator Jesse Helms; former Representative Wilmer D. Mizell, Sr., Executive Director of the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports; Van Standifer, founder of the Midnight Basketball League; and basketball coaches Morgan Wooten of DeMatha High School and Pat Deegan of Madison High School.

Remarks at a White House Ceremony for the Observance of National Crime Victims' Rights Week

April 22, 1991

Welcome to the White House. A while ago it seemed a little warm, and now I don't know what's happened to us. But I'm delighted to be here, and I'm also very pleased to welcome all of you to the Rose Garden, very pleased to be with the Attorney General, who is doing an outstanding job in this area—many areas, but this one that brings us together in expressing our concern in trying to help the victims of crime. I'm pleased to see so many Members of the House and the Senate here with us today. We welcome you all.

I'm glad to see Jane Burnley, the Director of the Office for the Victims of Crime. And also Mayor Daley, from Chicago, honoring us, who's been long interested in this. Rich, welcome, sir, to the White House. And I want to thank the State legislators as well who are with us.

Over the past couple of years, 2 years, we've traveled across the country praising those involved in service to others. And our crime victims effort is a very special part of that tradition. Shortly after I took office, the Attorney General invited 1989's honorees to meet me in the Oval Office. A

year ago this week, we gathered here in the Rose Garden to salute the 1990 honorees. And moments ago, I signed a proclamation declaring this National Crime Victims' Rights Week.

And now it is again a privilege to stand with a new group of honorees and salute you not only as Points of Light, helping other people, but also as points of courage.

Ladies and gentlemen, standing before you are seven good Americans who simply refused to surrender, seven good Americans who won against the odds, representing seven good reasons why our efforts for crime victims will continue to triumph and to grow.

Far too often, for too many years, victims of crime became the forgotten people, subjected to continued victimization by the system itself. Then people like Virginia's Frank Carrington, rightly regarded as one of the founding fathers of the movement, stepped into the breach. They fought back. They got involved. And they proved to America that one man or one woman can make a difference.

Maybe you heard about this 11-year-old

girl up in Alaska. She tried to help when her mom was attacked at home just after Christmas. The assailant got away, but not without the girl showing the police where the man left his fingerprints. And 10 weeks went by without a lead. And then the girl spotted the accused at a convenience store. And she didn't hide. She didn't run away. She called the police, and then, unbelievably, she grabbed a neighbor and chased this man down the street. And when the police made the arrest she was holding onto his hair for all she was worth. True story.

Like a real-life version of the gutsy child in "Home Alone," Diana Bowles stood up for family, stood up against crime, and stood up to be counted when the chips were down. Like the seven all-American heroes we honor today, she symbolizes a new America where people refuse to be the victims anymore.

And I think of pioneers like California's Gail—this one's a tough one—Abarbanel and Jayne Crisp, of South Carolina. A generation ago, a continent apart, each of these two women helped cultivate the grassroots effort to assist the victims of rape. Out of efforts like these, America came to understand a simple truth: that every victim of every crime deserves to be treated with dignity and compassion.

Over the past decade, community efforts like those represented here have been backed up by a new partnership with the White House and America's cities and States. While the crime bill I signed last year fell far short of the effective criminal justice reform that I had sought, it did create the first-ever Federal crime victims bill of rights. It gave the Justice Department enhanced authority to ensure that the system treats crime victims fairly. And it contains new measures to protect child victims and witnesses.

Working with Congress, we not only reauthorized the 1984 Victims of Crime Act, we also boosted its annual Victims Compensation and Assistance Fund to \$150 million—dollars that came not from taxpayers but from criminals' fines and penalties. We stepped up efforts to fully implement the Victim-Witness Protection Act and the new Victims' Rights and Restitution Act. And there's probably no better model of their

success than one of today's honorees, Nancy Stoner Lampy, our victim-witness coordinator in South Dakota, an outstanding advocate for Native American crime victims.

We've made real gains. But many challenges remain. Two of today's honorees can help point the way: California's John Gillis and Tennessee's Barbara Reed. They've both made their mark fighting for tougher laws. They know the real way to help the crime victims of tomorrow is by taking dangerous criminals off the streets today.

Almost exactly 1 year ago, on this same occasion, I stood here and called on the Congress to enact our full range of tough new anticrime proposals. Regrettably, most of them never made it back to my desk in there. And we've got to do better. Each day that passes is one too many. Each victim lost is more than we can afford.

Our Violent Crime Control Act of 1991 contains a wealth of new proposals that support the growing national concern for innocent victims of all crimes. And it includes new protections for witnesses and abused kids, new rules to enhance the Federal prosecutions of sexual violence involving children, mandatory HIV testing of accused sex offenders, and it guarantees a victim's right to address the court at sentencing. Just as important, our crime bill proposes bold new reforms of habeas corpus appeals, the exclusionary rule, and the death penalty. These three reforms are based on three simple and fundamental virtues: First, that victims should not have to endure endless years of frivolous appeals; second, that victims have an interest in knowing that courts will consider all relevant evidence when deciding guilt or innocence; and third, that victims and survivors have an interest in knowing that the punishment imposed will be commensurate with the brutality of the crime.

Seven weeks ago I put a challenge to Congress, and I said: If our forces could win the ground war in 100 hours, then surely the Congress can pass this legislation in 100 days. The clock is running. America wants it done right, and America wants it done responsibly, and, in my view, America wants it done now.

I've saved one honoree for last. She's Jo-

sephine Bass, who founded a shelter in Chicago for women and children who are victims of domestic violence. It's called the Neopolitan Lighthouse. And I like the symbolism. Like each of you, a lighthouse shines through the storm and gives hope at night. And like each of you, it is a beacon to hundreds of others, an immovable light by which to chart one's course to safety. And like each of you, it is proof that each Point of Light matters. Each time your message gets through can mean one life changed and another life saved.

Together, let's pledge to take back our streets. Congratulations to all of you. Congratulations to the winners. And thanks to all of you, and may God bless our great country. Thank you very much.

[At this point, the awards were presented.]

May we invite the Members of Congress to come up and congratulate our winners.

Note: The President spoke at 2:11 p.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. In his remarks he referred to Attorney General Dick Thornburgh; Jane Nady Burnley, Director of the Office for Victims of Crime; Richard M. Daley, mayor of Chicago; crime victim Diana Bowles; and the following recipients of Department of Justice awards for outstanding public service on behalf of victims of crime: Frank Carrington, Gail Abarbanel, Jayne Crisp, Nancy Stoner Lampy, John Gillis, Barbara Reed, and Josephine Bass. The proclamation is listed in Appendix E at the end of this volume.

Nomination of Carl E. Mundy, Jr., To Be Commandant of the United States Marine Corps

April 22, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate Lieutenant General Carl E. Mundy, Jr., to be Commandant of the U.S. Marine Corps, in the grade of general. He will succeed General A.M. Gray.

General Mundy is currently serving as the commanding general, Fleet Marine Force Atlantic/II Marine Expeditionary Force/Fleet Marine Force Europe. Pre-

viously, he served as Deputy Chief of Staff for Plans, Policies, and Operations, Headquarters Marine Corps, and Marine Corps Operations Deputy to the Joint Chiefs of Staff (1986–1990).

General Mundy is a native of Atlanta, GA. He is married to the former Linda Sloan, and they have three children.

Remarks at the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts Musicales Reception

April 22, 1991

Maestro, you and Sara can see how we all felt about that. But to Chairman Wolfensohn and Elaine; Chairman of the Corporate Fund William Schreyer; and to Dina—Dina Merrill Hartley of the Trustee Development Committee; and to the Congressional Trustees, we welcome them, the members of the Trustees Circle and the new Hundred Club of the Corporate Fund.

It is a pleasure—sheer heaven—for us

to be here tonight sharing in a dream, Ted, of President Kennedy's. JFK yearned to see an America that valued the art as much as business or science or politics. And he once said, "Roosevelt and Lincoln understood that the life of the arts is very close to the center of a nation's purpose and is a test of the quality of a nation's civilization."

Tonight, in a sense, we pay tribute to that vision. And to all of yours. You're here because you care deeply about this country's need to nourish its spirit. You're here because you believe in the Kennedy Center's vital and exciting and enjoyable work. And you've given of yourselves to endow its future and the Nation's.

And this is important work, and it's great work, and it's essential work because art strikes a chord within our hearts. The Kennedy Center brings that extraordinary experience in all its wonderful diversity to millions of people. But it does something else remarkable, too. It has charged into a leadership position in our society by broadening and deepening its education program, for its directors understand that nothing is more important than teaching our youth.

And as we equip kids with the skills to compete in the 21st century, we must also help them develop as complete human beings. One way to do this is through the arts. And without knowledge of the beauty and depth of the human spirit, our lives and successes can become dull and joyless.

As our national center for the arts, the Kennedy Center reaches across America and into the future. Last year its—your—education and public service programs reached over six million people, many of them kids, many of them children. Think of it. Think of how your gifts today are ensuring the future of the arts for the audiences of tomorrow. But the Kennedy Center clearly will not rest on such laurels. You've begun exploring new ways to bring art to even more people, making full use of television and radio, technologies that can turn homes into theaters.

Your gifts are part of a unique private-public partnership, begun last year by the Congressional Trustees who are with us here tonight. They encouraged Congress,

which answered my call for the funding needed to rescue the Center. And they helped inspire you, the donors that we salute this evening.

And of course, tonight, we also salute two dazzling performers. Maestro Rostropovich, you honor us with your presence. We're moved not only by your artistry but also by your compassion as an inexhaustible defender of human rights.

And Jim Wolfensohn has given many gifts to the artistic heart of this country. Sara, however, may be the most remarkable. [*Laughter*] So, thank you for showing us the importance of passing on the legacy, Jim, of your cultural heritage.

You remind us of William Blake's words: "Nations are destroyed or flourish in proportion as their poetry, painting, and music are destroyed or flourish."

And so, through the Kennedy Center, we resolve that our arts and our nation will, indeed, flourish forever.

Thank you all. And God bless you in this important work.

Note: The President spoke at 5:51 p.m. in the East Room at the White House, following a performance by cellist Mstislav Rostropovich, the National Symphony Orchestra's music director, and pianist Sara Wolfensohn. In his remarks, the President referred to James D. Wolfensohn, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Kennedy Center and father of Sara Wolfensohn; Mr. Wolfensohn's wife, Elaine; William A. Schreyer, chairman and chief executive officer of Merrill Lynch and Co., Inc., and Chairman of the Kennedy Center Corporate Fund; Dina Merrill Hartley, Trustee of the Center and Chairperson of the Trustee Development Committee; and Senator Edward M. Kennedy.

Message to the Congress Transmitting a Report on Panamanian Government Assets Held by the United States

April 23, 1991

To the Congress of the United States:

1. I hereby report to the Congress on developments since the last Presidential report on October 27, 1990, concerning the continued blocking of Panamanian government assets. This report is submitted pursuant to section 207(d) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1706(d).

2. On April 5, 1990, I issued Executive Order No. 12710, terminating the national emergency declared on April 8, 1988, with respect to Panama. While this order terminated the sanctions imposed pursuant to that declaration, the blocking of Panamanian government assets in the United States was continued in order to permit completion of the orderly unblocking and transfer of funds that I directed on December 20, 1989, and to foster the resolution of claims of U.S. creditors involving Panama, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1706(a). The termination of the national emergency did not affect the continuation of compliance audits and enforcement actions with respect to activities taking place during the sanctions period, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1622(a).

3. Since my last report, the Office of Foreign Assets Control of the Department of the Treasury ("FAC") has released to the control of the Government of Panama approximately \$180,000 of the \$130.7 million that was blocked. The amount released rep-

resents blocked tangible property on which creditors' liens have been allowed to be executed.

Of the approximately \$132.76 million remaining blocked at this time (which includes approximately \$2.2 million in interest credited to the accounts since my last report), some \$131.7 million is held in escrow by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York at the request of the Government of Panama to fund a portion of Panama's arrearage to international financial institutions. Additionally, approximately \$1.1 million is held in commercial bank accounts for which the Government of Panama has not requested unblocking. A small residual in blocked reserve accounts established under section 565.509 of the Panamanian Transactions Regulations, 31 CFR 565.509, remains on the books of U.S. firms pending the final reconciliation of accounting records involving claims and counterclaims between the firms and the Government of Panama.

4. I will continue to report periodically to the Congress on the exercise of authorities to prohibit transactions involving property in which the Government of Panama has an interest, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1706(d).

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,
April 23, 1991.

Message to the Congress on the Continuation of the National Emergency With Respect to Export Controls

April 23, 1991

To the Congress of the United States:

1. On September 30, 1990, in Executive Order No. 12730, I declared a national emergency under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act ("IEEPA") (50 U.S.C. 1701, *et seq.*) to deal with the threat

to the national security and foreign policy of the United States caused by the lapse of the Export Administration Act of 1979, as amended (50 U.S.C. 2401, *et seq.*) and the system of controls maintained under that Act. In that order, I continued in effect, to

the extent permitted by law, the provisions of the Export Administration Act of 1979, as amended, the Export Administration Regulations (15 C.F.R. 768, *et seq.*), and the delegations of authority set forth in Executive Order No. 12002 of July 7, 1977, Executive Order No. 12214 of May 2, 1980, and Executive Order No. 12131 of May 4, 1979, as amended by Executive Order No. 12551 of February 21, 1986.

2. I issued Executive Order No. 12730 pursuant to the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including IEEPA, the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601, *et seq.*), and section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code. At that time, I also submitted a report to the Congress pursuant to section 204(b) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1703(b)). Section 204 of IEEPA requires follow-up reports, with respect to actions or changes, to be submitted every 6 months. This report is submitted in compliance with that requirement.

3. Since the issuance of Executive Order No. 12730, the Department of Commerce has continued to administer the system of export controls, including antiboycott provisions, contained in the Export Administration Regulations. In administering these controls, the Department has acted under a policy of conforming actions under Executive Order No. 12730 to those required under the Export Administration Act, insofar as appropriate.

4. Since I issued Executive Order No. 12730, there have been several significant developments in the area of export controls:

The spread of weapons of mass destruction continues to constitute a threat to the national security and foreign policy interests of the United States. Accordingly, in Executive Order No. 12735 of November 16, 1990, and the Enhanced Proliferation Control Initiative of December 13, 1990, we announced major steps to strengthen export controls over goods, technology, and other forms of assistance that can contribute to the spread of chemical and biological weapons and missile systems. On March 7, 1991, the Department of Commerce issued two new regulations and a proposed rule to implement these steps. The new regulations control the export of 50 chemicals as well

as dual-use equipment and technical data that can be used to make chemical and biological weapons. (56 F.R. 10756 and 10760, March 13, 1991.) The proposed rule would expand controls to cover exports when the exporter knows or is informed by the Department of Commerce that an export will be used for missile technology or chemical or biological weapons, or is destined for a project engaged in such activities. The rule also proposes to restrict U.S. citizen participation in such activities and the export of chemical plants and plant designs. (56 F.R. 10765, March 13, 1991.)

Concerned Government agencies continue negotiations with our Coordinating Committee (COCOM) partners on the development of a Core List of truly strategic items that will remain subject to multilateral national security controls.

Enforcement efforts have continued unabated. In a major enforcement action, on February 22, 1991, the Department of Commerce temporarily denied the export privileges of a Dutch company, Delft Instruments N.V., and certain related companies, in connection with an investigation of illegal reexport of U.S.-origin night vision equipment to Iraq.

On January 21, 1991, the Department of Commerce submitted a report to the Congress, extending for the period of January 21, 1991, through January 20, 1992, export controls maintained for foreign policy purposes under the Export Administration Regulations. Several changes were announced, including a change in controls toward the People's Democratic Republic (PDR) of Yemen. The PDR of Yemen has merged with the Yemen Arab Republic, and the new country was not included by the Secretary of State among designated terrorist-supporting states. Accordingly, controls maintained for reasons of antiterrorism have not been extended. In addition, foreign policy controls on exports to Namibia were removed on March 21, 1990, when it achieved independence from South Africa.

The unrestricted access of foreign parties to U.S. goods, technology, and technical data and the existence of certain boycott practices of foreign nations, in light of the expiration of the Export Administration Act

of 1979, continue to constitute an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States. I shall continue to exercise the powers at my disposal to retain the export control system, including the antiboycott provisions, and will continue to

report periodically to the Congress on significant developments, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1703(c).

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,
April 23, 1991.

Letter to Congressional Leaders on Social Security *April 23, 1991*

Dear Bob: (Dear George:)

Six months ago, the Administration and a bipartisan majority in the Congress agreed to separate Social Security from the Federal budget. The advocates of this action argued that this separation was necessary to help protect Social Security. To this end, we also agreed to implement a "firewall" procedure requiring a super-majority vote in the Senate to protect against efforts to deplete the Social Security trust fund balances.

It now appears that there is a Senate loophole in those procedures. It was slipped into last year's budget legislation without the knowledge or approval of many of those who participated in the budget summit. Recently, you and Senator Domenici introduced legislation to repair the Social Security "firewall." I support this legislation and urge the Senate to adopt it immediately.

It is my understanding that some may attempt to exploit this loophole during Senate consideration of the Congressional Budget Resolution. They may propose an amendment to clear the way for legislation to weaken the Social Security system. Senator Moynihan's proposal, for example,

would return Social Security to the same financing scheme that drove the system to the brink of insolvency in 1982. His proposal would drain roughly \$23 billion from Social Security trust fund reserves in 1992 and \$170 billion by the end of 1996. Under pessimistic economic assumptions, adoption of this legislation could again threaten to bankrupt the Social Security system.

We rescued the Social Security system eight years ago on a bipartisan basis. When we did, we made a promise to every American who receives Social Security benefits, to those who support the system today, and to those who will rely on it when they retire. We have worked together to assure that today's benefits are protected and that the system will be strong enough to continue providing benefits to future retirees. I intend to assure that we keep our promise.

Sincerely,

GEORGE BUSH

Note: Identical letters were sent to George J. Mitchell, Senate majority leader, and Robert Dole, Senate Republican leader.

Remarks Prior to a Meeting With General H. Norman Schwarzkopf, Commander of the U.S. Forces in the Persian Gulf *April 23, 1991*

Q. Mr. President, what did you have to say to General Schwarzkopf?

The President. I'm listening. I'm in a listening mode. And besides, this is a photo

op, at which I normally do not take questions.

What I'll say to him and when he first got home is, welcome, well-done, and what he

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and his troops did in terms of fulfilling our objectives is fantastic. And what he and his troops did for the morale of the United States of America is unbelievable.

We have a great team in Secretary Cheney and General Powell and General Schwarzkopf, and the country knows it. You can feel it. Anytime you get out to this place, why, you sense it. It is fantastic. And I told him that and congratulated him.

Q. General Schwarzkopf—

Q. —the Oval Office, General?

The President. Would you like to see how a guy should handle the press? Come on, Norm. [*Laughter*] And don't change your style.

Q. General Schwarzkopf, regardless of

your agreement with the President to end the war, do you feel that you would have liked to have gone on and prosecuted it further?

The General. What I'd really like to say is if the President's not going to answer any questions, I damn sure am not going to answer any. [*Laughter*]

The President. Now you see how to handle them?

Note: The President spoke at noon in the Rose Garden at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney and Gen. Colin L. Powell, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Remarks at the Presentation of a Point of Light Award to the United States Naval Academy/Benjamin Banneker Honors Mathematics and Science Society Partnership in Annapolis, Maryland

April 23, 1991

Thank you, Admiral Hill. And thank all of you. Thank you very, very much. I just can't tell you how pleased I am to be here. Let me salute our Secretary of Education from whom you've just heard, Lamar Alexander. We've outlined a program of revolution, if you will. We want to start from scratch and challenge every school in this country to do better, every State to do better. And we have an outstanding former Governor and outstanding educator as our Secretary, and we are very blessed. And I'm delighted he was here with me today.

I want to thank Governor Schaefer, too, for pledging to have Maryland remain—and I use that word advisedly—remain in the forefront of this educational revolution. Under him the State has been innovative, and now he's pledged to be out front even further. And we're very grateful, Don, and thank you, sir, for that.

I want to salute the mayor over here, thank him for the weather and thank him for greeting us when we arrived over here on the lacrosse field, or wherever the hell it was over here. [*Laughter*]

And as for J.D. over here—when I saw

him up here waving I said, we've got an election in '92, I've got to watch this guy. [*Laughter*] But there's a man of commitment. And I'll say a little more about him later on. But I'll tell you, I was impressed with what I saw here today, and delighted. And also, as one who a thousand years ago wore a naval uniform, I wanted to salute the midshipmen of the greatest Navy on the seven seas. You don't have to take my word for that. If you want a reference, go ask Saddam Hussein—if you can find him.

And as for General Powell, he went to Yankee—I had a bad day opening the Rangers game. [*Laughter*] Got to throw out the first ball for the Rangers game, Milwaukee/Rangers, and I—curve ball, broke a little early, went into the ground. That's my side of the story, and I'm staying with it. [*Laughter*] And then a week later, hard, fast, right over the center of the plate, Colin Powell up in Yankee Stadium. Sergeant Powell will be reporting—[*laughter*]—to Nome, Alaska. [*Laughter*]

But I guess there was a lesson in this, because I saw it all through the war—able to throw it right over the plate, call them as he saw them, lead this great military to a victory that I think has made every American proud. Colin, we're grateful to you.

And we're running a couple of minutes late. We wouldn't have been, but Colin and I and a couple others, Secretary Cheney, we just had lunch at the White House with General Norm Schwarzkopf. He hasn't had a good meal in a long time. You should have seen the guy eat. So, we're a little late. [*Laughter*] I'll tell you, we can't afford to invite him over there anymore. [*Laughter*]

But now to the business at hand. Because like Colin and like Lamar Alexander, I was in those science labs, seeing some of these midshipmen and seeing these students from Banneker Honors Society. I heard about these projects—I'm a guy that dropped out after one day in physics at Yale. Literally—it's in the record. One day and I couldn't take it anymore. But here I was hearing these kids talking about satellite dishes or rockets or kind of splitting some kind of ray coming through a bunch of things. They were trying to tell me what it was. [*Laughter*] And I got to thinking, we are very grateful and very lucky.

You know, the other day, as one who is computer-illiterate—and to answer Lamar Alexander's challenge that everybody, not just those in school but everybody out of school ought to learn a little something, too, and then share that—I pledged that I would learn to run a computer. I'm the guy that doesn't know how to play "Super Mario Brothers" yet. But I'm going to try hard. And yet, I saw these young kids, way in advance of all of that, not only with their computers but with their dedication to science.

It's an honor to be here to celebrate that kind of spirit that I think means a bright future for the Navy. And I'm talking not just about the sacrifice of these midshipmen that help, but I'm talking about the spirit of these kids. This kind of spirit means a bright future for our nation, as Colin Powell said. The men and women of our Armed Forces who responded so brilliantly when the world needed them in the Persian Gulf

are also quietly responding to the call to meet the challenges here at home.

No challenge is more crucial than education. So, 2 years ago, as Lamar said, we met with the Nation's Governors, and together we set six national education goals for the year 2000. Last week, we announced a new national crusade to reinvent, literally, to reinvent the American school, with the help, though, of citizens, businesses, educators, communities, midshipmen—everyone. Secretary Lamar Alexander has put together this dynamic, exciting strategy, and we call it America 2000.

The midshipmen here and the local community have set the kind of example that we would like to see duplicated all around the Nation. You understand that everyone in America has a crucial role to play in education—producing the kind of informed, enlightened public that gives power to democracy and gives us a leg up on the 21st century.

That's why I am so pleased and proud to present our 437th daily Point of Light award to this outstanding educational partnership between the Benjamin Banneker Honors Math and Science Society and the United States Naval Academy.

The midshipmen here are famous for their many quiet acts of community service. Today we salute this group of midshipmen who, with the professors here at Annapolis, have served for the last 3 years as tutors and mentors. They've helped kids from local schools begin discovering the real promise, the real potential.

The midshipmen give up those precious few, precious free Saturdays to tutor young people in math and science and to take them to lunch in that friendly little dining hall, King Hall. You're helping kids learn math and science, but just as important, they get to see firsthand your discipline, your dignity, your determination—the kind of example that they need to succeed.

The midshipmen here today are only half the story. This program would never have been launched without the parents determined to accept nothing less than excellence from their children. Let me offer my special thanks and congratulations to you parents, to the local schools who have been superb in cooperation, and especially to the

man on my left over here who made this outstanding program happen—Mr. Joseph D. Speller—J.D. We need millions more like you, J.D.—people concerned about the condition of their communities and moved not just to complain about it but to do something about it.

I'm proud to recognize this program during the Points of Light National Celebration, here on National Youth Service Day—a day when we shine the spotlight of national attention and praise on young people who make a difference in their communities through direct and consequential acts of service.

These midshipmen in this program and in all of the Navy's community efforts—Academy's community efforts—are learning the true satisfaction that comes from serving others. They'll tell you they get far more from their relationship with these kids than they give.

Midshipman Lionel Hines, for instance, who's suffering through being a plebe here, says, "Helping these kids makes you feel like you're not so much of a nobody." Lionel, I'll be rooting for you and your classmates when you climb that big lard-covered pole next month.

Before I go—and I really don't want to go back to work—I want to share a story that really embodies the spirit of our Points of Light celebration. Midshipman Paul Schimpf has been tutoring fourth-graders at school in Annapolis. Their teacher, Mrs. Young, wrote the commandant to describe Paul's impact on her children. The students rarely miss Tuesdays when "their Mid" comes to class. They dress better. And she writes, "A funny thing has happened. After a major discussion of President Bush's Thousand Points of Light goal and Midshipman Schimpf's example, my students now give up their Monday morning break to become 'reading buddies' to one of the kindergarten classes in their own school.

The Points of Light theory," she says, "has become contagious." Well, if the spirit of community service really is contagious, I hope an epidemic breaks out all over America.

To all of the midshipmen who've served their community and their country—to the parents and local leaders who've turned their concern for education into direct action—for all that you've been doing to help these promising youngsters, please accept the heartfelt thanks of this President and the entire Nation. I salute you as our 437th Point of Light.

Thank you. Congratulations to each and every one of you. And may God bless the United States Navy. Thank you all very, very much.

Now it is my pleasure to present Mr. Joseph D. Speller, representing the Honors Society, and Midshipman Alex Campbell, representing the Academy. Where is he? Here we go. The letter is designating their organizations as our 437th daily Point of Light.

J.D., congratulations and thank you for what you're doing. And, Alex, congratulations to you. Good luck.

Note: The President spoke at 3:12 p.m. in Bancroft Hall at the U.S. Naval Academy. In his remarks, he referred to Virgil L. Hill, Jr., Superintendent of the Academy; Secretary of Education Lamar Alexander; Gov. William Donald Schaefer of Maryland; Alfred Hopkins, mayor of Annapolis; Joseph D. Speller, parent/sponsor of the U.S. Naval Academy/Benjamin Banneker Honors Mathematics and Science Society; President Saddam Hussein of Iraq; Gen. Colin L. Powell, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney; Gen. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, commander of the U.S. forces in the Persian Gulf; and midshipmen Lionel Hines, Paul Schimpf, and Scott A. Campbell.

Remarks Following Discussions With President Hassan Gouled Aptidon of Djibouti and an Exchange With Reporters April 24, 1991

President Bush. There comes a time when nations must decide whether to allow aggression to go unchallenged. And the decision is never easy for any country, large or small. But today I want to thank one small nation which took up a very large challenge in the Persian Gulf war—the Republic of Djibouti.

Tiny in size, lacking in resources, and vulnerable to retaliation, Djibouti saw Saddam Hussein's aggression as an intolerable precedent for small nations everywhere. And so Djibouti joined the chorus of condemnation, voting with the Arab League and the United Nations. It joined the coalition of forces against Saddam Hussein. By opening its airfields, its seaports, its territorial waters to allies, Djibouti aided allied forces to liberate Kuwait quickly and efficiently.

President Gouled, your personal support was invaluable. Djibouti's response to the Gulf crisis, however, came as no surprise to us. Djibouti has long been a model of stability and moderation in a region which is no stranger to violence and extremism. This deep and abiding desire for peace and willingness to act with others to resist aggression are the chief characteristics of what I call the new world order. It is the responsibility imposed by our successes. It refers to new ways of working with nations like yours to deter aggression, and to achieve stability, to achieve prosperity, and above all, to achieve peace.

Together, we look forward to the day when the nations of the world, large and small, cooperate peacefully to settle disputes and to deter aggression.

We are glad to have the opportunity to express our hopes directly to President Gouled, and we anticipate many long years ahead in our relationship.

I want to thank you again, Your Excellency, for the warm welcome which Djibouti has always extended to our Navy, and your support of the United States soldiers, sailors, airmen, marines, and coast-guardsmen was indeed essential to our coa-

lition success. We thank you, and we wish you well.

President Gouled Aptidon. Mr. President, it is a great pleasure for me to be here in this wonderful country at your kind invitation. I have very much enjoyed the opportunity to meet with you in an atmosphere of genuine friendship and mutual understanding.

I wish to commend you, Mr. President, for your strong leadership during the recent Gulf crisis which culminated in the liberation of Kuwait and the restoration of its legitimate government. As a small country, the Republic of Djibouti has an interest in the recognition and maintenance of the territorial integrity of other nations around the world.

We discussed a wide range of issues of common concerns, Mr. President, including matters related to our bilateral relationship, Djibouti's strategic importance in general, and its vital role in the Gulf crisis in particular.

The plight of the destitute peoples of the Horn of Africa deserve urgent international action to alleviate the misery and endless suffering as a result of the prolonged civil strife and ethnic conflicts. The misfortunes in the neighboring countries have had a calamitous impact on the political, social, and economic survival of Djibouti. However, we shall persevere in our strenuous mission of reconciliation and stability.

Mr. President, I call on the United States Government to take a leading role in seeking an end to the armed conflicts in the Horn of Africa, which have resulted in the deaths of tens of thousands and unnecessarily threatened the lives of tens of millions of impoverished people.

We found ourselves in agreement on the goals for post-Gulf peace and security. The aftermath of the Gulf war provides a unique opportunity to adopt constructive policies that will guarantee peace and security in the region in the Middle East and that will ensure the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

President Bush and I also had the opportunity to review important elements of our bilateral relationship. We have discussed ideas designed to assist Djibouti in meeting its development needs which improve the living standards for Djibouti's population.

Again, I enjoyed meeting my friend, President Bush. I leave Washington with a deep appreciation for the assistance the U.S. has provided to Djibouti and optimism over closer U.S.-Djibouti ties that have been established during this visit.

Thank you. I was a bit more lengthy.

President Bush. Tres bien. Tres bien. Thank you, and welcome again.

Situation in Iraq

Q. Mr. President, should there be a deadline for all Iraqis to withdraw from—

President Bush. We're working on the problem. I'll have a little more to say about it later. There are serious problems, but I think we're getting it under control.

Administration Travel Policy

Q. Mr. President, what about Governor Sununu? Have you asked him to review his travel policy?

Q. Do you think he's getting a bum rap?

President Bush. I know that he's complied with these—the policy. He's gone for full disclosure. So, I'm not saying what the rap is, but as one who's vowed to stay above even the appearance of impropriety, perhaps it is appropriate to review the policy. But I think he has complied with it. He has not—there was total disclosure. And I don't know more what one could ask of a person. And he has my full confidence.

But in terms of reviewing the policy, I'll take a look at that. We'll get our best people to review it in the light of practice and see whether it should be altered in any way. But the point is here, he complied with the existing directives, and I think he should be given credit for that. He made what I think is full disclosure. And if people say it's not full, we'll ask for whatever else

it is. But I don't know what the rap is. He's complied.

Q. Do you think there was an abuse, Mr. President?

President Bush. Well, I think he complied with the existing policy, and that's—so how can it be abuse? But I think it is appropriate to take another look at the policy because I want our administration to be above even the perception of impropriety. If that policy leads to a perception problem, then I'll take a look at it. And that's exactly what I'm going to do. We'll get Boyden Gray and others to take a look. But I don't like this jumping all over Governor Sununu when he has complied with the policy and has made full disclosure. What more can you ask of a man?

Q. But was it excessive use, sir? Was there excessive use?

President Bush. You make that judgment.

Q. —there is no 48-hour deadline?

Q. Well, do you have an opinion, sir?

President Bush. I've got an opinion on a lot of things, John [John Cochran, NBC News].

Q. Did he go to the woodshed, Mr. President?

Q. Do you think you could share it with us?

President Bush. —got an opinion on a lot of things.

Note: President Bush spoke at 1:10 p.m. at the South Portico of the White House. In his remarks, he referred to President Saddam Hussein of Iraq; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; and C. Boyden Gray, Counsel to the President. President Gouled spoke in French, and his remarks were translated by an interpreter. Prior to their remarks, the two Presidents met privately in the Oval Office and with U.S. and Djibouti officials in the Cabinet Room, and then attended a luncheon in the Old Family Dining Room.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on President Bush's Meeting With President Hassan Gouled Aptidon of Djibouti

April 24, 1991

The President held a meeting and working lunch today for President Hassan Gouled Aptidon of Djibouti. The two Presidents discussed bilateral and regional issues including the situation in the Horn of Africa.

The United States and Djibouti have maintained excellent relations since Djibouti's independence in 1977, and we

are pleased to have the opportunity to develop them further.

The President thanked President Gouled for Djibouti's support of the coalition and in opposing Iraq's aggression. The two Presidents reaffirmed their support for stability in the Middle East and peace in the Horn of Africa.

Remarks at the National Summit on Mathematics Assessment

April 24, 1991

Thank you, Lamar. Thank you all. And let me just say how pleased I am to be here. I'd like to thank Dr. Frank Press for inviting me once again to this wonderful place. I know we're all grateful for the chance to have this meeting held here.

I salute Dr. Bromley, who is at my right hand in terms of science. He's doing an outstanding job coordinating the science work for the White House and taking a leadership role in many of the most important issues of our day. And, of course, Lamar Alexander. The only problem I've got with Lamar is he has the propensity for working people to death. [Laughter] And we've announced this Education 2000 just last week. He's been grinding away ever since he got in this job. And I have this ugly feeling that he's going to kill me. [Laughter]

But we were yesterday down in Annapolis together and a couple of days ago up where we saluted the Teacher of the Year, incidentally, up in West Virginia. But it's going to be like that because this is a team effort. And we don't want any of you to escape without at least letting you know we want your support, your ideas in terms of fulfilling our objectives for the Education 2000 program.

When I first heard that I was invited to a math summit, I kind of had images of

Gorby and I going head on head, you know, in long division, something like that. [Laughter] That's not to be, so let me just make some comments on the—[laughter]—maybe never, I don't know, but—[laughter]—

I like what Lamar said about Tom Romberg's challenge assumptions. That's a lot of what our program is about. "Think anew," as Abraham Lincoln called it. Your purpose here transcends public figures, talking about Bush and Gorbachev. It concerns our nation's future. Of the six national education goals that we established with the Nation's Governors down in Charlottesville, you're helping to realize one of the most ambitious: that American students be first in the world in math and science achievement by the year 2000.

This challenging goal, worthy of a great nation and its future ambitions, plays an important role in our America 2000 Strategy to reinvent the American school. We can't expect kids to meet the test of worldwide competition unless we first establish world-class standards, standards that define the knowledge and skills we expect students to learn and master.

Once we've set standards we must assess our progress in meeting them. I salute the Mathematical Sciences Education Board for hosting this conference, the National Edu-

cation Goals Panel for this forum, this afternoon's forum. And above all I thank the educators and policymakers assembled here. You've labored for years to reach consensus on standards for mathematical skills and performance, and I commend you for your commitment and for your achievement. We can't blaze a trail to the future until we know where we stand, where we're at, if you will. If you'll excuse my ending a sentence with a preposition. *[Laughter]*

The voluntary American Achievement Tests, a cornerstone of the America 2000 strategy, will measure achievement in five core subjects including, obviously, mathematics. I've challenged the Nation to have a test ready for the 4th graders of 1993 and to produce tests for 8th and 12th graders soon after.

I ask each of you to help the public understand the purposes of standards and assessments and to make sure that our achievement tests motivate and inspire students. Let's also see that these tests motivate and inspire the schools, that they make schools more accountable to the people they serve, that they restore the kind of competition and pride that's essential for educational excellence, that they tell us where we stand, so we may start the journey to wherever we want to go.

We in the Federal Government are partners, we're partners with you in advancing the cause of educational excellence. Secretary of Energy Admiral Jim Watkins—James Watkins—has chaired a committee that's produced the first inventory of Federal activities that directly influence science, math, engineering, and technical education.

As you know, we must improve training for precollege math and science teachers. We need to attract more women and minorities into science and technology. The budget that we sent to Congress this year calls for a 13-percent increase for math and science education, for a total of nearly \$2 billion. But you understand that the Federal Government—and it's right that the Federal Government can only play a limited role in making America's students the first in math and science. Dollars alone won't get the job done. Real excellence demands a commitment from us all. Everyone's got to declare, everyone must declare, we will

reinvent the American school. We will achieve our ambitious national education goals.

And it can be done in many, many ways. Yesterday Lamar and I were down, as I mentioned, down in Annapolis. And it's inspiring to go there anyway. It was a beautiful spring day and all the midshipmen were lined up. And we had Colin Powell with us, and they gave him a wonderful, warm reception. But the thing that struck me the most was a program going on right there in Annapolis where some of these midshipmen go take their Saturdays and they go and get some kids out of the minority community down there—most of the students in this program are black—and they bring them to the laboratories on the campus and they teach them elementary physics. They begin to give them some hope and some inspiration, if you will. And it was wonderful.

In the first place, I didn't understand anything the kids said because I don't know anything about physics. But it was really inspiring to see these young midshipmen who have a rigorous program, as we all know, giving of their time to help others. And that's some of what we're talking about here. It's not invented in Washington. These kids were doing it on their own down there in what we call a Points of Light program, the ability—propensity of one American to help another. And so, it was very inspiring.

Another thing I want to report on our program: part of it is that you're never too old to stop learning. And so Lamar had my arm twisted up behind my elbow—my shoulder blade once again, and I announced that I would learn to use a computer. I am computer illiterate. Everybody in this room, obviously, knows how to run a computer. But I would like to report to you that I intend to undertake and fulfill that commitment, and today I learned to turn one on—*[laughter]*—push the button down here and one up here with a green thing on it—*[laughter]*—and out came a command to somebody that I had written out on the—I pushed a button; I was worried what might happen up there. *[Laughter]* But it was fun. And I will keep it up, and I plan to.

Enough frivolity. But, look, as you consider your principles, goals, and actions for math assessment, let me just ask you to keep a few questions in mind. Consider what it means to be the best in the world and the kind of balance our students will need between theoretical math and practical applied skills for life. How can we create tests to ensure not just that our best students are as good as any in the world but that our average students achieve world-class status? How can we emphasize testing that encourages better teaching, that doesn't weed kids out but develops better math skills for all?

Every student, everyone, needs goals and challenges. Every school needs goals and challenges. I hope your work will help every single American student and every American teacher reach our national education goals.

Many of you, Lamar tells me, have already led the way. Consider one member of today's audience. Larry Williams, a math teacher of Utah High School in rural Alabama, and a member of the Mathematical Sciences Education Board, has lit a fire under his students, many of whom come from poor or disadvantaged homes. His math teams can compete with any other teams in Alabama and throughout the

southeast. When people ask how America can become first in the world in math and science by the year 2000 I point to teachers like Larry Williams, dedicated professionals who help all our children reach their potential.

All of you help set off an American educational renaissance, and I thank you for what you've done and for what you will achieve. And I came over to tell you and, once again, to pledge to our Secretary of Education that we at the White House will do our level-best to back you up every inch of the way.

Thank you all, and may God bless you.

Note: The President spoke at 1:47 p.m. in the auditorium of the National Academy of Sciences. In his remarks, he referred to Secretary of Education Lamar Alexander; Frank Press, president of the National Academy of Sciences; D. Allan Bromley, Assistant to the President for Science and Technology; President Mikhail Gorbachev of the Soviet Union; Thomas A. Romberg, member of the assessment steering committee of the Mathematical Sciences Education Board; Secretary of Energy James D. Watkins; Gen. Colin L. Powell, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; and Larry Williams, member of the Mathematical Sciences Education Board.

Remarks at a Ceremony for the Posthumous Presentation of the Medal of Honor to Corporal Freddie Stowers

April 24, 1991

Welcome to the White House. I salute the Vice President and Mrs. Quayle, and Secretary Cheney, other members of our Cabinet, General Vuono, distinguished Members of Congress who are with us today, and former Congressman Joe DiGuardi. I'm especially glad Joe's with us here today. To the former Medal of Honor recipients, I salute each and every one of you. To Georgiana Palmer and Mary Bowens—the sisters of today's honoree are with us, and don't they look lovely. We are just delighted.

And a note of more than trivial passing:

the honoree's great-grandnephew, Staff Sergeant Douglas Warren, of the 101st Airborne—he returned—he looks a little jet-lagged to me, but he returned just last night from Saudi Arabia. And I want to welcome you home.

And we also—to do equal time to the Air Force, why, we salute you, Mr. Stowers, also back here. He's at Langley.

So, it's a lovely day here, and we welcome each and every one of you to the White House. We want to honor a true hero, a man who makes us proud of our

heritage as Americans, a man who, in life and death, helped keep America free. I speak of Corporal Freddie Stowers, to whom posthumously we present our highest military award for valor: the Medal of Honor. It's an award for bravery and conscience, the compendium we call character.

Today, Corporal Freddie Stowers becomes the first black soldier honored with the Medal of Honor from World War I. He sought and helped achieve the triumph of right over wrong. He showed, as this year has proved again, that an inspired human heart can surmount bayonets and barbed wire.

Seventy-three years ago, the Corporal first was recommended for a Medal of Honor, but his award was not acted upon. In 1987, then-Congressman Joe DioGuardi and my friend the late Mickey Leland, known to many here, from Houston, discovered the Stowers case while conducting other research. And the Army took up the case. And last November, the Secretaries of the Army and Defense recommended that Corporal Stowers receive the Medal of Honor. I heard his story, accepted their recommendation enthusiastically.

It's been said that the ultimate measure of a man is not where he stands in moments of comfort and convenience but where he stands at times of challenge. On September 28th, 1918, Corporal Freddie Stowers stood poised on the edge of such a challenge and summoned his mettle and his courage.

He and the men of Company C, 371st Infantry Regiment, began their attack on Hill 188 in the Champagne Marne Sector of France. Only a few minutes after the fighting began, the enemy stopped firing and enemy troops climbed out of their trenches onto the parapets of the trench, held up their arms and seemed to surrender. The relieved American forces held their fire, stepped out into the open. As our troops moved forward, the enemy jumped back into their trenches and sprayed our men with a vicious stream of machine gun and mortar fire. The assault annihilated well over 50 percent of Company C.

And in the midst of this bloody chaos, Corporal Stowers took charge and bravely led his men forward, destroying their foes.

Although he was mortally wounded during the attack, Freddie Stowers continued to press forward urging his men on until he died.

On that September day, Corporal Stowers was alone, far from family and home. He had to be scared; his friends died at his side. But he vanquished his fear and fought not for glory but for a cause larger than himself: the cause of liberty.

Today, as we pay tribute to this great soldier, our thoughts continue to be with the men and women of all our wars who valiantly carried the banner of freedom into battle. They, too, know America would not be the land of the free, if it were not also the home of the brave.

The soldiers, sailors, airmen, marines, coastguardsmen of Desert Storm—a group that includes Staff Sergeant Warren—all these valiant Americans are heirs to the legacy of Corporal Stowers and the men of Company C. No nation could be more proud of its sons and daughters than we are of them.

Today, we celebrate their achievements, but we also heed these words echoing over the centuries: Only the dead have seen the end of war. We owe it to Freddie Stowers and those who revere his legacy to defend the principles for which he died and for which our great country stands.

In that spirit, I am honored to welcome two of his sisters—Georgiana Palmer, of Richmond, California, and Mary Bowens, of Greenville, South Carolina. They will accept the award on behalf of their late brother, the text of which I will now ask Sergeant Major Byrne to read the citation.

[At this point, the citation was read.]

I think that concludes the service, but I'd like to ask the Vice President and Secretary of Defense and General Vuono and General Powell to come up and thank our recipients. And maybe the other members of the Joint Chiefs would join us. I think it would be most appropriate.

Note: The President spoke at 3:08 p.m. in the East Room at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Vice President Dan Quayle and his wife, Marilyn; Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney; Gen. Carl E. Vuono,

Army Chief of Staff; former Representatives Joseph J. DioGuardi and Mickey Leland; Georgiana Palmer and Mary Bowen, sisters of Corporal Stowers, and S. Sgt. Douglas Warren and T. Sgt. Odis Stowers, his great-

grandnephews; Secretary of the Army Michael P.W. Stone; Sean Byrne, Army Aide to the President; and Gen. Colin L. Powell, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Nomination of Nancy P. Dorn To Be an Assistant Secretary of the Army

April 24, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate Nancy Patricia Dorn, of Texas, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works at the Department of Defense. She would succeed Robert W. Page.

Since 1990 Ms. Dorn has served as Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Inter-American Affairs at the Department of Defense. Prior to this Ms. Dorn served as Special Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs at the White House, 1988–1989, and as Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Legislative Affairs at the Department of

State, 1986–1988. In 1986 she served as chief of staff and floor assistant for the House Republican Deputy Whip Loeffler and press secretary and chief spokesman for the Loeffler for Governor campaign in Texas. Ms. Dorn served with Congressman Tom Loeffler as the associate staff designee on the staff of the Committee on Appropriations, 1983–1986, and as a legislative assistant, 1981–1983.

Ms. Dorn graduated from Baylor University in 1981. She was born September 18, 1958, in Lubbock, TX, and resides in Arlington, VA.

Remarks to the United States Academic Decathlon Winners

April 25, 1991

The President. Please be seated. Thank you. What a day. I was going to apologize for keeping you waiting, but now I think I'll take credit for giving you the time in the sun here. [Laughter] It is beautiful, and we are just delighted to have you all here. I want to especially recognize this gentleman in the front row, Ted Sanders, who's doing such a wonderful job at our Department of Education; Bob Suarez of the U.S. Academic Decathlon; and the teams from DC's Benjamin Banneker High School and Alexandria, Virginia's Thomas Jefferson High School of Science and Technology.

And of course, welcome to our newest American heroes, the 1991 Academic Decathlon champs—the team's from J.J. Pearce High School in Richardson, Texas. We're proud of you, and I think America

is proud of you.

I was looking over some of the questions you tackled, like: "The Earth's magnetic field is compressed on the sun-facing side by what?" Well—[laughter]—the kids behind me know, but for the media out there, the answer is: solar wind. [Laughter] You guys remember that.

All I can say is, I wouldn't have made it past the round where they asked me to spell "broccoli." [Laughter]

But congratulations to Kevin, Dardy, Eugene, Misty, Christine, Craig, Wade, Amie, and Frank, and coaches Dorcas and Linda—the Norman Schwarzkopfs of Pearce High. [Laughter] That's what we refer to you as around here. [Laughter] You've done something remarkable. This year's contest began with more than 35,000

students at 3,500 high schools coast to coast, and now it's just you.

I must admit, it stirs my Texas pride a little to hear that in this national competition's 10-year history, your school has won five times. And I wish our son's Texas Rangers might be achieving the same kind of record in their field.

But I want to tell every one of the 35,000 across the Nation, seriously, what you've done for this country. You've shown great things can be achieved by commitment, by perseverance, hard work, and teamwork.

And there's something I really like about the decathlon, something I'm going to tell my grandkids about. This isn't about being the smartest kid in your class; after all, each of them is evenly divided among A, B, and C students. The lesson, rather, of the Academic Decathlon is something each of us needs to take through life. It's about learning to be the best you can.

All right, I have a question: What do you have in common with Bruce Jenner, Rafer Johnson, and Jim Thorpe? All——

Student. ——wearing gold medals.

The President. That's it. [Laughter] All winning. All winners. All winning decathletes and the ones who mastered the ultimate test of the athlete and the student. You've shown your peers that it's as exciting to root for an academic team as an athletic one. And that it takes skill, stamina, and mental and emotional intensity to achieve in the classroom as well as in the stadium. And by doing that, you give them a priceless gift: the belief in their ability to reach out and shape their own futures.

Last week, along with the Secretaries from the Department of Education—Secretary Sanders was there and Secretary Alexander, our new Secretary—I unveiled America 2000, our long-range strategy for educational excellence. It is ambitious. And it is far-reaching and absolutely essential. There's a new century coming, one with unlimited horizons. And our goal must be to make sure that our children enter this new world equipped with the skills that will let them dream dreams and know that they can make them come true. America 2000 is a challenge posed to each of us, to literally reinvent American education, to reach deep within us to find answers, so that our kids

can reach out to find the stars.

And that's why I'm so proud of you as messengers of this idea. Your lives and your accomplishments speak to other kids the way no words from a government or even a teacher can. These kids look at each of you and they see themselves. They look at you and they see what they, too, can become. And that's what a new kind of hero is, a new generation of heroes, with the good values you learn from disciplined determination, the sharp mind that's not wasted on drugs, the confidence and pride that come from stretching yourself, proving yourself. You're the ones who will help our America 2000 dream come true.

You have some pretty impressive partners, too, who will also have a big role to play in reaching our education goals—private businesses. For instance, in this year's decathlon, there was the local foundation in Hawaii which bought sweaters for its team to wear in competition, the Toastmasters Club which trained students for the speech segment, the companies that sent in experts from within their ranks to tutor the team members, and the major national corporations that underwrote scholarships for the winners.

These businesses believe that each of us can play a pivotal role in our kids' educational future. This amazing bond between industry and individual is the keystone of the American spirit. That spirit is the basis of the decathlon. And it's exactly what we must bring to America 2000. You've proven—and now we'll all act to continue to prove—that together we can do great things, great things that will help inspire others, great things like what's been done at the decathlon by kids like DC's Banneker High's Che-Wah Lee. Che-Wah Lee won the speech gold medal telling how his parents fled China so their children could know the American dream. Great things done by kids like Christine Liu here at Pearce High, the overall top student in the entire competition; by kids like Fred Klug, winner of the decathlon's 1990 Caperton Award for dedication to learning in the face of major obstacles. Fred is permanently paralyzed, and scored 100 percent on the Super Quiz.

And there are great things being done by teams like Thomas Jefferson High School of Science and Technology in Alexandria, Rookie of the Year winner. Teams like Whitney Young Magnet High School in inner-city Chicago, which won this year's bronze medal and became the model for other large urban schools. Teams like Tennessee's Jackson Christian School, State winner although it has just 100 kids in the whole school.

Abraham Lincoln said, "I will study and prepare myself, and someday my chance will come." You've done just that. And you've inspired your countrymen to do just that.

Thank you, and congratulations. And may God bless you in the exciting futures out there ahead of you. Thank you very, very

much.

Note: The President spoke at 11:37 a.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Ted Sanders, Under Secretary of Education; Bob Suarez, vice president of the U.S. Academic Decathlon; J.J. Pearce High School team members Kevin Barenbalt, Dardy Chang, Eugene Chen, Misty Karin, Christine Liu, Craig Maccaulay, Wade McIntyre, Amie vonBriesen, and Frank Wilde, and coaches Dorcas Helmes and Linda Berger; Gen. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, commander of the U.S. forces in the Persian Gulf; Olympic athletes Bruce Jenner, Rafer Johnson, and Jim Thorpe; Secretary of Education Lamar Alexander; and Academic Decathlon participants Che-Wah Lee and Fred Klug.

Memorandum on Modifications of the Generalized System of Preferences

April 25, 1991

Memorandum for the United States Trade Representative

Subject: Actions Concerning the Generalized System of Preferences

Pursuant to subsections 502(b)(4) and 502(b)(7) and section 504 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (the 1974 Act) (19 U.S.C. 2462(b)(4), 2462(b)(7), and 2464), I am authorized to make determinations concerning the alleged expropriation without compensation by a beneficiary developing country, to make findings concerning whether steps have been taken or are being taken by certain beneficiary developing countries to afford internationally recognized worker rights to workers in such countries, and to modify the application of duty-free treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) currently being afforded to such beneficiary developing countries as a result of my determinations.

Specifically, after considering a private sector request for a review concerning the alleged expropriation by Peru of property

owned by a United States person allegedly without prompt, adequate, and effective compensation, without entering into good faith negotiations to provide such compensation or otherwise taking steps to discharge its obligations, and without submitting the expropriation claim to arbitration, I have determined that it is appropriate to continue to review the status of such alleged expropriation by Peru.

Second, after considering various private sector requests for a review of whether or not certain beneficiary developing countries have taken or are taking steps to afford internationally recognized worker rights (as defined in subsection 502(a)(4) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2462(a)(4))) to workers in such countries, and in accordance with subsection 502(b)(7) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2462(b)(7)), I have determined that Benin, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, and Nepal have taken or are taking steps to afford internationally recognized worker rights, and I have determined that Sudan has not taken and is not taking steps to afford such internationally recognized rights. There-

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fore, I am notifying the Congress of my intention to suspend the GSP eligibility of Sudan. Finally, I have determined to continue to review the status of such worker rights in Bangladesh, El Salvador, and Syria.

Further, pursuant to section 504 of the the 1974 Act, after considering various requests for a waiver of the application of section 504(c) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2461 and 2462(c)) with respect to certain eligible articles, I have determined that it is appropriate to modify the application of duty-free treatment under the GSP currently being afforded to certain articles and to certain beneficiary developing countries.

Specifically, I have determined, pursuant to subsection 504(d)(1) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2464(d)(1)), that the limitation provided for in subsection 504(c)(1)(B) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2464(c)(1)(B)) should not apply with respect to certain eligible articles because no like or directly competitive article was produced in the United States on January 3, 1985. Such articles are enumerated in the list of Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States (HTS) subheadings in Annex A.

Pursuant to subsection 504(c)(3) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2464(c)(3)), I have also determined that it is appropriate to waive the application of section 504(c) of the 1974

Act with respect to certain eligible articles from certain beneficiary developing countries. I have received the advice of the United States International Trade Commission on whether any industries in the United States are likely to be adversely affected by such waivers, and I have determined, based on that advice and on the considerations described in sections 501 and 502(c) of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2461 and 2462(c)), that such waivers are in the national economic interest of the United States. The waivers of application of section 504(c) of the 1974 Act apply to the eligible articles in the HTS subheadings and the beneficiary developing countries set opposite such HTS subheadings enumerated in Annex B.

These determinations shall be published in the *Federal Register*.

GEORGE BUSH

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:33 p.m., April 25, 1991]

Note: The annexes which accompanied this memorandum were printed in the "Federal Register" of April 29. The related proclamation of April 25 is listed in Appendix E at the end of this volume.

Letter to Congressional Leaders on Trade With Czechoslovakia and Sudan

April 25, 1991

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)

I am writing concerning the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) and two developing countries. The GSP program is authorized by the Trade Act of 1974, as amended ("the 1974 Act"), 19 U.S.C. 2461, *et seq.*

First, I intend to add Czechoslovakia to the list of beneficiary developing countries under the Generalized System of Preferences. After examining the criteria specified in Sections 501, 502 (b) and (c), and 504(f) of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended, I have determined it is appropriate to

extend GSP benefits to Czechoslovakia.

I also intend to suspend indefinitely Sudan from its status as a GSP beneficiary for failure to comply with section 502(b)(7) of the 1974 Act concerning internationally recognized worker rights. This decision will take place at least 60 days from the date of this letter.

Sincerely,

GEORGE BUSH

Note: Identical letters were sent to Thomas

S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Dan Quayle, President of the Senate.

Presidential Determination No. 91-34—Memorandum on Assistance for Refugees from Tibet and Burma

April 25, 1991

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Subject: Determination Pursuant to Section 2(b)(2) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as Amended

Pursuant to section 2(b)(2) of the Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962, as amended, 22 U.S.C. 2601(b)(2), I hereby designate refugees from Tibet and Burma as qualifying for assistance under section 2(b)(2) of that Act, and determine that such

assistance will contribute to the foreign policy interests of the United States.

You are authorized and directed to inform the appropriate committees of the Congress of this determination and the obligation of funds under this authority, and to publish this determination in the *Federal Register*.

GEORGE BUSH

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:47 p.m., May 8, 1991]

Final Sequester Order

April 25, 1991

By the authority vested in me as President by the statutes of the United States of America, including section 254 of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Public Law 99-177), as amended by the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Reaffirmation Act of 1987 (Public Law 100-119), and Title XIII of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 (Public Law 101-508) (hereafter referred to as "the Act"), I hereby order that the following actions be taken immediately to implement the sequestrations and reductions determined by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget as set forth in his report dated April 25, 1991, under sections 251 and 254 of the Act:

(1) Budgetary resources for each non-exempt account within the domestic category of discretionary spending shall be reduced as specified by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget in his report of April 25, 1991.

(2) Pursuant to sections 250(c)(6) and 251, budgetary resources subject to sequester shall be new budget authority; new loan guarantee commitments or limitations; new direct loan obligations, commitments, or limitations; and obligation limitations.

(3) For accounts making commitments for guaranteed loans, as authorized by substantive law, the head of each department or agency is directed to reduce the level of such commitments or obligations to the extent necessary to conform to the limitations established by the Act and specified by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget in his report of April 25, 1991.

All sequestrations shall be made in strict accordance with the specifications of the report of April 25, 1991, of the Director of the Office of Management and Budget and the requirements of sections 251 and 254.

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,
April 25, 1991.

Apr. 25 / Administration of George Bush, 1991

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on Supplemental Assistance Requests for Iraqi Refugees

April 25, 1991

The President today transmitted to Congress a request for FY 1991 supplemental appropriations for the Department of State and the Agency for International Development (AID) and language provisions for the Department of Defense. The requested funds and provisions are for humanitarian assistance efforts for refugees and displaced persons in and around Iraq as well as for peacekeeping activities.

The proposed language provisions would permit transfer from the Persian Gulf Regional Defense Fund to the Department of Defense for the incremental costs of humanitarian assistance.

In addition, the supplemental requests

\$123.5 million for the Department of State and \$27 million for the Agency for International Development for assistance for refugees and displaced persons as well as for peacekeeping activities. The State Department and AID requests would be financed through transfers of interest earned on balances in the Defense Cooperation Account. Contributions of foreign governments would not be used.

These supplemental requests would be exempt from statutory spending limits because they are incremental costs associated with Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm.

Remarks at an Arbor Day Tree-Planting Ceremony and an Exchange With Reporters

April 26, 1991

The President. Good morning, and welcome back. It's good to see Secretary Madigan here, Mike Deland, and the Deputy EPA Administrator, and the U.S. Forest Service Director. I'm glad that you're all here on this beautiful day on the South Lawn. We're competing with Randy Travis, who's about to appear over here, so it's tough competition. But I think what we've got going here is very, very important.

As J. Sterling Morton, the founder of Arbor Day, said: "Other holidays repose upon the past; Arbor Day proposes for the future." Our tree-planting initiative to plant and maintain a billion trees a year for 10 years is a major component of our America the Beautiful program. It's an initiative that relies on voluntary individual effort. And it is a program that will enhance the appearance and the quality of our environment.

I welcome this opportunity to thank all the organizations represented here today who have committed themselves to the stewardship of our environment. We cannot

succeed without your help. There is no way that government alone can get this important job done.

Later today on the White House lawn, we're going to be having a National Celebration of Community Service. And it is therefore fitting that today, Arbor Day, our 440th daily Point of Light is TreePeople of Los Angeles, California, an organization that has trained volunteer citizen foresters for 18 years and has planted over 180 million trees around the globe. Andy Lipkis and Katie Lipkis, the cofounders, are here with us this morning.

I was reminded by a fellow schoolmate here in Washington the other day that every Arbor Day in our little grade school we planted a tree every Arbor Day. And Secretary Madigan and the Forest Service Chief Robertson are here today to help me plant this beautiful purple leaf beech donated by Russell Watson, who's with us today. And I also have some great helpers back

here—look at them over there—from Washington, DC's, own Trees for the City program.

So, with no further ado, again, you're most welcome. Please keep up this dedication to our precious environment. And now, shall we begin? You guys want to do the heavy shoveling here? And I'll stand by and critique it.

[At this point, the tree was planted.]

Q. Mr. President, any word on the Middle East peace process?

The President. Let me finish the tree ceremony here before I address myself to Iraq, if that's all right. I may not address myself to Iraq, either, but—

Now what was the one question?

Administration Travel Policy

Q. The L.A. Times says that the White House—that you are very unhappy with John Sununu and you are going to change the travel policy.

The President. He has my full support, and I've said I'm going to review the travel policy. And there might well be changes in it because I want this administration to continue to be above the perception of impropriety. So, if that requires changes, fine. As I said before, John Sununu acted in accordance with existing policy. But if there's reason to change it, I'll be out there in the front making some suggested changes.

Q. Have you made up your mind yet?

The President. I haven't made up my mind yet. We're taking a good, hard look at the whole travel policy.

Q. When do you think you'll have it?

The President. I have no idea, Helen [Helen Thomas, United Press International]. But we'll be out there and get it to you as soon as we get it. I think you may be among the first to get it.

Q. Call me up. My number is—[laughter].

Middle East Peace Talks

Q. Sir, has Secretary Baker made any progress in the Middle East as far as moving forward the—

The President. Yes, he's made progress. I just talked to him. There's sadness in his family—his mother just passed away, so he will be coming home, stopping short of the

two meetings that he had hoped to have in Israel. But it is most appropriate. I mean, they're a very close family. And, incidentally, Barbara and I expressed our regrets to him. We've known Mrs. Baker for many, many years. She's one of God's very special people. And so, he has this personal sadness.

But he did have a meeting with Prime Minister Shamir. And I think it's fair to say that, though problems remain, I think the bottom line is there's some reason for optimism. I don't want to state why; I'm not going to go into the details of it. I will get debriefed by him when he gets here. And there are still some sticky problems, but we're not going to give up. We're going to continue to try to bring peace to that troubled corner of the world.

Iraq

Q. Mr. President, are you confident that the Iraqis, in fact, will keep their military out of the refugee zones?

The President. Yes, they're not going to—they don't want to tangle with the U.S. again. They—

Q. Do you think their promise is good?

The President. —learned that the hard way, and the forces are there to be sure that it's good; put it that way. We're not looking for any fight. We want to help these Kurds, and we are. What the United States has done in terms of bringing relief to these pitiful people is just—we all ought to take great pride in the way our country is responding—and I might say at considerable cost. We're doing it because it's right.

But I do not want to intervene and get our troops hauled into some conflict that's been going on for years. But when it comes to helping people, the United States is today doing what it's always done—being out in front on the relief effort. But I don't expect, Rita [Rita Beamish, Associated Press], any complication. I don't think Saddam Hussein is dumb enough to want to run into the U.S. troops again.

Q. What about the long-term prospects?

The President. This isn't a press conference.

Q. What about the long-term prospects, Mr. President? What happens when the U.S. leaves, even if there's a small U.N.

force there?

The President. I don't know that there's going to be lasting peace in Iraq. Peace has escaped those people for years. So, I would hope, though, that the lesson having been taught to Saddam Hussein about aggression, that some of that lesson might spill over in terms of his own internal problems. I would hope that maybe out of the talks he's having with the Kurdish leaders you'll see some long-sought-after peace. But I can't certify that. And I would hope that—I would hope—

Q. How long will the troops stay there?

The President. They're going to stay there as long as it takes to be sure these refugees are taken care of, and not a minute longer. We're continuing to pull troops back. I want these kids home, and so do the American people want them home. P.s.: We will do what's necessary to see that this refugee aid gets to the people that need it, and gets there so that they can have it in safety. And then beyond that, we talked yesterday to the Secretary-General, and the U.N. has a major role to play here. Some of the United Nations critics ought to open their eyes, because the United Nations not only had a significant role in the repelling of aggression, which was our objective, but it is also playing a significant role in this refugee relief. So, we're going to continue on that track.

I've got to—this is the last one.

Q. Do you still think that Saddam Hussein will be deposed? And what do you think—

The President. I'm confident he will because there will not be normal relationships with the United States or many other countries as long as he is in power. Those sanctions are going to stay there as far as we're concerned, and undoing some evil that is not going to—by that, I mean, working out something possibly with the Kurds—that's only part of the problem. And so, there will not be normal relations with this man as long as I'm President of the United States. I'll guarantee you that.

Q. Sir, he's lasted this long. What's going to put him out of power? What's it going to—

The President. The fact that he's been whipped bad in the military. His aggres-

sion—he's been forced to that which he said he would never do. His people don't like him, and it's only terror that's keeping him in power. And someday history will show you these things manage to take care of themselves. And I hope it happens soon because we want him out of there.

We don't have any fight with the Iraqi people. I've said that from day one. Go back and look at the text back in August, September, October. Our fight is not with the Iraqi people. Our objective was to repel aggression, and we did it. And the American troops deserve enormous credit, and they're getting it every single day they come home. But beyond that, this internal matter has been going on for years—years and years. And I'd like to see it ended. And one good way to end it is to have somebody with a little more compassion as President of Iraq. But let them worry about that problem. I worry about it because there won't be normal relations until he's gone. But history has a way of taking care of tyrants.

Soviet-U.S. Relations

Q. —up of the CFE treaty assure a summit this year—

The President. I honestly didn't hear the question.

Q. —summit, sir. A summit?

Q. Soviets.

The President. No set date on a summit. I don't know where that came from.

Q. Has there been progress with the Soviets, sir?

The President. On what?

Q. With the summit.

The President. On the arms control agenda?

Q. Yes.

The President. Modest progress.

Note: The President spoke at 8:49 a.m. on the South Lawn at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Secretary of Agriculture Edward R. Madigan; Michael R. Deland, Chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality; F. Henry Babicht II, Deputy Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency; F. Dale Robertson, Chief of the Forest Service; country musician Randy Travis; Andy and Katie Lipkis,

cofounders of Tree-People; Russell G. Watson, Sr., owner of Robin Hill Farm Nursery; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Secretary of State James A. Baker III; Mrs. James A. Baker, the Secretary's de-

ceased mother; Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel; President Saddam Hussein of Iraq; and United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar de la Guerra.

Statement by Deputy Press Secretary Popadiuk on the Death of Secretary of State James A. Baker's Mother

April 26, 1991

The President called Secretary Baker this morning to express his condolences on the death of his mother. The President and Mrs. Bush share in the Secretary's loss and are deeply saddened. The Secretary in-

formed the President of his plans to return immediately to Houston. The President said: "Barbara and I have known Mrs. Baker for many years. She was indeed one of God's special people."

Remarks at the Points of Light Community Service Celebration

April 26, 1991

Please be seated. Thank you all. I don't know how you begin to thank all these people that have contributed to this very special day. Tony Danza, an old friend—I think he was as moved as I was by that reading we had just a minute ago. Randy Travis, so generous with his time and his creativity; Patti LuPone. I don't know what to say about the Eagles there, but it's just beautiful. And Andrae and Saundra, and Larnelle, and the Ellington Singers, and of course, Peter Max. Just thank you so much for helping us honor this constellation of Points of Light across America, our community service volunteers. A handful of them were here today, and we salute them. There are many, many more—thank God—like them all across our great country.

I was very pleased to hear from sitting outside the Oval Office, our great Secretary of HUD, Jack Kemp—not only is he pressing, giving hope in the area of housing, but he is out helping with this whole concept of Points of Light. Jack, thank you so much for being with us.

I want to pay special thanks to the Points of Light Foundation which, with the help of the United Way and many other organi-

zations, has spent the past 12 days illuminating and celebrating community service initiatives all across our great country.

And special thanks to Jane Kenny, the Director of ACTION, and of course, to Governor George Romney and the National Center and local volunteer centers for all they've done to make this celebration of service such a success.

I'm proud to see this crowd of people of all ages who display the power of community service. This celebration honors you, those Randy Travis calls "the dedicated army of quiet volunteers," the heroes and heroines who battle selflessly against drug abuse, homelessness, and hunger, and other plagues that ruin lives and shatter dreams.

You lead a great movement that's begun to race across this country. The Points of Light movement promises us renewed, strong America because it builds upon our natural yearnings to help one another. You already have been moved by the mighty spirit of voluntary service. Your labors have earned you something very special, something very precious: fulfillment. You do something good, you feel something real. Barbara and I proudly salute each and

every one of you for these wonderful efforts.

Our nation faces a wide variety of challenges, but the solution to each problem that confronts us begins with an individual who steps forward and who says: I can help. Government can only do so much and should only attempt so much, but no limits can hold back people determined to make a difference.

Indeed, our domestic policies try to unleash the American capacity for good deeds. Our America 2000 strategy for reinventing the American school depends not just on the Government here in Washington but upon the support of communities—parents, families, businesses, unions, schools, other groups and associations of determined individuals.

Consider Eve Dubrow, a Point of Light here in Washington. Eve started Project Northstar, a program in which she and other busy professionals tutor homeless children in reading and writing.

David Evans of Cambridge, Massachusetts, provides another example. David, a computer buff, designed and then donated to others a software program that makes learning fun for children and for adults.

We need cities filled with policemen like Al Lewis in Philadelphia. He and other officers create libraries in public housing projects and invite kids into the precinct house to learn reading and writing.

Eve and David and Al, you've shown the rest of the country that individuals working together do matter, that Points of Light really can brighten the lives and remake communities.

Or consider issues of crime: While we work with Congress to pass comprehensive crime package legislation, many of you've begun to defeat the scourges of drugs and violence and crime.

America needs more individuals like Van Standifer who formed this local group just across the line here, a Midnight Basketball League, a program that offers kids late night basketball and tutoring as an alternative to life on the streets.

We need more people like Mr. W.W. Johnson, who transformed a school basement into a thriving community center where young people learn to respect and cherish hard work and thrift and compas-

sion and family.

Consider issues of economic opportunity: Secretary Kemp and I have proposed the HOPE program to encourage home ownership, enterprise zones, and capital gains reductions to stimulate more small businesses, more jobs. But others on their own are making a difference.

For instance, the Alpha Project. Volunteers of all ages and backgrounds—young college students to retired carpenters—are training homeless men and women for jobs in the construction industry. Alpha also gives trainees free food, clothing, and shelter until they earn enough money to live independently. America needs more Alpha Projects.

And here's the wonderful, truly remarkable thing. I could go on and on. There is no problem that is not being solved by someone somewhere in America. Together, in every community, we will renew the spirit of shared purpose that gave birth to this nation. We will embark upon the next century stronger and more unified than ever before.

This is not and never will be a miracle of government. It is a miracle of our people. Americans care. We gladly give of our time and our sweat and our souls.

As Marlene Wilson, the president of the Volunteer Management Association in Boulder, Colorado, points out, "Caring must strengthen into commitment, and commitment into action." Someday soon all Americans will come to understand that America's most important resource is its community. The idea is simple: Just as a sailor can find his way via one shining star, a life can be changed by one dedicated, shining Point of Light. You see, that light burns within us, within all of us; we need only to share it.

God bless you, and so many thanks for the wonderful work you are doing. Thank you very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 12:01 p.m. on the South Lawn of the White House. In his remarks, he referred to actor Tony Danza; singer Randy Travis; actress Patti LuPone; singer Andrae Crouche and his sister Sandra; singer Larnelle Harris; the Duke

Ellington Choir from the Duke Ellington School for the Performing Arts in Washington, DC; artist Peter Max; Secretary of Housing and Urban Development Jack Kemp; Jane A. Kenny, Director of ACTION; George Romney, former Governor of Michi-

gan and chairman of the board of directors of the National VOLUNTEER Center; Points of Light honorees Eve Dubrow, David Evans, Al Lewis, Van Standifer, and William W. Johnson; and Marlene Wilson, president of the Volunteer Management Association.

Nomination of Nicholas Platt To Be United States Ambassador to Pakistan

April 26, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate Nicholas Platt, of the District of Columbia, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. He would succeed Robert B. Oakley.

Since 1987 Ambassador Platt has served as U.S. Ambassador to the Republic of the Philippines. Prior to this Ambassador Platt served as Special Assistant to the Secretary of State and Executive Secretary of the Department of State, 1985–1987; U.S. Ambassador to the Republic of Zambia, 1982–1984; Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs, 1981–1982; and as Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs, 1980–1981. Ambassador Platt served as a staff member of the National Security Council at the White House, 1978–1980; Director for Japanese Affairs for the Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs at the Department of State, 1977–1978; deputy chief of the political section of the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo, Japan, 1974–1977;

and chief of the political section at the U.S. liaison office in Peking, China, 1973–1974. Ambassador Platt served at the Department of State as: Deputy Director and then Director of the Secretariat Staff, 1971–1973; chief of the Asian Communist areas division in the Bureau of Intelligence and Research, 1969–1971; and China desk officer for the Bureau of East Asian and Pacific Affairs, 1968–1969. He also served as a political officer at the American consulate general in Hong Kong, 1964–1968; Chinese language training at the Foreign Service Institute and in Taichung, Taiwan, 1962–1963; and as vice consul of the American consulate in Windsor, Ontario, Canada, 1959–1961. Ambassador Platt entered the Foreign Service in 1959.

Ambassador Platt graduated from Harvard College (B.A., 1957) and the Johns Hopkins University School of Advanced International Studies (M.A., 1959). He was born March 10, 1936, in New York, NY. Ambassador Platt is married, has three children, and resides in Washington, DC.

Nomination of John Thomas McCarthy To Be United States Ambassador to Tunisia

April 26, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate John Thomas McCarthy, of New York, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Tunisia. He would succeed Robert H.

Pelletreau.

Ambassador McCarthy currently serves as a diplomat-in residence at Howard Universi-

ty and the University of the District of Columbia. From 1988 to 1990 Ambassador McCarthy served as the U.S. Ambassador to the Republic of Lebanon, Beirut, and Deputy Chief of Mission at the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad, Pakistan, 1985–1988. Prior to this Ambassador McCarthy served at the Department of State as Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Bureau of Public Affairs, 1983–1985, and Director of the Office of Investment for the Economic Bureau, 1980–1983. He served at the U.S. Mission to the European Community in Brussels, Belgium, as economic counselor, 1978–1980, and as a trade officer, 1976–1978. Ambassador McCarthy served at the European Community desk in the European Bureau of the Department of State, 1973–1976; trained in Atlantic affairs at Harvard University, 1972–1973; as a polit-

ical officer for the Bureau of International Organizations at the Department of State, 1971–1972; and as vice consul at the American consulate in Chiang Mai, Thailand, 1969–1971. He also trained at the Foreign Service Institute in the Thai language, 1968; served at the operations center at the Department of State, 1967–1968; as second secretary at the U.S. Embassy in Brussels, Belgium, 1965–1967; and as third secretary at the U.S. Embassy in Bangui, Central African Republic, 1962–1964. He entered the Foreign Service in 1962.

Ambassador McCarthy graduated from Manhattan College (B.A., 1961) and Harvard University (M.P.A., 1973). He was born December 27, 1939, in New York, NY. Ambassador McCarthy is married, has three children, and resides in Washington, DC.

Remarks and a Question-and-Answer Session With the National Association of Farm Broadcasters *April 29, 1991*

The President. Sit down, please, and welcome, welcome. Let me just make a couple of comments and then try, with the assistance of our able Secretary of Agriculture, my friend and yours, too, Ed Madigan, to respond to your questions.

But in the first place, I'm delighted that Ed is here. I was very high on Clayton Yeutter—moved over to a new and very difficult and very different assignment. Ed stepped into the breach. He's doing a fantastic job for our country. And I understand that he's rapidly making believers out of those in ag business that didn't know him. Those that did I think already were believers, as I have been.

But anyway, we are the most agriculturally productive nation the world has ever known. And I want to be sure that we continue to be that. I'm still convinced that we can compete with anybody, provided we remove some of the barriers to trade. And that's one of the reasons that the Secretary and I are as committed to the successful conclusion of the GATT round; also why

I believe that a Mexico free trade agreement would be in our own best interests.

As a matter of fact, we've got a new one with Canada. It's been in effect for 2 years, and agricultural exports have gone up by 35 percent. So, those that want to criticize ought to take a look at the reality, and I think then they'd understand why we are committed—because we think it's good for American agriculture as well as good for—I think it's good for jobs, too. Just across the labor frontier there.

There are three important trade agreements. You're all familiar with them. The Uruguay round—the GATT talks; the trade component of our Enterprise for the Americas Initiative, which is, I think, a bold new program that must succeed in terms of helping these democracies—fledgling democracies, many of them—in South America and thus building new markets for our own goods. But in any event, that's the second one. And then the third one, of course, is the North American free trade agreement that I mentioned earlier that, in

this instance, features Mexico.

Now, there are some questions about whether these would be of benefit to the American farmers. Let me just give you a couple—click off a couple of little numbers here. Free trade in North America would give our farmers a freely accessible market of 365 million people with a GNP of \$6 trillion. And that's a market that's larger than the European Community. And likewise, the negotiation of a successful GATT agreement would decrease the trade barriers worldwide, offering potentially unlimited export opportunities.

We're not there yet. We've had some difficulties getting our friends in Europe—and they are friends—to understand this. But the Secretary and I and our USTR, Ambassador Carla Hills, and the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Commerce—all of us are working on this important agreement. But we think that it would be a boon to American agriculture when we're successful.

The success, obviously, hinges on what you know and I know as Fast Track negotiating authority. It is simply not right to—you can't negotiate an agreement if the people you're negotiating with think that it will be amended in many, many ways. The Congress will, though—there's a misunderstanding because some think that when we ask for Fast Track, that we're asking Congress to yield their right to vote on it. And that simply isn't—I found that hard to believe, but I think there's been some confusion on that. We are going to—they obviously would vote up and down. And if they didn't like it, they'd vote it down. If they liked it, they'd vote for it. But you can't have 25,000 amendments to an agreement and expect your trading partners to negotiate seriously.

So, the Congress—and I'm very respectful of Congress' role in this. They have a constitutional role on international trade, and some forget that. So, we're sensitive to that role. We've had extensive consultations. I don't believe I've seen an initiative that's had more consultation with Congress than this one. And I think we're going to be all right on it, but we're going to continue to work very hard to get Fast Track approval.

New applications for agricultural products, like the alternative fuels, fuels blended with ethanol, and biodegradable plastics, and some not so modern uses like food and clothing, provide farmers with exciting opportunities. I understand that there's some differences in the ag community. I was just talking to the Secretary about this. But generally speaking, we're committed to alternative fuels. I believe that the Clean Air Act alone is going to create tremendous opportunities for alternative fuel. So I haven't lost my enthusiasm for this at all.

The Fast Track assures our trading partners that we will go through with our agreement. We will vote on what they and we negotiate, and I mentioned that point earlier. New applications for agricultural products is important. And we're talking about some fuels blended with ethanol and biodegradable plastics. And all of these kinds of things I think have a brilliant future for agriculture. It's been a little slower than I had hoped, frankly, but I think there's a big market and big future out there.

And so I would say to farmers, do not despair because you haven't yet reached the full potential of these new markets for your products.

I'm going to be asking agriculture over and over again for support on this Fast Track extension, and I think that the bottom line is, they will enjoy more export opportunity if we're successful here. And I think it will be a boon for the rural economy as well as—well, obviously it would if we continue to sell more abroad. So, these were just a couple of the points, and now I'd be glad to respond to some questions.

Q. Mr. President, on behalf of NAFB, we appreciate this time on your schedule. As president of the organization here in 1991, I'd like to defer the first question to the elder statesman of our group from Des Moines, Iowa, a gentleman who was our second president in 1946, Herb Plambeck.

The President. Is that right? Herb, you didn't tell me all that. Thank you, Ron, and I'm just delighted you are here, really.

Trade With Iraq

Q. Mr. President, I'm sure I speak for everyone here in our group when I voice

the pride and the gratitude we have toward you for the way the Persian Gulf crisis was handled and the humanitarian efforts that have been made since then.

There are, however, a few questions remaining. One relates to Iraq having been one of our good customers for our farm products. Is any thought being given already toward the restoration of this trade?

The President. The restoration of food support for Iraq is underway, the United Nations having taken some steps. We are not going to let people starve. But in terms of building reliable markets and in terms of trying to have normalized trade, the United States will not have normalized trade as long as Saddam Hussein is in power.

Food is an exception now, because we're not going to let people starve. We are going to go forward with helping people in Iraq without regard to what sect they're from or anything of that nature. But I don't want to mislead any farmer in this country. We will not have normalized trade with Iraq as long as Saddam Hussein is in office. And they're now trying to appeal to get some relief on the oil. There's not going to be any relief as far as the United States goes until they move forward on a lot of fronts, incidentally. I mean, what's happened to these Kurds is absolutely—it's so sad you're just moved.

Frankly—and Herb, I'm glad you mentioned it—we have responded. We responded from day one, and now we're responding to enormous—hundreds of millions of dollars relief. That's what we do. We're Americans. We do that to help people. But we're not going to have normalized relations with this man.

Credit for the Soviet Union

Q. Mr. President, have you made a decision on granting the Soviet Union more credit?

The President. No, and we're thinking about that. The legislation—I've talked to Ed about this, and the legislation is fairly specific in terms of creditworthiness. Shake me off if I'm wrong here, Ed, but I think that's correct. Regrettably, the Soviet Union has not entered into the market reforms that I think Gorbachev aspires to and that I know that the President of the Republic,

Mr. Yeltsin, aspires to. So, they've got to move forward to be creditworthy if we're going to do this.

Now, there may be—and we're thinking about this—there may be some way to extend credits. And I'll tell you another problem is we want to be sure how it's distributed—that no area is precluded from being the beneficiaries of this kind of credit. So, it's up in the air right now. I don't want to say that I won't go forward with this. I think in some areas it would be very helpful to us, to our grain growers.

I'm not immune to the fact that they've been hurting, so I'd like to be helpful. But I've got to abide by the law. And if we can find ways to encourage forward movement on these credits or find ways to make it creditworthy any other way, so much—market reform is a good way to do it. There are other ways that perhaps they could make the credit more secure.

Fast Track Authority Legislation

Q. Sir, I'd like to get back to Fast Track. Only one of the major farm organizations, and they're a glaring example—everybody else is in favor of the Fast Track. What's the hangup? What's the problem? What do you see?

The President. Problem with who? With that one guy that's out of step, or the other 51? [*Laughter*] I'm for the 51 farm organizations that are for it. Fifty-one are.

Q. Don't you feel it will pass?

The President. Well, I hope so, but we're not going to act like it's done yet. We are killing ourselves trying to get this done, and we are going to continue to work with the Democrats in the Congress—Republicans. Incidentally, we're approaching this in a nonpartisan manner. We've got some Republicans that I still have to convince, and plenty of Democrats. And then we've got plenty of Democrats that are for us and plenty of Republicans. And Ed's not approaching it in a partisan manner.

But in terms of the farm organizations, thank heavens most of them are seeing that it will benefit the agricultural economy in this country. I really believe it will. But we're just going to keep pursuing it because I don't want to say it's in the bag. It isn't yet. We're counting votes, but we've got a

ways to go before I can say to the American farmer, look, we're going to win this one, and you're going to be the beneficiaries thereof.

Q. The President, how successful—or what would it mean not only to the U.S. as a whole but for the U.S. farmer for a successful GATT agreement? And how important is Fast Track to that?

The President. It's very important to a successful conclusion to the GATT round. Without it, without Fast Track, I think it would be almost impossible to hammer out an agreement that would pass muster with the many countries that have to be in accord. And so it's do or die, in a sense, that this Fast Track—some have wanted to try to split them off, split off Mexican—the North American free trade from Fast Track and relating to Europe—to GATT, I mean. And I don't want that. I don't want to see a policy that discriminates against a neighbor of ours. And so, we're going to go forward. And I—again back to Bill's question—I think we can do it, but we're not there yet.

Mexican Adherence to Pesticide Regulations

Q. One of the problems it seems like that Congress and some agricultural interests need assurances on is the pesticide regulation issue. What kind of assurances can you provide that we can get Mexico to conform to our strict pesticide regulations here?

The President. Well, there's a lot of discussion going on with them. It has to do with the other environmental concerns, too. I believe that Mexico—and the technical way we're doing this I'd have to defer—even maybe Ed could answer it, but I'd have to defer to Carla. I'm not sure. I have discussed at length the environmental concerns here with the President of Mexico. And all I can tell you is that he has moved forward. He's already shut down or is in the process of shutting down the highest polluting refinery in Mexico. It's the PEMEX refinery. He is well aware of the environmental concerns in this country, and he shares them as far as Mexico.

I'll give you an example. When I first met—maybe not the first meeting but early-on meeting with President Salinas, who's a good man—and he started telling me

about the children in the Mexican schools. They paint the sky at night with no stars. Imagine that—a school child painting the sky gray. He said, "My ambition is to have the children paint the night with the stars and the moon so they can see it." And I am convinced that he is going to do what is reasonable and what he should do to protect his environment, just as we're trying hard to do it on ours.

So, in terms of this, I'm embarrassed to say I can't give you the technical language as to what we might be doing right now on agricultural pesticide use, pesticide use in agriculture, but I am confident—and incidentally, the Senators tell me that they are confident that the environmental questions can be readily answered.

Ed, do you want to add anything?

Secretary Madigan. You covered it very well.

The President. I mean, it's more general than you wanted, but I am satisfied we can get it done.

Energy Policy

Q. You mentioned the commitment to alternative fuels, and I think wheat and corn producers realize that commitment came long before the Persian Gulf war. But haven't the events of the last few months reemphasized our need to get away from those foreign fuels?

The President. Getting away from this much reliance on foreign oil has been there for a long, long time. It's more clear today because of the Gulf. We must learn. And one of the things that we are trying to do with our whole new national energy program is to become less dependent on foreign oil. Now, one way to do that is through alternative fuels.

We also, I want to say—and I hope I don't sound defensive—do have some pretty good ideas in terms of conservation. And we're accused of not having any conservation ideas or conservation program—and we want it. But I also don't want this country to be shoved into a no-growth mode. I mean, there's a lot of young people that need economic opportunity in this country, a lot of farmers that can sell more if the market increases for their products. But you put your finger on something I feel strongly

about, and that is that we must, from our national security standpoint, become less dependent on foreign oil. And alternative fuels is one good way to do it.

I happen to think another way to do it is to expand our exploration domestically. And you run into conflict with special interests groups on that, but I am convinced that that is in our national security interests, too.

Federal Emergency Assistance for Kansas

Q. Mr. President, any decision on Federal assistance for the tornado victims?

The President. I'm glad you asked about that one because one of the reasons I kept you all waiting a little bit is I just signed the disaster assistance for Kansas—and I expect, as the other requests come in, they will be processed that rapidly. I mentioned yesterday coming out of church that our hearts really go out to the victims. Bob Dole was out there the night before last in Kansas, and he called me up, I think it was Friday night—or Saturday night I guess he got back—and said he really had never seen anything like this. And of course, it was widely covered on the television.

And I said, "Bob, what more do we need to be doing?" He said, "Well, the FEMA emergency people are there now." And then, of course, then in came the formal request. And I'm happy to say that we did sign that right now, and we'll do what's necessary for other States.

China

Q. Mr. President, what about most-favored-nation status for China?

The President. Well, Mike, it's a difficult one. What I have tried to do with China is to make clear our concern about human rights abuses, stemming out of—highlighted particularly by Tiananmen Square, but recognize that cutting off all contacts or trying to drive them to their knees economically is not the way to effect change. And I go back to when we opened relations with China. And, yes, there's some abuses there that no American can be tolerant of. But there's a lot of changes in China that have taken place that are beneficial.

And I would point to the fact that our policy of at least trying to keep some rea-

soned relation with China paid off in spades on the recent war, because we needed—I felt we needed—the international sanction that those United Nations gave the effort. And if we'd have had enmity with China, it is very clear in my mind that they might—I can't say would have, but they might well have vetoed the resolutions. And we operated with an international sanction, an international approval that gave the whole operation worldwide credibility.

So, I think it's important that we have reasonable relations with China. I think it's important we have trade relations with China. But on the other hand, China sometimes doesn't see eye-to-eye with us on some of the fundamental human rights questions that concern me as President and concern all Americans.

So, that's a long way of saying I don't know exactly what we're going to do on the MFN to China. We fought for it last year. We have protected the students in this country, Chinese students—will continue to do that. But I'm one who believes that if we can keep contact and keep showing them our way, showing them how good our product is, that that's a better way than breaking off relations.

There's a billion—what, 1.1 billion people in China. And give them their due, they're feeding 1.1 billion people. I wish our trade balance with China was better. It's gone more in their favor. But again, we can't legislate that. But I think I understand China. I note the importance of China. I respect the sovereignty of China. I've said over and over again, I wish that—I have not certainly approved, indeed, have condemned some of the human rights abuses.

So, we've got to work with this big country. And it is in our interest so to do. Whether that will lead to MFN renewal, that question will be decided very soon. And I, myself, must decide what role the administration will take, because we had a battle on it before, as you know.

Two more—there are two persistent hands up, and then we'll go. Yes?

Soviet Union

Q. Your reaction to the instability shown last week, of Gorbachev resigning and then the Communist Committee not taking it.

What would him stepping down mean to U.S. agriculture?

The President. Well, I think it would mean uncertainty inside the Soviet Union. And there's a lot of question as to something—if Mr. Gorbachev stepped down, which way the Soviet Union would go. I like to feel that the changes manifested by the lightening up in Eastern Europe and by much more openness, *glasnost*, inside is irreversible. I like to believe that. But that is an internal matter of the Soviet Union. I have elected to stay in close touch with Mr. Gorbachev. He is the man there right now. We meet with opposition leaders from time to time at various levels, including mine with the Baltic leaders. We have differences with them in terms of, well, treatment of the Republics, for example, right now.

But what happened last week I think in a sense was quite reassuring because there were some widespread speculation that Mr. Gorbachev was in trouble, even with the party. And I think that showed that that was not the case.

But, again, there's a lot of turmoil there. And there's a lot of economic difficulty in the Soviet Union today. And we don't take joy in that at all. We don't take joy in their problems. They've moved considerably since—on a lot of things. And, again, going back to the war, the answer I gave you on China is very valid in terms of the Soviet Union. They approved every resolution. They stayed with us, even when Gorbachev—you remember just before the ground war started—was talking about, well, please hold off. But I didn't take that as a disapproval of what we were trying to do. Indeed, when we said, okay, it's Saturday, Mr. Saddam Hussein, or you've got problems—the Soviets, having tried their approach, were supportive.

And so again, we want to keep good relations, but they have enormous—just enormous—problems, and we take no joy in that at all. I'd like to find ways to be helpful. But when it comes to these credits, we cannot—we are bound by our laws. And I think that protects the American taxpayers—that there has to be a certain creditworthiness. So, it's a tough one right now for them, but let's hope that this democratic process

will keep going and keep evolving until we have just pluperfectly good relations with them. I mean, we've got good relations, but they've got such enormous problems that their full potential is unrealized.

You talk about energy—somebody asked me the energy question—the potential is enormous. But they've got to move forward with more than rhetoric. They've got to go with these market reforms.

Free and Fair Trade

Q. Mr. President, there's been a lot of talk about tariffication. One of those places where it has happened—Japan has removed quotas and put on tariffs on beef. Could you relate to that, please?

The President. What was the word?

Q. Tariffication—putting tariffs on instead of quotas in trade negotiations. That's been one of the goals.

The President. I don't think just substituting one barrier for another, if that's what the question is, is a good way to do it. We're trying to get open markets. It is my fundamental belief that the American farmer can compete with anybody provided we're talking total freedom of trade. We're not there yet. We're not there yet in terms of trade with a lot of countries—put it that way. But if the substitution is being substituted to throw up a barrier under a different name, I don't think we should be very enthusiastic about that approach.

Maybe I'm missing your question, but—

Q. The question is, as opposed to just a strict quota, put on a tariff—and that's been one of the things that have been talked about in trade negotiations, that has happened, and apparently beef exports to Japan have increased.

The President. Can I refer to my economic expert to answer that which I do not know? [Laughter] Mike? This is Dr. Mike Boskin here.

Chairman Boskin. We have been generally in favor of substituting tariffs for quotas in the context of reducing the tariffs in a variety of ways. So, I think the President's quite right—you don't want to just substitute one form of barrier for another. That won't help us. That won't help our exporters. But it's being done, and the discussions of it will continue—discussion of it in the

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Uruguay round and elsewhere is a process of getting the tariffs removed. So, you start by getting rid of the quotas and putting on a tariff with a schedule for the tariff to decline.

The President. That's what I wanted to say, but I was just kind of hung up on it. Thank you all very much.

Q. I just wanted to say thank you, and we appreciate your access to talk about agriculture for a few moments.

The President. Thank you all very much.

Note: The President spoke at 2:35 p.m. in the Roosevelt Room at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Secretary of Agriculture Edward R. Madigan; Clayton Yeutter, chairman of the Republican Na-

tional Committee and former Secretary of Agriculture; U.S. Trade Representative Carla A. Hills; Secretary of the Treasury Nicholas F. Brady; Secretary of Commerce Robert A. Mosbacher; Herb Plambeck and Ronald Hays, former president and current president of the National Association of Farm Broadcasters; President Saddam Hussein of Iraq; President Mikhail Gorbachev of the Soviet Union; Boris Yeltsin, President of the Russian Republic; Bill Mason, farm broadcaster at WGEL in Greenville, IL; President Carlos Salinas de Gortari of Mexico; Senator Robert Dole of Kansas; Michael LePorte, farm broadcaster at KRVN in Lexington, NE; and Michael J. Boskin, Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on the Task Force on United States Government International Broadcasting

April 29, 1991

Hundreds of millions of people worldwide rely on U.S. Government broadcasting for objective world news, local news, explanations of U.S. policy, and information about democratic values and institutions, including free-market economics. In light of dramatic political developments worldwide, including the democratic revolution in Eastern Europe, the end of the cold war, and events in the Persian Gulf and Middle East, it is appropriate and timely to examine U.S. Government international broadcasting operations.

The President is pleased to announce the establishment of an independent, bipartisan Task Force on U.S. Government International Broadcasting to study the best future organization and structure for U.S. Government international broadcasting. The President is gratified that the enclosed list of distinguished Americans have agreed to serve.

The Task Force will make recommendations to the President within 6 months on the following issues in the overall context of U.S. foreign policy and public diplomacy:

- The most appropriate organization and structure under which all USG international broadcasting assets and activities eventually would be consolidated, in steps and over time, under a single U.S. Government broadcasting entity; when and how such consolidation should take place.
- New technologies in light of the need for U.S. Government broadcasting to remain effective and competitive. This should include strategies for the best use of new technologies.
- The relationship between U.S. Government broadcasting activities and U.S. private sector broadcasting enterprises in the international arena.

The President today announced that the following individuals have agreed to serve on the Task Force on U.S. Government International Broadcasting:

Chairman:

John Hughes, of Maine. Mr. Hughes is a Pulitzer Prize winning journalist and is currently a syndicated columnist for the Christian Science Monitor. In addition, Mr. Hughes has served as Director of the United States Information

Agency/Voice of America, 1982; and Associate Director of the United States Information Agency, 1981.

Members:

David Manker Abshire, of Virginia. Currently Dr. Abshire serves as president of the Center for Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown University in Washington, DC.

Richard M. Fairbanks, III, of the District of Columbia. Since 1985 Mr. Fairbanks has served as a partner with the law firm of Paul, Hastings, Janofsky and Walker in Washington, DC.

Richard Vincent Allen, of Maryland. Since 1982 Mr. Allen has served as president of the Richard V. Allen Co. in Washington, DC.

Viviane M. Warren, of California. Currently Ms. Warren serves as chairman of the Community Advisory Board for KPBS-TV/FM in San Diego, CA.

Rita Crocker Clements, of Texas. Ms. Clements is active in many community service volunteer activities and serves as chairman of the Tour-

ism Advisory Council of the Texas Department of Commerce in Dallas, TX.

Abbott McConnell Washburn, of the District of Columbia. Mr. Washburn served as a Commissioner with the Federal Communications Commission, 1974–1982, and currently serves as a director with Metro Mobile Cellular Telephone Service, Inc.

Ben J. Wattenberg, of the District of Columbia. Since 1981 Mr. Wattenberg has served as a syndicated columnist with the United Features Newspaper Enterprise Association; and has served as a senior fellow with the American Enterprise Institute, 1977 to present.

Rozanne LeJeanne Ridgway, of the District of Columbia. Currently Ms. Ridgway serves as the president of the Atlantic Council of United States in Washington, DC.

Stuart E. Eizenstat, of the District of Columbia. Currently Mr. Eizenstat serves as a partner with the law firm of Powell, Goldstein, Frazer and Murphy in Washington, DC.

Margaret Noonan, of New York. Currently Ms. Noonan serves as a writer and journalist in New York, NY.

Remarks on Fast Track Authority Extension and an Exchange With Reporters

April 30, 1991

The President. Let me just thank the leaders for coming down here today to discuss the extension of Fast Track. And, as you all know, Fast Track means the ability to negotiate trade agreements. The export side of our economy has fueled our economic growth in recent years, and we need this Fast Track authority to negotiate trade agreements that will open markets, keep our exports strong, and create jobs and, frankly, sustain our leadership in the world economy. And I appreciate it.

I know some are undecided. I know many are strongly committed here. But I appreciate your coming down because this is priority and we are going all out. I'm grateful to the majority leader who is not with us today, but he's down in Mexico—I know last night, discussing this and whether—how it comes out, I don't know. But I think that kind of inquiry is very, very helpful. And I just want to thank you all for your

interest and hope that we can convince those—perhaps mostly out here today that this is the right thing for the United States. And I'm convinced it is, and I also think it's good for our neighbors to the south that I'm determined not to neglect, say nothing of Europe.

In any event, why, I appreciate your coming.

Interest Rates

Q. Will lowering the discount rate encourage lower interest rates worldwide, Mr. President?

The President. Lowering the discount rate—and the Fed just announced a half-point reduction to 5.5 percent from 6 percent, and this is good. This will stimulate our economy. I think it will help worldwide as well. It is very good news, and I think it will be well-received in this country. And I hope that it will have a strong effect inter-

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nationally. We are the largest economy in the world. And if ours is robust and growing, that benefits everybody else, in my view.

Q. Do you hope banks follow suit, Mr. President, and follow the prime rate?

The President. Well, I'll leave that to the markets. I won't go into all that, but I think clearly—and traditionally that has happened, and I certainly expect it to happen.

Q. What about the Germans, sir?

The President. There are problems, and people have different problems in their countries. Some are much more concerned about inflation than other countries—but

this is a very strong leadership role by the Fed now that will be helpful, I think, around the world—and certainly be helpful to our economy that needs a kick now, needs a boost.

Note: The President spoke at 10:03 a.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House, prior to a meeting with the bipartisan leadership of the House of Representatives. In his remarks, he referred to Richard A. Gephardt, House majority leader. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on Restrictions on U.S. Satellite Component Exports to China

April 30, 1991

The President has decided not to approve a request to license the export of U.S. satellite components to China for a Chinese domestic communications satellite, the Dong Fang Hong 3 (DFH-3). The President made this decision because certain activities of Chinese companies raise serious proliferation concerns.

The United States has undertaken a major worldwide effort to combat the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, particularly to regions of instability. We take this issue very seriously, and the President's decision not to approve satellite licenses in these circumstances underscores the importance attached to nonproliferation.

The United States is currently engaged in an intensive dialog with China on proliferation issues, aimed at encouraging China to observe internationally accepted guidelines on missile and missile-related technology exports. The Chinese Government has stated that it will be prudent and responsible in its sale of missile technology. We will be discussing our concerns about the activities of the Chinese companies involved in Dong Fang Hong with the Chinese Government.

U.S. satellites, their components and associated technologies are included in the U.S.

Munitions List and require licenses for export to controlled destinations, including China. Under sanctions contained in the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, FY 1990-91, licensing of these exports is prohibited unless the President determines it to be in the national interest. Given our proliferation concerns, it would not have been appropriate to waive the legislative prohibition for the Dong Fang Hong.

At the same time, the President decided that it is in the national interest to waive legislative restrictions on exports for two other projects, AUSSAT and FREJA, that will launch satellites from China. The two U.S.-built AUSSAT satellites will provide needed communications services for our ally Australia. The President had previously waived legislative sanctions against launches from China for AUSSAT, but the project required additional export licenses. The President was concerned that we live up to our earlier commitment to allow Australia to proceed with this project. The Swedish FREJA satellite, a small scientific satellite, will be used by civilian atmospheric researchers in the U.S., Sweden, Canada, Germany, and Finland.

Nomination of Gordon S. Brown To Be United States Ambassador to Mauritania

April 30, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate Gordon S. Brown, of California, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania. He would succeed William Hart Twaddell.

Since 1989, Mr. Brown has served as a political adviser for the U.S. Central Command in Tampa, FL. From 1986 to 1989, Mr. Brown served as Deputy Chief of Mission at the U.S. Embassy in Tunis, Tunisia. Mr. Brown served at the Department of State in several capacities including: Director of Arab Peninsula Affairs, 1984–1986; Director of Maritime Affairs for the Economic Bureau, 1982–1984; Director of United Nations Economic Affairs, 1980–1982; and Deputy Director of the Office of Commodities, 1979–1980. Prior to this,

Mr. Brown studied at the Industrial College of the Armed Forces, 1978–1979; served as a petroleum finance officer at the U.S. Embassy in Jidda, Saudi Arabia, 1976–1978; and as an energy and economic officer at the U.S. Embassy in Paris, France, 1973–1976. He served at the Department of State as an OPEC/Near East officer in the Office of Fuels and Energy, 1971–1973; as an Egyptian desk officer, 1969–1971; and as a political officer at the U.S. Embassy in Baghdad, Iraq, 1963–1966. Mr. Brown joined the Foreign Service in 1960.

Mr. Brown graduated from Stanford University (B.A., 1957). He was born February 24, 1936, in Rome, Italy. Mr. Brown served in the U.S. Army Security Agency, 1957–1960. Mr. Brown is married, has three children, and resides in Tampa, FL.

Remarks on National Physical Fitness and Sports Month

May 1, 1991

Bright and early. Thank you all very much. Please be seated. We want to see all of you go one-on-one with Arnold here in a minute. [Laughter]

But we're out here for a very special reason this early. No one wanted to tell Mr. Schwarzenegger it was too early, so here we are. [Laughter] I want to salute our Secretary of Education, Lamar Alexander, who's leading us on a new crusade for educational excellence. And in my view, that includes education of the mind and also a fit body. And I see General Colin Powell here, and I think of the fitness of those who serve under him. And believe me, there's a good example for our whole country in that. Those young people performed superbly abroad, and they were fit, and they were kept fit. So, Colin, thank you sir.

So, what we're doing today is to kick off the National Fitness and Sports Month with the Great American Workout. And here to

lead us is our chairman, the Chairman of the President's Counsel on Fitness, Arnold Schwarzenegger. A while back Arnold was up at Camp David with us, with Barbara and me. And we play a great game up there called wallyball—it's volleyball inside of a racquetball court, marvelous exercise. And our granddaughter's 6-year-old friend Abigail looked through that little window you know they have on the racquetball court and ran into the gymnasium where the Marines were all working out up there. And she said, "Guess who's in there. Kindergarten cop. He's wearing flowered shorts. It's weird." [Laughter] You remember that, Maria.

Well, Arnold's doing a great job. He's already been—get this now—on his own out there because he believes—to 24 States, and his steps are leading the way for fitness.

Let me welcome the many other celebrities and guests with us, especially the team

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I just greeted, Northern Michigan University's hockey team, NCAA champs. And I understand that eight members of this team were named to their All American All Academic team, proving you can excel in the classroom as well as on the ice. These young men do serve as a wonderful example to us all.

And as you know, our administration has proposed this bold new education strategy which we call America 2000—our Secretary of Education, Lamar Alexander, leading the way. What it does, it challenges our young people to excel in English, history, math, science, and geography. But it also encourages Americans to develop habits that lead to fuller and richer lives, to make learning a process that never ends.

And so, we're here this morning because we want to emphasize another important habit. And I'm not just talking about getting up early. We want to emphasize the importance of healthy bodies, bodies free from drugs, bodies charged with the vigor that exercise brings. No matter how old you are or what kind of shape you're in, exercise helps every one of us live longer, healthier, more enjoyable lives. And for many of us fitness is already a part of our daily routine. But too many people still look at exercise optional. And one in four adults don't exercise—one in four don't exercise at all. For the sake of our nation's health, that simply has to change.

And exercise is important for every American. But the focus this year is on youth fitness. And if we want our children to grow up strong and healthy, we've got work to do. Right now, only one State requires daily physical education from the kindergarten through 12th. And across the country only one in three students of all ages take gym every

day. If we care about our kids' future, we'll make room for fitness.

We start by teaching our kids that physical education is just like any other class—to get ahead you've got to do homework. And the good news is, is that fitness is fun. So on the weekends, after school stay away from the junk food, get up off that couch, unplug the Nintendo and turn off the TV, and go out and get some exercise. And that's what we're about to do, with varying degrees of enthusiasm, right here this morning. [Laughter]

Before we begin, let me recognize one girl who symbolizes the 10 million American children who are on the right track to good health. The 10 millionth recipient of the President's Physical Fitness Award, Andrea Stafford. You won't believe this one, but it's the truth. Andrea is from Muscle Shoals, Alabama. Where is Andrea? Right there. You come up here, Andrea. Andrea will now take on Pam Shriver in tennis. She told me that's her favorite sport. [Laughter]

But listen, it is my pleasure to declare the month of May National Fitness and Sports Month. And now, without further delay, the czar here and I will attack these workout stations. Thank you all very much for coming.

Note: The President spoke at 7:22 a.m. on the South Lawn at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Arnold Schwarzenegger, Chairman of the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports, and his wife, Maria Shriver; Secretary of Education Lamar Alexander; Gen. Colin L. Powell, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; student Andrea Stafford; and Pam Shriver, a professional tennis player.

Remarks at a Presentation Ceremony for the National Security Agency Worldwide Awards in Fort Meade, Maryland

May 1, 1991

The President. Thank you all very, very much. Thank you for this warm welcome. I can't understand you all being in such a

good mood, being out here since 9:00 a.m. this morning. [Laughter] But you sure make me feel welcome. Hey, cut your complain-

ing, will you? [*Laughter*]

Admiral Studeman—and, please, you all be seated. Sorry about that. [*Laughter*] But let me salute Admiral Studeman, the other leaders of this great organization, and also Bill Webster, the DCI, and simply say to all the dedicated professionals here at NSA, it is my great pleasure to share with you this very special day.

I also want to salute the Congressman from this district—you can't miss him over there—Congressman McMillen standing here, who is a wonderful supporter of your work, too. Tom, we're glad you're here.

The admiral said this visit is a bit of a departure from the routine here at NSA. This isn't exactly the kind of place where you can pull off a surprise party. [*Laughter*] But I'm very pleased to be out here. In the past couple of months I've had the privilege of meeting, as they came home, with many members of Desert Storm—brave men and women who served over there, dedicating themselves to the cause of peace in the Persian Gulf.

Today, I wanted especially to come here to express my appreciation to you, the thousands of men and women, civilian and military, of the United States SIGINT system. From the time we took action to the moment the fighting stopped, the world witnessed a display of courage and competence that made every American proud. But what America and the world saw in Desert Storm was just the tip of the iceberg. Our success in the Gulf could, quite literally, never have happened without the dedication that's on display right here through all the days and all the nights of Desert Storm.

As our troops go home to friends and family, they do go home as heroes, and they've earned every parade and every pat on the back. They know and I know that

they owe a debt to you. That's why I really wanted to come out here today—to salute you, the unsung heroes of Desert Storm.

My association with NSA goes back many years. And over the years I've come to appreciate more and more the full value of SIGINT. As President and Commander in Chief, I can assure you, signals intelligence is a prime factor in the decisionmaking process by which we chart the course of this nation's foreign affairs.

Desert Storm was a team effort on many fronts—military, diplomatic, economic. NSA and the service cryptologic elements gave us the critical intelligence we had to have to operate effectively on every front. The information all of you provided enabled me and my key advisers to have a sound understanding of Saddam Hussein's capabilities and solid information about the situation on the ground.

It is the nature of your work to shun the spotlight. Where others step forward to the fanfare and public acclaim, your reward is simply quiet pride. And I am here today on behalf of the American people—the many millions who cannot know the contributions you make to their safety, security, and freedom every single day—to convey the thanks of a grateful nation.

Once again, my most sincere thanks to each and every one of you for a job well done. And may God bless the United States of America. Thank you all very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 10:25 a.m. outside the NSA building. In his opening remarks, he referred to Vice Adm. William O. Studeman, Director of the National Security Agency; William H. Webster, Director of Central Intelligence; Representative C. Thomas McMillen; and President Saddam Hussein of Iraq.

May 1 / Administration of George Bush, 1991

Letter to Congressional Leaders on Fast Track Authority Extension and the North American Free Trade Agreement

May 1, 1991

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Through the better part of this century, successive Congresses and Administrations—Republican and Democratic—have worked to open markets and expand American exports. This partnership has resulted in unparalleled growth in world trade and huge economic benefits for the United States. Opening foreign markets means economic growth and jobs for all Americans.

Historically, the fast track procedures established by the Congress have served us well. On March 1, I requested an extension of fast track so that we could continue to realize increased economic growth and the other benefits of expanded trade. The fast track in no way limits the ability of Congress to review any agreement negotiated, including the Uruguay Round or a North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA). If Congress is not satisfied, it retains the unqualified right to reject whatever is negotiated. But refusing to extend the fast track would end negotiations before they have even begun and relinquish a critical opportunity for future economic growth.

Initiatives to open markets will enhance the global competitiveness of the United States and create new opportunities for American workers, American exports, and American economic growth. The Uruguay Round offers a vital opportunity to eliminate barriers to our goods, investment, services, and ideas. A NAFTA offers an historic opportunity to bring together the energies and talents of three great nations, already bound by strong ties of family, business, and culture. Prime Minister Mulroney and President Salinas are both leaders of great vision. They believe, as do I, that a NAFTA would enhance the well-being of our peoples. They are ready to move forward with us in this unprecedented enterprise.

In seeking to expand our economic growth, I am committed to achieving a balance that recognizes the need to preserve the environment, protect worker safety, and facilitate adjustment. In your letter of

March 7, you conveyed a number of important Congressional concerns about free trade with Mexico. At my direction, Ambassador Hills and my Economic Policy Council have undertaken an intensive review of our NAFTA objectives and strategy to ensure thorough consideration of the economic, labor, and environmental issues raised by you and your colleagues. The Administration's response is presented in the attached report. Let me emphasize the following:

First, you have my personal commitment to close bipartisan cooperation in the negotiations and beyond. And you have my personal assurance that we will take the time necessary to conclude agreements in which both the Congress and the Administration can take pride.

Second, while economic studies show that a free trade agreement would create jobs and promote growth in the United States, I know there is concern about adjustment in some sectors. These concerns will be addressed through provisions in the NAFTA designed to ease the transition for import-sensitive industries. In addition, my Administration is committed to working with the Congress to ensure that there is adequate assistance and effective retraining for dislocated workers.

Third, based on my discussions with President Salinas, I am convinced that he is firmly committed to strengthened environmental protection, and that there is strong support for this objective among the Mexican people. Because economic growth can and should be supported by enhanced environmental protection, we will develop and implement an expanded program of environmental cooperation in parallel with the free trade talks.

Fourth, President Salinas has also made it clear to me that his objective in pursuing free trade is to better the lives of Mexican working people. Mexico has strong laws regulating labor standards and worker rights. Beyond what Mexico is already doing, we

will work through new initiatives to expand U.S.-Mexico labor cooperation.

Thus, our efforts toward economic integration will be complemented by expanded programs of cooperation on labor and the environment. The catalyst for these efforts is the promise of economic growth that a NAFTA can provide, and the key to these efforts is the extension of unencumbered fast track procedures.

There are great challenges ahead. The world is changing dramatically, as nations move toward democracy and free markets. The United States must continue to open new markets and lead in technological inno-

vation, confident that America can and will prevail in this new and emerging world. By working together, we can negotiate good trade agreements that assure a strong and healthy America as we prepare to meet the challenges of the next century.

Sincerely,

GEORGE BUSH

Note: Identical letters were sent to Lloyd Bentsen, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee; Richard A. Gephardt, House majority leader; and Dan Rostenkowski, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee.

Remarks and a Question-and-Answer Session at a Meeting of the Society of Business Editors and Writers

May 1, 1991

The President. Thank you, Jim. And let me say I'm very pleased to be here. And I was greeted out here by Sandy Duerr, the president. She seemed unfazed by her responsibilities of this awesome group. And I want you to know that we presidents must stick together—where is she? [Laughter] Randy Smith, and Susan Thomson.

No, but it is a pleasure, and I appreciate what Jim said there because financial reporting, financial news, is very important. It isn't always front-page. Look at D1 or E-something or other. But it is fundamental, and it's timely. And I'm very pleased that you invited me here.

I've been looking forward to finding a good forum to talk about an issue of importance to all Americans: economic growth in America. And this is a good one for just that, so that's what I want to do with you today.

At the outset, I am, of course, very pleased that two major banks today, following yesterday's action by the Fed, dropped the prime rate of interest by half a point, down to 8.5 percent. I think that's going to be very good for the economy of the United States of America.

While experts disagree about the length

and depth of the recession, we must commit ourselves to policies that will promote growth and prosperity into the next century. This administration's economic growth package, including our urgent request to extend Fast Track trade procedures, can do just that. It can set us on a path toward long-term, market-driven economic growth.

Our administration's growth package begins with control of Federal spending. You all know and I know how controversial last fall's budget agreement was, that bipartisan budget agreement. But what it did do with establishing these caps is to finally put the Federal Government on a pay-as-you-go diet. It cut the growth of Federal debt over the next 5 years by nearly \$500 billion. That extra capital—that extra capital can help generate new jobs.

To increase private savings and investment, we've proposed tax-free family savings accounts, penalty-free withdrawals from IRA's for the first-time buyers. We've proposed cutting the tax on long-term capital gains. That would reduce the Tax Code's bias in favor of debt, expand incentives to invest, give hope to the small guy, the little guy, the small entrepreneur with the big idea. Indeed, it would reinvigorate

the American dream.

We also want to redouble our efforts on the problem of excessive regulation. We all know the strangling effect that red tape and overregulation can have on businesses. Every time we write new laws, though, the laws require new regulations. Some of these regulations are needed, and frankly, some are not. We want to free our people from unnecessary regulations.

The Council on Competitiveness, chaired by the Vice President, reviews all major new government regulations to ensure that the regulatory benefits outweigh the burdens imposed on the economy. The Council will look carefully at everything from the new clean air regulations to ways of approving new biotechnology products. We should not deny the people the benefits that come from products that improve or even save lives.

I headed the Task Force on Regulatory Reform for President Reagan. And I recognize, having done that, that there are legitimate need for regulations. But I am worried about this, and I want to be sure—assure you, the financial writers of this country, that we are going to do everything that we can to have sensible handling of regulations. I don't like it when I see more and more pages in the Federal Register devoted to regulations. So, yes, we'll do what's right by spelling out regulations for the clean air bill or the new child-care bill, all of which are important, but I do not want to see us overregulate the people or the economy of this country.

We've also sent up to the Hill—some of you know this, I'm sure—a financial industry reform bill. This is a comprehensive package, and it will put our financial services system on a sound footing and modernize our outdated banking laws. We've proposed reforming the McFadden Act. This means letting financial institutions compete across State lines. Reforming Glass-Steagale—this would let banks offer a broader range of financial services to its customers and in the process, to compete more effectively in international markets. And then, reforming deposit insurance—return it to its original purpose, which was to protect the average depositor.

Next point, strengthening bank super-

vision, so that we might be able to intervene before banks fail. We've proposed a new way of regulating. It's simpler, and I think it will be more effective.

It's time we brought this banking system of ours into the 21st century so that our banks can fuel economic growth. But in order to do that, we need comprehensive reform, not just a quick and narrow fix. And I'm going to work very hard with the Congress to try to get our proposals passed.

These forward-looking proposals are only one part, then, of our vision for a strong and vibrant American economy. Our request to extend Fast Track procedures looks beyond our borders—right to the heart of the international market.

In recent years, trade has kept our economy growing. Export business accounted for 84 percent—84 percent—of our economic growth last year. That's nothing new. Merchandise exports have risen 73 percent in the last 4 years—more than twice the rate of import growth.

Recent, unparalleled growth in world trade has produced huge benefits for us. Our free trade agreement with Canada has opened up previously closed agricultural markets. I wanted to check my figures on the helicopter coming back from Maryland this morning. Just now, I called our Secretary of Agriculture, and he told me that our agricultural exports to Canada increased 35 percent over the last 2 years because of this agreement. And we expect the growth to intensify as the agreement takes full effect.

You go back and look at the legislative history—or the free trade agreement history, and you'll find many who were predicting a far gloomier outlook.

Our trade strategy is simple: We want to build on the success of the Canadian FTA. The United States will continue to lead the world toward a system of free trade and open markets. That system makes American genius available to the whole world—and give Americans access to the good ideas and good products from abroad. Trade means economic growth. Trade means jobs for all Americans.

That's why extension of our Fast Track procedures in these trade negotiations is absolutely critical. Fast Track lets us open up

new markets and new opportunities.

Fast Track really is another term for "good faith." It means that we will consult closely with the Congress. Congress has some constitutional responsibilities here. We have been and we will consult closely with Congress, and also the private sector during these trade talks. It means that we will not tinker with trade agreements worked out by our negotiators and their foreign counterparts.

It gives everyone a fair say in trade talks. It does not take away Congress' power to have the final say, to review these trade agreements. Congress will have its say. It will have a final vote on accepting or rejecting agreements as written, and it will conduct that vote within a reasonable period of time.

It gives the American people a fair say. We will take all the time necessary to address the issues that concern Americans. And there are some issues that concern Americans, and we have to have good answers for those questions, and I believe we do.

Fast Track lets us treat our foreign counterparts fairly. It promises that we will not attach amendments or make changes, since to do so could force negotiators to call off talks or start again from square one.

Our trading partners consider Fast Track an essential ingredient for successful trade talks. We've had Fast Track authority since 1974, and we will need it. And we need to keep it if we hope to pursue these vital trade agreements—the Uruguay round of the GATT talks, the North American free trade agreement, and of course, the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative. Without Fast Track, very candidly, we jeopardize those agreements. And we jeopardize trade. And we jeopardize American jobs.

Right now, we have the chance to look forward, to expand economic growth, to expand opportunity from the Yukon to the Yucatan. The North American free trade agreement with Canada, our largest trading partner, and Mexico, our third-largest trading partner, would create the largest, richest market in the entire world. Think about it—360 million consumers and \$6 trillion in annual output.

A unified North American market would

let each of our countries build on our strengths. It would provide more and better jobs for U.S. workers. It would stimulate price competition, lower consumer prices, improve product quality. The agreement would make necessities such as food and clothing more affordable and more available to our poorest citizens. It would raise productivity and produce a higher standard of living throughout the world. And the resulting economic integration will strengthen American businesses in the global marketplace.

Let me just try to illustrate the stakes that are involved in the Fast Track debate by discussing the Mexican component of the North American free trade agreement. Trade with Mexico has helped both our countries. Just 4 years ago, we had a \$4.9 billion trade deficit with Mexico. And since then, Mexico's President Carlos Salinas has slashed tariff rates. He came in determined to shake things up in Mexico and he's done a great job at that. He slashed the tariff rates. Our exports to Mexico have increased nearly 130 percent to \$28 billion, and our trade deficit has shrunk two-thirds to \$1.8 billion.

This export boom has created an estimated 264,000 new jobs in the United States. And each additional billion dollars in exports creates nearly 20,000 new jobs here in the United States. And meanwhile, the trade boom has offered new opportunities for Mexican workers. It's offered prosperity to those who before had lived in squalor.

Some people are concerned about these negotiations with Mexico. And just this morning—in the spirit of working closely with Congress, which I am determined to continue—we sent a detailed report to Chairman Lloyd Bentsen of the Senate Finance Committee; to Congressman Dan Rostenkowski, the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee; and to the majority leader, Richard Gephardt, who, incidentally, has just come back from Mexico. And I believe that this letter and our report responded to the concerns, the understandable concerns, that they have raised. I gave them my personal commitment to close bipartisan cooperation in the negotiations.

While economic studies show that a free

trade agreement would produce jobs in the United States as well as greater exports and output, I know that there's a concern—not just on Capitol Hill but in many of the labor halls around this country—about job loss. And our negotiators will address these concerns in provisions of the North American free trade agreement. We will ensure an adequate transition period for workers in import-sensitive industries. We will work with Congress to see that dislocated workers receive proper assistance and retraining. I believe we have the answers to the questions that are being raised by the labor unions and by some on Capitol Hill.

At the same time, it is worth noting that the agreement will create high-wage, high-skill manufacturing jobs in the machinery, computer, telecommunications, and electronic industries. As Mexico develops further, it will need even more of these high-tech goods and services. Those goods and services are more likely to come from the United States than from anyone else in the world.

And secondly, President Salinas and the Mexican people have no interest in allowing their country to become a pollution haven for U.S. companies. Because economic growth goes hand-in-hand with environmental protection, we will expand environmental cooperation programs parallel to the free trade talks. I can assure you, having dealt with him and talked to him quite recently in Houston, Texas, on this very problem, that President Salinas is deeply concerned about the problems facing the environment. He has already ordered shut down the major pollution refinery, the PEMEX refinery, in Mexico. And that is strong evidence of his good faith because he had to take on some very powerful people to make that happen.

I will share with you a story that maybe some of you heard me refer to before, but it made a real impact on me when we were talking about the environment. And he says that when the schoolchildren around Mexico City, where they have that high smog content—when the schoolchildren paint the sky, they don't show the stars. They paint it gray or black. And they can't see the stars. And he said, "My ambition is that these young children in Mexico will paint

in the stars." And I think that says, as emotionally as I could possibly say it, something about this man's commitment to doing something about the environment.

And so we are concerned, but we believe that the environmental cooperation programs that we have in mind and that we've discussed with him can satisfy anybody who's reasonable on this question.

And finally, President Salinas has also made it clear that this agreement will improve opportunities for Mexican working people. Mexico has strong laws regulating labor standards and workers' rights. Beyond those, we will also begin new initiatives to expand labor cooperation between our two countries.

None of these things will happen, though—none of this can happen if we cannot bargain in good faith. If the Fast Track procedures that we have employed for 17 years—Republican and Democrat administrations alike—suddenly are withdrawn or weakened, the United States must continue to open new markets, create new technologies, and seize new opportunities before us. I am confident, and so are the American people, that we can and will prevail in this exciting and challenging world. And I am confident that as we head into the next century—the next American century—a strong and healthy America will lead the way.

Thank you all very much for listening and having me over to this most prestigious forum. I'm delighted to have been here. Thank you all.

Moderator. Thank you, Mr. President. We understand you'll take a couple of questions.

The President. That's his understanding, not exactly mine, but go ahead. [*Laughter*]

Japanese Trade With Mexico

Q. As you know, the Japanese do a lot of low-cost manufacturing in Japanese assembly plants in the maquiladora system right now. Have the Japanese expressed any concerns that the U.S.-Mexico trade agreement might cut them off from Mexico and—

The President. I've talked trade with Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu, and it did not come up in our discussions. But whether

that's been represented to our trade negotiators, to Ambassador Hills, or others, I simply don't know the answer to your question. I'm sorry. They shouldn't be worried about it. I mean, there will be new factories, new markets, new products. I mean, I don't think they should worry about that.

Fast Track Authority Extension

Q. In addition to the concerns about the environment and displaced workers, a lot of small manufacturing companies in this country who are suppliers to big assemblers are concerned. What advice have you sought and obtained from such companies in devising your strategy for dealing with Congress towards the Fast Track approval?

The President. I don't know about individual companies, but our dealing with the trade organizations has gotten strong support from the small business groups—National Federation of Independent Businesses, and other groups as well. And so our dealings, at least the White House dealings, have mainly been with these organizations that represent the smaller businesses. But perhaps our trade negotiators themselves have been in touch with individuals. I just don't know. I know when we were in Mexico we met with some Mexican business people and American business people. Some of them were very large businesses, but there were some small businesses involved there, and we got their input. But whether there's a concerted effort to approach all these companies, I'd have to leave that to the Departments to give you the answer.

Mexico-U.S. Relations

Q. Mr. President, critics of the proposed free trade agreement with Mexico have cited their concerns over environment, labor laws, and possible job losses in this country—all of which you have addressed today and responded to. I think there may be an area that's sort of been given short shrift. Every year \$1 billion-worth of stolen cars, trucks, and airplanes are transported to Mexico. Yet Mexican officials are doing nothing to stop this illegal trafficking and may, in fact, be thwarting efforts to stop it. Don't you think it may be a little inconsistent for this country to further open its

borders with Mexico while such chronic and basic law enforcement problems exist and aren't being dealt with?

The President. No, I don't think so. I think that problems like this, problems of illegal drugs, that you could have mentioned and didn't, that are coming across the border that concern our citizens need to be solved. There's no question about it. But I think a more prosperous Mexico and a more prosperous border on the United States side would be one antidote—would be one thing that would be helpful.

But, look, we have got to enforce existing laws. We have got to do better in terms of interdiction. And I think we are. And one of the reasons we are doing better is that in this administration under President Salinas we are getting—I think most of our law enforcement people would tell you—superb cooperation.

Now, having lived in Texas, why, I know that it's not—we face some of the same problems along our border that Arizona does. And so I would say that they ought not to use the existing problems to hold up—problems of crime going across borders, or border brutality, or drugs coming in—to hold up an important trade agreement.

And if, indeed, this does benefit the people of Mexico, and if you then have a little higher standard of living along the Mexican side of the Mexican border, I would argue with my critics that this would be a sure-fire way to reduce illegal exit or crime or whatever.

That's the way I'd respond to it. But I don't want you to think from the answer that we are unconcerned about the violations of the law.

Last one. Here we go.

The Economy

Q. You have fought very hard to lower the interest rate as a way to stimulate the economy. Yet two million more people are unemployed this year than last year. And the construction industry is not doing any work at all. People can't borrow money because they're overextending from their small savings already. How can just dropping the interest rate get us out of a recess-

sion if—

The President. In the first place, I think we're going to be coming out of the recession, particularly with this drop in interest rates. So, I would argue with the people that disagree that we will. Most of the indicators—I think most of the economists, most of the blue-chip forecasters agree with what I've just said.

Secondly, I think dropping interest rates is the best way to stimulate economic growth and to create new jobs and new opportunity. Remind me what was the predicate again—that two million—

Q. The fact that two million more people are unemployed—we can't seem to stimulate the economy no matter what the industries are. And people are already too heavily in debt in this country.

The President. New jobs is the answer, isn't it, then, to those that don't have a job. And the way you get new jobs is you go for a growth agenda like I tried to answer here today. And we will come out of this recession, which isn't, fortunately, as deep as some in the past, and when we do come out of it you're going to see growth. And growth is going to create new jobs. And that two million or whatever the figure is will decline. I'm absolutely convinced of it. That's what's happened in every other recession.

And so the unemployment figures—anytime it's—my view is—they always ask me, what's acceptable unemployment? For the guy who doesn't have a job, nothing. No percentage is acceptable. I will say, historically, the unemployment figures have been a lot worse in this country. And when the recessions that they were part of ended, people went back to work in large numbers.

So, I think the best answer for hope for the people that are unemployed lies in economic growth, new opportunities.

Q. When do you predict the end of the recession?

The President. I can't give you an exact time. But would you settle for a general "sooner rather than later"? [*Laughter*] Because it's going to—wait until you see the effect of these rates. I mean, I don't really know the answer to your question. And if I did, I wouldn't tell you because the last thing a President needs to be doing is predicting interest rate levels or levels of where the stock market ought to be, or something of this—I just couldn't get into it. But I do—I believe, as do most of the forecasters, that the recession will not be a long and deep recession. And I think I'd go with the average of the blue-chip forecasters who seem to indicate that we'll be out of it fairly soon. But I've got to stop short of a definitive date.

Thank you all very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 12:07 p.m. in the Ballroom at the Washington Marriott Hotel. In his remarks, he referred to Jim Kennedy, Sandy Duerr, Randy Smith, and Susan Thomas, secretary, president, vice president, and former president of the Society of Business Editors and Writers; Vice President Dan Quayle, Chairman of the Council on Competitiveness; Secretary of Agriculture Edward Madigan; President Carlos Salinas de Gortari of Mexico; Senator Lloyd Bentsen; Representatives Dan Rostenkowski and Richard A. Gephardt; Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu of Japan; and U.S. Trade Representative Carla A. Hills.

Remarks at a White House Briefing on Fast Track Authority Extension

May 1, 1991

The President. Thank you all very much. Please be seated. A thousand apologies for keeping you all waiting, but you had the most knowledgeable Fast Track authority

in the country doing the heavy lifting here. Carla, thank you.

But first, thank you all for coming here. I know I've talked to some of you in this

room about my favorite subject these days, but I want to just hit it again, and to those I haven't visited with, just urge you to help us if you possibly can. This Fast Track authority question is absolutely fundamental to our major foreign policy objectives.

And we can't look at it narrowly. We've got to look at in terms of the big foreign policy picture. And I'm not talking just about the importance of getting an agreement with Europe; I'm talking about our friends to the south, about the potential that lies in a democratic South America. And I'm not talking there just Mexico and beyond.

And so, we have here a subject I want to talk about in a little more detail, but I want to put it into that broad foreign policy context. It is in the vital national interest of the United States that we get this Fast Track authority, not just to hammer out a successful conclusion to the GATT round but to get this free trade agreement with Mexico, which will show that we are not discriminating by simply looking one direction, that we recognize the potential of our neighbors to the south who are our friends, and that we want to support the change that is so exciting that's taking place to our south.

So, as you know, and maybe Carla—did you talk about the letters today? Well, I've sent up to the Congress our views on these opportunities that are offered. And maybe you've gotten the details of the response to Lloyd Bentsen, Dan Rostenkowski, and Dick Gephardt to very important letters that we got from them. And they have a constitutional responsibility. They are entitled to our full cooperation and consultation. And I think we've responded, thanks to Carla's leadership, in a very forthcoming way to understandable concerns.

There were two points that our response to the Congress made crystal clear. One is that we've got to seize the opportunities that are afforded by this North American free trade agreement because it's in our interest—the point I made to you. And then the second one is that we are determined—and this is the one of vital importance to Members of Congress and to many in this room—that we're determined to work with Mexico to address the labor and environ-

mental issues that are of common concern.

We also, in these undertakings, make a commitment to negotiate an agreement with all the transition and adjustment provisions necessary to avoid disruptions at home. I would not be pressing this if I felt that this was going to be detrimental to the Americans that needs jobs, or Americans that have jobs. And our response also demonstrates how and why economic growth and enhanced cooperation between our governments—made possible by this North American free trade agreement—help dramatically improve labor conditions and also environmental protection.

I'm sure it won't work the way our critics say. In other words, they say it's going to be bad for American jobs, more people thrown out of work. And they say, bad for the environment. And I don't agree with either of them. In fact, I think we've got very good answers on the opposite sides of those two allegations.

The central issue in the Fast Track debate is whether we're going to remain a leader in opening markets and in expanding trade. Everyone in this room knows that exports are absolutely essential, that they're more vital than ever to our own economic growth. And, look, the stakes are high. Nobody's hiding that fact. There are high stakes in this. And with Fast Track we can complete that Uruguay round.

We've gone through like a roller coaster—ups and downs—as Carla's tried to hammer out an agreement in the GATT that would be good for all of us. And it's been difficult. But I am convinced that we can complete that Uruguay round and also this North American free trade agreement—NAFTA—and lay the bases for our continued competitive success in world markets. And it will carry us well into the next century, in my view. And without Fast Track we're going to lose our ability to achieve these ambitious and important goals. I don't believe protection or isolation or quasi-isolation can do anything other than diminish the growth that is essential in this country, essential to the well-being of all American families.

And I might say today, I was very pleased to see those interest rates come down a little, speaking of growth and getting this

economy going.

In the response that Carla helped fashion and that we sent up today, I've given Congress a personal commitment to close the—to have the best possible cooperation—best possible cooperation and consultation in the NAFTA, in the Uruguay round, and beyond. And beyond, I'm talking about the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative.

I'm giving my assurance that we take the time necessary to conclude agreements in which the Congress, the administration, the private sector, indeed, all Americans can take pride. There's a timeliness here in getting this Fast Track approved. But the very fact that we're rushing and trying and driving to get that done by dates certain does not mean that we have to rush in thereafter to some bad agreement. We're not going to do it. We could have made a bad agreement long ago.

One night I asked the telephone operators here, I said, "Would you please get Ambassador Hills?" It was about 5 or 6 in the evening. But they're so efficient, you know. And the phone answered, "Helloo"—sound asleep. I'd gotten her—it's 3 in the morning in some foreign country—[laughter]—and back in those days, hammering out, hammering, working hard, trying to eliminate these difficulties. We could have had a bad agreement a long time ago. And she just kept saying no, and had this tough role of moving this thing forward correctly.

So, don't confuse the speed and the urgency of getting this Fast Track authority with the fact that that would lead us to hastily make a bad deal. We're not going to do it. And Carla knows the Congress well, and I know the Congress well, and they are entitled to have us bring back an agreement that we can wholly, enthusiastically endorse. And that's exactly the kind of agreement that I believe we can get.

So, again, I will end where I began: We need your help. And I am fully involved in this. Carla, obviously, is fully involved in it. Our whole Cabinet is energized. We're talking to as many groups as we can. I've been to Texas and to California to visit mainly with Mexican-Americans, but Hispanic groups. There's a lot at stake in this point. And it's something I feel strongly

about in my heart. I don't want anybody to be able to allege that we're using different standards here in setting out agreements—one for the north, one for the south. We're not going to do that. We're not going to do it because it isn't right. And we're going to approach Mexico as the trusted friend and partner that they are. And if there's anybody that deserves this kind of consideration, it is President Salinas in Mexico, who has already made some dramatic changes in that society and in that economy and in his approach to the environment and in his support on the questions of law and order. And he is entitled to a fair shake on all of this, and I am determined that he get it. So, we're going to go forward as best we can.

Did you tell them about Salinas' commitment to the environment?

Ambassador Hills. Not your story—

The President. Well, the story is really beautiful because what it is—and it really touched me as a grandfather of thousands. [Laughter] But I know some of you will be as moved by it as I was. I mean, this man is committed. He has shut down the largest polluting refinery in Mexico over the—and had to fight to do this, had to fight special interests to get this done. And he did it because of the commitment to the environment.

But the story that he tells is about how the children in Mexico, particularly Mexico City, when they paint a picture of the sky at night, it's gray or black. And he said, "I want these children to paint the sky with stars in it." And he is determined that they do, that you don't have a 6-year-old in the first grade who never sees the stars because of the environmental pollution. And it's a commitment. I mean, that's an emotional portrayal of his commitment that he has subsequently demonstrated in many, many ways.

So, I've got to convince the Members of Congress on these questions of labor, questions of the environment. We've got to explain that Mexico's economic success—it isn't a threat to us, it's an opportunity. It's an enormous opportunity. I just got a question over there about the—questions on the border. I'm from Texas, and I know some of the border problems and I know, in the

past, how we kind of fenced with each other about these border problems that exist, whether it's people that come here illegally or whether it's the drug question.

But I can tell you from the bottom of my heart that we're getting superb cooperation. That isn't to say we don't have a ways to go. But we want to work with these people in that way. They're our friends. They're our future, in a sense, because we have an enormous potential market there and on below. And we're committed to the democracy that is sweeping most of South America.

So, I get very intense on this question because I really believe it is in our interest. And as people struggle to improve their societies, we ought to be in there helping. And it will help Mexico, but it will also help the United States.

So, on these technical questions that are of understandable concern to the labor unions or to the environmentalists, we un-

derstand their concerns, and Carla has done a superb job of answering those concerns.

Again, we need you. This is a team effort. It is not going to get done by the most able Trade Representative we have, by the President, by any individual member of the Cabinet. We've got to get this done by people like yourselves weighing in where you can with these Members of Congress. And I pledge to you that I will go the extra mile because I am absolutely certain it is in the best interest of this country we all love so much.

Thank you very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 2:49 p.m. in Room 450 of the Old Executive Office Building. In his remarks, he referred to U.S. Trade Representative Carla A. Hills, Senator Lloyd Bentsen, Representatives Richard A. Gephardt and Dan Rostenkowski, and President Carlos Salinas de Gortari of Mexico.

Remarks to Agriculture Groups and an Exchange With Reporters

May 2, 1991

The President. Well, let me just say first, welcome to the White House. I want to take this opportunity with the Secretary here and leaders in American agriculture—and I use that term advisedly—here in the White House to publicly acknowledge the very positive response that we've received from key Members of the House and Senate on this legislation, this Fast Track question. I am confident that the growing support for Fast Track is evidence of a fundamental confidence, a confidence in our country that we can compete vigorously in the global economy.

And I want to take this opportunity to say we're approaching this in a nonpartisan manner. I am grateful to Senator Bentsen, the chairman of the Finance Committee, Congressman Rostenkowski, the head of the Ways and Means Committee, for their support and for their positive reception to our Fast Track action plan.

I also want to single out the majority lead-

er—I'm not trying to position him on this, but he went all the way down to Mexico in a spirit of honest inquiry to meet with President Salinas. We are trying to respond to the questions that he has appropriately raised, and he's committed to carefully review our plan, and I think that's good. I think that's the proper spirit and approach to this matter, and we are going to work very, very hard to expand markets, not just for agriculture but for the working men and women all across this country.

So, that was what I wanted to say. And now I want to hear from you all in just a minute after we are left alone. [*Laughter*]

Fast Track Legislation

Q. Are you going to win on the Fast Track vote?

The President. Yes, we're going to win. But we're not overconfident; we're not bragging about it. But we're going to work very, very hard. But we are in this to win.

It is vital to the United States, to the working people in this country. And it is also vital to our foreign policy objectives around the world, not simply in this hemisphere. It is fundamentally at stake—but also in Europe and Japan and everywhere else.

Middle East Peace Talks

Q. Are you going to send Secretary Baker back to the Middle East, Mr. President?

The President. Well, he's traveling a lot. [Laughter] I'll be talking to him this evening, but I don't have any—and there's no immediate plans, but that could change—

Q. Is there any merit—

The President. —that could change any minute. I am not pessimistic. I am determined that we are going to be the catalyst in that troubled corner of the world for peace. Problems there have been going on for years. But I had a long talk with the Secretary yesterday upon his return, and I'm not pessimistic. I realize there's some strong, big obstacles—put it that way. But I think everybody would agree that that area of the world is long overdue to have peace for it.

Thank you for—

Q. Is the window of opportunity closing up, you think?

The President. What's that?

Q. Is the window of opportunity closing up?

The President. Well, I don't think it's closing, but with this respect and credibility that we properly have in that part of the world, I think we're better positioned than we have been anytime in the last years to be this catalyst for peace. But I don't feel that time is running out in that sense, that we won't have any time after a week, or 2 weeks, or 3 weeks, or something of that nature. But one of the reasons Jim traveled as extensively—he did is to take the opportunity, based on the support we had in Israel and in these Arab countries, to try to bring them together.

Q. Well, what has happened? I mean, why the stalemate now?

The President. Because it's gone on for many, many years, Helen [Helen Thomas, United Press International]. And you don't solve a problem of this complexity over-

night.

Q. No, but it seems to have been—

The President. But it's going—he's making some progress, and I wish I could share with you what it is. But when you're dealing in negotiations that are this sensitive, there are some things that are better kept on a quiet track. I'm just hopeful that we can build on the progress that's already been made.

Q. Well, does that mean bringing Jordan into contact with the Israelis—ready to meet—

The President. Well, we'll have to stay tuned to get the answer to that one. But, obviously, we want people talking to each other.

Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Powell

Q. Are you reading any books lately?

Q. Did Colin Powell disagree over the policy on the Gulf, that he was for containment and you were for action?

The President. How could we have disagreement when you see such a superb military operation—absolutely—it's just we were—here's my view on all this fascination with—what they're asking about is a new book that's trying to say who's up, who's down, who won, who didn't. [Laughter] For those who are not from Washington, let me tell you, we feed endlessly like piranha fish—[laughter]—this kind of information. And it's just—you know.

But as far as Colin Powell goes, he owes the Commander in Chief his advice. When the Commander in Chief makes a decision, he salutes and marches to the order of the Commander in Chief. If there's anybody that has the integrity and the honor to tell a President what he feels, it's Colin Powell. And if there's anybody that is disciplined enough, and enough of a leader to instill confidence in his troops, it's Colin Powell. So, it went very, very well. And the book that they're asking about has some things in it that are true, I'm sure, but I guess the only things that I've seen in it—called to my attention are those that aren't. So, I, in fairness, ought to read it, which I don't plan to do right away because I'm very busy. [Laughter]

But does that answer it, Charles [Charles Bierbauer, Cable News Network]?

Q. Well, not necessarily. If you say—

The President. Well, what have you got going? As you can see, these people are fascinated. I want to talk to them about Fast Track in agriculture—[laughter]—and you want to talk about a book that neither of us have read. [Laughter]

Q. If, as you say, he owes you advice, was his advice to continue with containment, whereas your decision was—

The President. Let history record that. I'm one that doesn't believe in trying to point out differences. The advice I get—if an adviser of mine, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of State thought that every time they gave advice it was going to be advertised, I wouldn't get any advice.

People don't want to do that. And these people dealt frankly. And, of course, you're going to have some that think one thing is going to work. But nobody could have been more supportive, and nobody could have done his job better in every way than Colin Powell—whether it's giving advice to the President or whether it was saluting and marching to the orders of the President when we decided to go to war. And so—

Q. And that was—the decision was yours alone, then, wasn't it?

The President. Any decision of that nature is the decision of the President of the United States. Absolutely. And Colin couldn't have given me more sound advice along the way, and couldn't have been a better team player, and couldn't have been a more sterling military commander. And it was just a superb effort. And these little kind of nit-picking analysis after the fact—the American people will look at it, they'll be interested, but they're going to rejoice

in a clear victory, and they deserve to.

Thank you so much for your—[laughter].

Q. Did he call you up today to ask you—

The President. No, but I called him up today.

Q. And what happened?

The President. And I said, "If you have any angst, forget about it." [Laughter] And he said, "I don't." He said, "I have none at all." And that's typical of him. He's a generous and superb commander, and a great Chairman of the Joint Chiefs. And nobody's going to drive a wedge between him and me. I don't care what kind of book they've got, how many unnamed sources they have, how many quotes they put in the mouth of somebody when they weren't there. They are not going to divide us on this.

Q. How about Schwarzkopf?

The President. Never mind. [Laughter] Get out of here. [Laughter] You're history, Helen. Out of here. [Laughter] You talk about making command decisions? Out. [Laughter]

Note: The President spoke at 1:20 p.m. in the Roosevelt Room at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Secretary of Agriculture Edward R. Madigan; Senator Lloyd Bentsen; Representative Dan Rostenkowski; Representative Richard A. Gephardt, House majority leader; President Carlos Salinas de Gortari of Mexico; Secretary of State James A. Baker III; Gen. Colin L. Powell, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, who was a subject of Bob Woodward's book "The Commanders"; and Gen. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, commander of the U.S. forces in the Persian Gulf. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

May 2 / Administration of George Bush, 1991

Nomination of Sally G. Cowl To Be United States Ambassador to Trinidad and Tobago

May 2, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate Sally G. Cowl, of Massachusetts, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. She would succeed Charles A. Gargano.

Currently Ms. Cowl serves as the Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs in Washington, DC. Prior to this Ms. Cowl served as Minister Counselor for Public Affairs at the U.S. Embassy in Mexico, 1985–1989, and as Deputy

Counselor for Political and Security Affairs at the U.S. Mission to the United Nations, 1983–1985. In addition Ms. Cowl served in overseas assignments including: Tel Aviv, Israel; Bogota, Colombia; and New Dehli, India. Ms. Cowl is a member of the Senior Foreign Service.

Ms. Cowl graduated from De Pauw University (B.A., 1966) and George Washington University (M.P.A., 1969). She was born August 24, 1944, in Oak Park, IL. Ms. Cowl is married, has three stepchildren, and resides in Washington, DC.

Exchange With Reporters on Reports of a 1980 Hostage Agreement

May 3, 1991

Q. Mr. President, would you object to an investigation of the October supplies—

The President. I don't take any questions.

Q. Were you ever in Paris in 1980, sir?

The President. Was I ever in Paris in 1980? Definitely, definitely no!

Q. Did you ever meet with any Iranians?

The President. That's all I'm going to tell you. That's all. Please print it. And let's try to stop this rumor-mongering that's going on. Stop repeating rumors over and over again.

Q. How about Casey and everybody else?

Q. Nothing to it, then, sir, eh?

Q. You mean that nobody in the Reagan campaign went to Paris to meet any Iranian official?

Note: The exchange began at 9:48 a.m. in the Oval Office at the White House, prior to President Bush's meeting with President Carlos Andres Perez of Venezuela. Questions referred to reports of an effort by the Reagan-Bush campaign to keep Iran from freeing 52 American hostages just before the 1980 election. William J. Casey was President Reagan's campaign chairman. A tape was not available for verification of the content of this exchange.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on President Bush's Meeting With President Carlos Andres Perez of Venezuela

May 3, 1991

The President met today with Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez, who is on a private visit to the U.S. The two leaders discussed the peace process in El Salvador, expressing their satisfaction over the agree-

ment reached last weekend by the Government of El Salvador and the guerrillas. The President praised President Perez' efforts on behalf of peace in El Salvador.

They also discussed Nicaragua, with both

leaders indicating their willingness to help Nicaragua clear its arrears with the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank as soon as possible. The United States is prepared to make a substantial contribution to this effort, and so is Venezuela. Spain, Mexico, and other countries are also offering very generous contributions. We hope that with this assistance, Nicaragua will be able to move forward with its economic reform program.

Both Presidents reaffirmed their strong commitment to democracy and pluralism in Haiti. On Suriname, the President and President Perez also set forth their strong support for civilian democratic rule; both agree that the May 25 elections will be a fundamental test of the Surinamese military's willingness to permit a genuine demo-

cratic process.

Finally, the two Presidents discussed international oil issues. President Perez briefed the President on a proposal for a multilateral consumer-producer dialog. The President reaffirmed the U.S. commitment to strengthened bilateral energy cooperation and consultations, including our excellent consultations with Venezuela. He reaffirmed the U.S. position that price, production levels, and related issues should be determined by market mechanisms, not by multilateral negotiations.

Following their meeting, President Perez left for Houston, TX, Tulsa, OK, and Palo Alto, CA. He will be honored at the graduation ceremony of the University of Tulsa on Saturday.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on Disaster Assistance to Bangladesh

May 3, 1991

The President has sent a message to Prime Minister Zia of Bangladesh expressing his condolences and those of the American people on the horrible devastation caused by the recent cyclone. Our hearts go out in particular to the families of the numerous victims of this terrible tragedy.

We also have assured the government of Bangladesh that the United States stands ready to assist in the tasks of relief and reconstruction. The U.S. Government already has provided \$2.1 million in disaster assistance for medical supplies, water purification tablets, and funds to support the pro-

cedure and distribution of other high priority relief items by nongovernment agencies.

We are looking into other means to help Bangladesh obtain its highest priority needs for clean water, dry food, helicopter transport, clothing, and temporary shelter.

We will be providing additional U.S. Government assistance and we call upon individual Americans and indeed all members of the international community to be as generous in providing aid and comfort to the people of this disaster-stricken nation.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on the Establishment of the George Bush Presidential Library in College Station, Texas

May 3, 1991

Pursuant to the provisions of the Presidential Libraries Act of 1955, the President has accepted a proposal that a library to house the official records of his Administra-

tion be constructed at Texas A&M University. This decision follows an extensive review of the various library proposals by the Archivist of the United States, Don W. Wilson.

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The library will be constructed on the campus of Texas A&M University at College Station, Texas. It will be financed through

non-Federal funds, and will be administered upon completion by the National Archives and Records Administration.

Letter to Congressional Leaders Reporting on the Cyprus Conflict

May 3, 1991

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. Chairman:)

In accordance with Public Law 95-384 (92 Stat. 739; 22 U.S.C. 2373(c)), I am submitting to you this report on progress toward a negotiated settlement of the Cyprus question. This report covers the period from January through March 1991.

This was a period characterized by developments that hold promise for reopening negotiations, under the aegis of the United Nations Secretary General, for further work on a draft outline for a final settlement. As I reported on January 30, the Secretary General's Special Representative in Cyprus, Ambassador Oscar Camilion, and his Director for Cyprus in New York, Mr. Gustave Feissel, had for several months been meeting with leaders of the two communities to explore elements of the outline on which they might agree.

In support of this process, Mr. Feissel held during January and February a series of discussions with a representative of the Turkish Government. After concluding these discussions, Mr. Feissel traveled to Cyprus during the first week of March where he joined Ambassador Camilion for separate meetings with President Vassiliou and Mr. Denktash.

On March 27 the Secretary General reported orally to the members of the Security Council on the status of his good offices mission on Cyprus. His assessment included the main issues that require further clarification. The Secretary General noted that "current conditions are favorable. Progress is within reach if all concerned are willing to seize the moment and make their contribution." He called for a continuation of the discussions of the last few months in order to resolve outstanding issues, and said that once this was accomplished, it would then be possible to complete the draft out-

line and invite the two leaders to meet with him again.

On March 28 the President of the Security Council issued a statement in response to the Secretary General's oral report. The statement renewed the full support of the members of the Security Council for the Secretary General's efforts, and encouraged him to continue those efforts. It also urged "all concerned to act in a manner consistent with resolution 649 (1990), to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General and to continue the discussions that have taken place over the past few months in order to resolve without delay the outstanding issues."

On the island, other developments contributed to a more positive environment between the two communities. First, on February 12, several Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot political leaders met jointly for the first time in almost a year at the Ledra Palace Hotel in the buffer zone. On March 18 several Greek Cypriot political leaders crossed the buffer zone to north Nicosia to attend an anniversary reception for a Turkish Cypriot opposition political party. Additional intercommunal contacts among political party delegations followed.

Second, on March 21 the Minister of Defense of the Government of Cyprus, Mr. Andreas Aloneftis, announced that his government's defense fund expenditures for 1991 were to be cut in half. This is a welcome development.

With respect to U.S. involvement in the Cyprus issue, I am pleased to report that Secretary of State James Baker met on March 1 with Foreign Minister George Iacovou of the Republic of Cyprus for a thorough discussion of prospects for movement on the Cyprus issue. Foreign Minister Iacovou also met with my Assistant for National Security Affairs, Brent Scowcroft, Assistant

Secretary of State Raymond Seitz, and my Special Cyprus Coordinator, Ambassador Nelson Ledsky.

In mid-February Foreign Minister Alptemocin visited Washington to continue a dialogue on Cyprus that he and Secretary Baker had established through an exchange of letters in January. He had meetings with Secretary Baker and me. On March 15, during his trip to Ankara, Secretary Baker discussed the Cyprus question with Turkish President Ozal and Foreign Minister Alptemocin.

On March 23 I discussed the Cyprus issue with President Ozal during his visit to Camp David. At that time Secretary Baker also continued his discussions with the Turkish President. In all of these discussions Secretary Baker and I have had as our firm

objective the facilitation of the U.N. Secretary General's good offices mission.

I believe these developments provide hope that we are on the right path to completing a draft outline. I note with pleasure the cautious optimism of the Secretary General that, with the help of the leaders of the two Cypriot communities, the task can be completed within the next few months. The United States will continue to do all it can to facilitate this process.

Sincerely,

GEORGE BUSH

Note: Identical letters were sent to Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Claiborne Pell, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Remarks to Cochran Gardens Community Members in St. Louis, Missouri May 3, 1991

Thank you, Governor, and thank all of you. Bertha was telling me you've been out there in the rain for 2 hours. That's beyond the call of duty, as we say over there—as General Schwarzkopf would say. But let me just say how pleased I am to be here. Bertha asked about Barbara Bush, and I wish she was with me today; she wishes she were here, too. But she's doing an awful lot to help kids learn to read. And I hope all of you kids here today will take a lesson on that and do your level-best in reading and in studying.

Bertha was telling me about the wonderful spirit here. And I wish I'd heard the drum and bugle corps in action. Maybe we'll get to hear them when we finish here. But we congratulate all of you over there.

Let me salute our two Senators, Senator Bond and Senator Danforth. And of course, I'm delighted to have with me here today a man who has been here before, who lives this ideal of home ownership, tenant management, and that's Jack Kemp, our Secretary of HUD. What a job he's doing.

On the way over here, we passed an ex-

traordinary place, that new children's playground. And where once was called Little Nam, a war zone of drugs and decay, you've created a field of dreams. And where dope dealers once roamed, children now can be children. And they can learn, and they can laugh, and they can play. And you deserve great credit for giving these kids hope.

You know, people who have never seen housing development don't understand how significant a small playground can be. But this playground is just one of your many achievements. You've shown an entire nation what great things people accomplish when they get an opportunity to take control of their own communities, when men and women seize their homes and streets from drug dealers, when we empower people and not the bureaucracy.

What a contrast to the dismal legacy of projects like Pruitt-Igoe. Think of how Pruitt-Igoe suffocated this community, attracted crime and sheltered drugs and shattered hope. To me—to many of us here—that vacant tract symbolizes the failure of

the past.

And today, more and more Americans know that the solutions of the 1960's can't meet the challenges of the nineties, that a system that puts government bureaucracy in charge of everything leaves no room for individual dignity—the dignity that Bertha's fighting for, that all of you believe in—a system that warehouses people, strips them of their humanity. I'm here to say, if the system's not helping build a better life, then we must change the system.

Last November I signed the National Affordable Housing Act, the most radical departure in Federal housing policy in two decades. And I want to thank Kit Bond, Senator Bond, who serves on the Senate Banking Committee, who worked hard with Secretary Kemp to get that act through the Congress. Its core is HOPE—you see the sign right there: Homeownership and Opportunity for People Everywhere. HOPE moves policy in a new direction. It lets public housing residents like you manage your property and eventually own your property.

Although I'm proud that under our administration the number of residents groups training to become resident managers has leaped from 13 to 100, we've got to do more. Today—now, listen to these numbers—three million people live in public housing. Yet barely 9,000 units—barely 9,000—are managed by their residents. I call on Congress to give us full funding—\$855 million in fiscal '92. We don't just want a piece of the program; we want the whole darn thing: one million new low- and moderate-income homeowners by the end of 1992.

I also would like to announce two new initiatives today, initiatives that honor people's dignity and ability. The first is the Enterprise Zone and Jobs-Creation Act of 1991, which I'm proud to say will be introduced in Congress next week by our own Senator John Danforth and by Senator Joe Lieberman. This act would plant the seeds for a real urban revival. It designates up to 50 enterprise zones over a 4-year period, one of which could very well end up right here in St. Louis.

Now, you all understand the concept beside enterprise zones: They convert poor neighborhoods into centers of work, centers

of opportunity, and they ensure that the most successful entrepreneur in a neighborhood—ensure that that entrepreneur will not be a crack dealer. It will be that a man or woman who starts a business, demonstrates the value of hard work, offers jobs to local residents.

You also know that you can't start up a business without money. This bill also eliminates capital gains taxes on the development in the zone. It tells potential investors: Put your money right here; put the jobs right here. And that's where I need your help.

It also gives these enterprise zones priority as a free-trade area status. That would let businesses in the zone import materials duty-free if the products are sold abroad. Our Tax Code ought to promote growth. It ought to promote investment and entrepreneurship and opportunity throughout the land. And that's why I have tried repeatedly to get the Congress to cut the capital gains tax. That tax is a tax on the American dream. It is a tax on growth. And we ought to get rid of it so you can have more jobs and opportunity right here in this very area.

You know, the Enterprise and Jobs-Creation Act of '91 makes it possible to turn communities that were once riddled with despair and isolation into neighborhoods that are greenlined for growth and jobs and opportunity. And in that spirit, I'm proud to announce a second initiative: the Community Opportunity Act of 1991, which we will transmit to Congress today. This legislation rejects the idea that Washington knows best. It challenges localities like yours to develop "community opportunity systems." And these would enable poor citizens to tailor Federal programs to meet their actual needs. The bill also lets Federal officials set aside regulations that might otherwise prevent citizens from devising programs that work.

This act shifts power from the heavy hand of the state to the dedicated hands of the people. I have enough confidence in the American people to believe that they will create new hope and opportunity, that they will devise new and effective solutions

if they are just given a chance. You don't want a crutch. You want a ladder, a ladder of opportunity to a better future. And that is what we are determined to provide.

Most Members of Congress, you know, say they want to revive our cities. And now we can test them. We can put them to the test. I call on the Congress to support our HOPE program fully. I call on the Congress to pass the Enterprise Zone and Jobs-Creation Act of 1991. And I call on the Congress to enact the Community Opportunity Act of 1991 right now.

Bertha, Bertha Gilkey—I've got this quote of hers: "We don't want to be taken care of; we want to take care of ourselves." That is, to be treated like human beings, not numbers in a housing project.

And people all across this country said: Yes, we want dignity, we want independence, we want responsibility, and we want to own our own homes, and we want to control our destinies. And I would say to the Congress: Congress, you ought to start thinking anew. Give the people a chance now, and pass this new legislation, and don't go back to the old answers that have failed the people of St. Louis year in and year out. It's time to think anew. So, I am con-

vinced that together we can build upon your success. We can offer new opportunity, new optimism, new hope to people condemned to daily bleakness and hardship.

So, please join me. You do have some power in your hands. Get ahold of your Congressman; convince him to think anew and give these new ideas a chance. Because Bertha is right: homeownership builds dignity. Homeownership offers people a real bite of the apple, a chance for the great American dream to come to everybody.

Thank you all, and God bless you, and may God bless our great country, the United States of America. Thank you very much.

Note: The President spoke at 12:40 p.m. in the Cochran Gardens Community Center. In his remarks, he referred to Gov. John D. Ashcroft of Missouri; Bertha Gilkey, president of the National Tenant Union and chairperson of the Cochran Gardens Tenant Management Corp.; Gen. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, commander of the U.S. forces in the Persian Gulf; Senators Christopher S. Bond, John C. Danforth, and Joseph I. Lieberman; and Secretary of Housing and Urban Development Jack Kemp.

Message on the Observance of Cinco de Mayo

May 3, 1991

I am delighted to send warm greetings to all those celebrating Cinco de Mayo.

As you recall the events of the Battle of Puebla, it is fitting that you pay tribute to the brave individuals whose tenacious love of freedom helped to secure independence for Mexico. Through your parades, festivals, dances, and speeches, you not only celebrate their victory but also ensure that every generation continues to learn about Mexico's perseverance on the long road to freedom.

Today, the United States and Mexico are determined to follow a path that will promote greater opportunity and prosperity for our two peoples.

As we celebrate Cinco de Mayo, we reaffirm our friendship and our commitment to the successful conclusion of the North American Free Trade Agreement. By working together to remove barriers to trade and investment, we can promote growth and prosperity for our countries and throughout this hemisphere.

Barbara joins me in sending our best wishes for your celebration.

GEORGE BUSH

Exchange With Reporters Aboard Air Force One May 4, 1991

The President. I really have nothing to say in addition to what I said yesterday, but I just want to welcome you on this beautiful—what a day out there. Fantastic. It is so beautiful. We're going off to this graduation there, the first graduation speech of the year out here at the University of Michigan, where they're really expecting, I think, a large number of people.

Commencement Address

Q. What are you going to talk about?

The President. Just general—kind of theory—life its own self, as my friend Dan Jenkins would say. Try to stay awake, Lori [Lori Santos, United Press International]. "Life Its Own Self." [Laughter] Did you ever read, you know, his book?

But everything's rather calm. You were going to ask about the graduation?

U.S. Military Bases in the Philippines

Q. No, I was going to ask: Is the United States going to be forced to leave its bases in the Philippines?

The President. Well, I don't think so, but we're having negotiations still going on, but it's still no deal. And we've made clear the limits beyond which we are certainly not prepared to go. I think the Philippine leaders understand that. But this isn't any *carte blanche* operation. This isn't any blank check. And we've gotten a very strong negotiator in Rich Armitage there, who has made clear to the Philippine leaders what the United States position is. But it's too early to say. They go up and down in these negotiations.

Q. Are you willing to walk away from the Philippines?

The President. We've told them that there are certain—a point beyond which we cannot go. But it's a very important facility there. I think the polls in the Philippines show strong support from the people, but there are some political leaders who are of a different persuasion. But it'll work out; I'm not too troubled by it. There are a lot of other problems out there.

Administration Travel Policy

Q. Is Governor Sununu with us today?

The President. He's down giving a graduation speech today.

Q. Where?

The President. I think it's in Florida.

Q. How did he get there? [Laughter]

The President. Ask him. He's following instructions, as I've said. But this would be considered clearly an official trip, any time you go out like this.

Q. Is that review about over?

The President. Yes, it's getting close.

Q. Up on your desk?

The President. No, but we're very close to coming out with these changes that I've said would be forthcoming.

Alaska Oilspill Reparations

Q. What did you think about the collapse of the Exxon agreement?

The President. Well, I don't really have a judgment on that. I mean, I think that both sides now agree to just go and try to litigate, and that's, in a sense, too bad. But on the other hand, that's their right. The State has a right to call it as they see it, and so does Exxon. So, they'll work it out. It's a good one for us to stay out of.

Iraq

Q. Are we trying to establish a permanent zone for the Kurds as part of the war reparations of Iraq?

The President. I wouldn't phrase it that way. I've always said that we were not interested in a dismembered or fractionated Iraq. That's not our—I made that so very clear from the very beginning that there shouldn't be any question about that one.

Q. Some London newspaper—15 units—plan for a—

The President. I don't know. I didn't see that, and that's certainly not official policy. But certainly we want these people's lives to be protected against this violence that's been wrought on them for many, many years. It's been going on forever, and it's terrible. But I'm a little pleased with the

way that's going out there now, too. America has done what it always does: stand up and try to help people. The operation is superb. I just hope that there will be a peaceful resolution, so they can all go back to their homes, which is what they want to do.

Hey, thanks a million for being with us on this trip. We appreciate you fellas being along, too.

Q. Thanks for inviting us.

The President. Well, that's all right.

Note: The exchange began at 8:45 a.m. while the President was en route to Ann Arbor, MI. In his remarks, the President referred to author Dan Jenkins; Richard L. Armitage, Special Negotiator for the future status of U.S. access to military facilities in the Philippines; and John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President. A tape was not available for verification of the content of this exchange.

Remarks at the University of Michigan Commencement Ceremony in Ann Arbor

May 4, 1991

President Duderstadt, thank you all very much. Thank you for that warm welcome. I want to salute the president, salute Governor and Mrs. John Engler, Representatives of the Congress—Pursell, Upton, and Vander Jagt, and distinguished Regents, and especially I want to pay my respects to our fellow honorary degree recipients. Barbara and I are very grateful for this high honor. Before this, there wasn't one lawyer in the family, and now we have two.

The last time I was in Ann Arbor, we commemorated John Kennedy's unveiling of the Peace Corps. And as your commencement program indicates, Lyndon Johnson introduced the Great Society in a University of Michigan commencement address.

Today, I want to talk to you about this historic moment. Your commencement—your journey into the "real world"—coincides with this nation's commencement into a world freed from cold war conflict and thrust into an era of cooperation and economic competition.

The United States plays a defining role in the world. Our economic strength, our military power, and most of all, our national character brought us to this special moment. When our policies unleashed the economic expansion of the 1980's, we exposed forever the failures of socialism and reaffirmed our status as the world's greatest

economic power. When we sent troops to the Gulf, we showed that we take principles seriously enough to risk dying for them.

But there's another message. There's another message. We also take them seriously enough to help others in need. Today, men and women of Operation Provide Comfort toil on behalf of suffering Kurds. And today, our thoughts and prayers also go to the hundreds of thousands of people victimized by a vicious cyclone in Bangladesh. Our Government has sent aid to that stricken land. Dozens of private agencies have sprung into action as well, sending food, water, supplies, and donations. The humanitarian instinct runs deep in our people, always has. It is an essential element of our American character.

Our successes have banished the Vietnam-era phantoms of doubt and distrust. In my recent travels around the country I have felt an idealism that we Americans supposedly had lost. People have faith in the future. And they ask: What next? And they ask: How can I help?

We have rediscovered the power of the idea that toppled the Berlin Wall and led a world to strike back at Saddam Hussein. Like generations before us, we have begun to define for ourselves the promise of freedom.

I'd like to talk today about the nature of freedom and how its demands will shape

our future as a nation.

Let me start with the freedom to create. From its inception, the United States has been a laboratory for creation, invention, and exploration. Here, merit conquers circumstance. Here, people of vision—Abraham Lincoln, Henry Ford, Martin Luther King, Jr.—outgrow rough origins and transform a world. These achievements testify to the greatness of our free enterprise system. In past ages, and in other economic orders, people could acquire wealth only seizing goods from others. Free enterprise liberates us from this Hobbesian quagmire. It lets one person's fortune become everyone's gain.

This system, built upon the foundation of private property, harnesses our powerful instincts for creativity. It gives everyone an interest in shared prosperity, in freedom, and in respect. No system of development ever has nurtured virtue as completely and rigorously as ours. We've become the most egalitarian system in history—and one of the most harmonious—because we let people work freely toward their destinies.

When governments try to improve on freedom—say, by picking winners and losers in the economic market—they fail. No conclave of experts, no matter how brilliant, can match the sheer ingenuity of a market that collects and distributes the wisdoms of millions of people, all pursuing their destinies in different ways.

Our administration appreciates the power of free enterprise, and our economic and domestic programs try to apply the genius of the market to the needs of the Nation. For example, we want to eliminate rules and redtape that bind the hands and the minds of entrepreneurs and innovators.

Our America 2000 educational strategy challenges the Nation to reinvent the American school, to compete in the race to unleash our national genius.

We've incorporated market incentives into our legislative proposals, so taxpayers will get a fair return on their dollars. Just look at last year's child-care legislation and the Clean Air Act, or this year's transportation bill.

We've proposed a comprehensive banking reform package that strengthens the financial system upon which economic growth

depends. We repeatedly have tried to slash the capital gains, so people with dreams have a chance of achieving them.

And we want to extend this dignity of home ownership to people who live now in government-owned apartments. Home ownership gives people dignity.

And although we have tried to transfer power into the hands of the people, we haven't done enough. In a world transformed by freedom, we must look for other ways to help people build good lives for themselves and their families. The average worker in the United States now spends more than 4 months of each year working just to pay the tax man, and increasing numbers of citizens see that burden as a barrier to achieving their dreams. We've tried to put on a lid on the spending that drives taxes and to concentrate government efforts on truly national purposes. It's only common sense. And if we want to build faith in government, we must demand public services that serve the people. We must insist upon compassion that works.

But the power to create also rests on other freedoms, especially the freedom—and I think about that right now—to think and speak one's mind. [*Applause*] You see—thank you. The freedom—I had this written into the speech, and I didn't even know these guys were going to be here.

No, but seriously, the freedom to speak one's mind—that may be the most fundamental and deeply revered of all our liberties. Americans, to debate, to say what we think—because, you see, it separates good ideas from bad. It defines and cultivates the diversity upon which our national greatness rests. It tears off the blinders of ignorance and prejudice and lets us move on to greater things.

Ironically, on the 200th anniversary of our Bill of Rights, we find free speech under assault throughout the United States, including on some college campuses. The notion of political correctness has ignited controversy across the land. And although the movement arises from the laudable desire to sweep away the debris of racism and sexism and hatred, it replaces old prejudice with new ones. It declares certain topics off-limits, certain expression off-

limits, even certain gestures off-limits.

What began as a crusade for civility has soured into a cause of conflict and even censorship. Disputants treat sheer force—getting their foes punished or expelled, for instance—as a substitute for the power of ideas.

Throughout history, attempts to micro-manage casual conversation have only incited distrust. They have invited people to look for an insult in every word, gesture, action. And in their own Orwellian way, crusades that demand correct behavior crush diversity in the name of diversity.

We all should be alarmed at the rise of intolerance in our land and by the growing tendency to use intimidation rather than reason in settling disputes. Neighbors who disagree no longer settle matters over a cup of coffee. They hire lawyers, and they go to court. And political extremists roam the land, abusing the privilege of free speech, setting citizens against one another on the basis of their class or race.

But, you see, such bullying is outrageous. It's not worthy of a great nation grounded in the values of tolerance and respect. So, let us fight back against the boring politics of division and derision. Let's trust our friends and colleagues to respond to reason. As Americans we must use our persuasive powers to conquer bigotry once and for all. And I remind myself a lot of this: We must conquer the temptation to assign bad motives to people who disagree with us.

If we hope to make full use of the optimism I discussed earlier, men and women must feel free to speak their hearts and minds. We must build a society in which people can join in common cause without having to surrender their identities.

You can lead the way. Share your thoughts and your experiences and your hopes and your frustrations. Defend others' rights to speak. And if harmony be our goal, let's pursue harmony, not inquisition.

The virtue of free speech leads naturally to another equally important dimension of freedom, and that is the freedom of spirit. In recent times, often with noble intentions, we as a nation have discouraged good works. Nowadays, many respond to misfortune by asking: "Whom can I sue?" Even worse, many would-be Samaritans wonder:

"Will someone sue me?" Talented, concerned men and women avoid such noble professions as medicine for fear that unreasonable and undefined liability claims will force them to spend more time in court than in the office or in the hospital.

And at the same time, government programs have tried to assume roles once reserved for families and schools and churches. This is understandable, but dangerous. When government tries to serve as a parent or a teacher or a moral guide, individuals may be tempted to discard their own sense of responsibility, to argue that only government must help people in need.

If we've learned anything in the past quarter century, it is that we cannot federalize virtue. Indeed, as we pile law upon law, program upon program, rule upon rule, we actually can weaken people's moral sensitivity. The rule of law gives way to the rule of the loophole, the notion that whatever is not illegal must be acceptable. In this way, great goals go unmet.

When Lyndon Johnson—President Johnson—spoke here in 1964, he addressed issues that remain with us. He proposed revitalizing cities, rejuvenating schools, trampling down the hoary harvest of racism, and protecting our environment—back in 1964. He applied the wisdom of his time to these challenges. He believed that cadres of experts really could care for the millions. And they would calculate ideal tax rates, ideal rates of expenditures on social programs, ideal distributions of wealth and privilege. And in many ways, theirs was an America by the numbers: If the numbers were right, America was right.

And gradually, we got to the point of equating dollars with commitment. And when programs failed to produce progress, we demanded more money. And in time, this crusade backfired. Programs designed to ensure racial harmony generated animosity. Programs intended to help people out of poverty invited dependency.

We should have learned that while the ideals behind the Great Society were noble—and indeed they were—the programs weren't always up to the task. We need to rethink our approach. Let's tell our people: We don't want an America by the

numbers. We don't want a land of loopholes. We want a community of commitment and trust.

When I talked of a kinder, gentler nation, I wasn't trying to just create a slogan. I was issuing a challenge. An effective government must know its limitations and respect its people's capabilities. In return, people must assume the final burden of freedom, and that's responsibility.

An introductory course in political philosophy teaches that freedom entails responsibility. Most of our greatest responsibilities confront us not in the government hearing rooms but around dinner tables, on the streets, at the office. If you teach your children and others how to hate, they will learn. And if you encourage them not to trust others, they'll follow your lead. And if you talk about compassion but refuse to help those in need, your children will learn to look the other way.

Once your commencement ends, you'll have to rely on the sternest stuff of all: yourself. And in the end, government will not make you good or evil. The quality of your life—and of our nation's future—depends as much on how you treat your fellow women and men as it does on the way in which we in Washington conduct our affairs of state. After all, the opposite of greed is not taxation. It is service.

My vision for America depends heavily on you. You must protect the freedoms of enterprise, speech, and spirit. You must strengthen the family. You must build a peaceful and prosperous future. We don't need another Great Society with huge and ambitious programs administered by the incumbent few. We need a Good Society built upon the deeds of the many, a society that promotes service, selflessness, action.

The Good Society poses a challenge: It dares you to explore the full promise of citizenship, to join in partnership with family, friends, government to make our world better. The Good Society does not demand

agonizing sacrifice. It requires something within everyone's reach: common decency—common decency and commitment. Know your neighbors. Build bonds of trust at home, at work, wherever you go. Don't just talk about principles—live them.

Let me leave you today with an exhortation: Make the most of your abilities. Question authority, but examine yourself. Demand good government, but strive to do what is good. Take risks. Muster the courage to be what I call a Point of Light. Also, define your missions positively. Don't seek out villains. Don't fall prey to obsessions about "freedom from" various ills. Focus on freedom's promise, on your promise.

When John Kennedy talked of sending a man to the Moon, he didn't say, we want to avoid getting stranded on this planet. He said, we'll send a man to the Moon. We must be equally determined to achieve our common goals.

We live in the most exciting period of my lifetime, quite possibly of yours. The old way of doing things have run their course. Find new ones. Dare to serve others, and future generations will never forget the example you set.

This is your day. Barbara and I are very proud to share it with you. Congratulations to each and every one of you. And thank you for the honor.

And God bless the United States of America.

Note: President Bush spoke at 11:22 a.m. in Michigan Stadium, after he and Mrs. Bush received honorary law degrees from the university. In his remarks, he referred to James J. Duderstadt, president of the university; Gov. John Engler of Michigan and his wife, Michelle; Representatives Carl D. Pursell, Frederick S. Upton, and Guy Vander Jagt; and President Saddam Hussein of Iraq. Following his remarks, President Bush traveled to Camp David, MD.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on the President's Health May 4, 1991

President Bush is relaxed, comfortable, and having dinner with Mrs. Bush in his room at Bethesda Naval Hospital this evening. He is in good spirits and the doctors' reports are very positive.

President Bush developed atrial fibrillation, which is an irregularity of the heartbeat, while running at Camp David this afternoon about 4:20 p.m. This condition presented itself as unusual fatigue during the run. The President was evaluated by Dr. Michael Nash at Camp David, who detected the irregular heartbeat and found him to be entirely stable with no other symptoms.

The President, accompanied by Mrs. Bush and Dr. Nash, flew by helicopter to Bethesda Naval Hospital, arriving about 5:58 p.m. this evening. At the time of hospital admission, the irregular heartbeat was still present, but the President was completely alert and entirely stable, with no complaints. The President walked into the hospital on his own power.

An electrocardiogram showed no abnormalities except the irregular heart rhythm. An ultrasound examination of the heart showed no structural abnormalities and nor-

mal heart function.

The President is undergoing treatment for atrial fibrillation with the drug digoxin. Diagnostic testing and initial treatment took approximately 1 hour. The President has been consulting with Governor Sununu on various issues at the hospital. The President will remain there for observation over the night.

Physicians in attendance are Dr. Lawrence Mohr, colonel of the U.S. Army; Dr. Michael Nash, major, U.S. Air Force, of the White House Medical Unit; and Dr. John A. Williams III, Lt. commander, U.S. Navy, a staff cardiologist at Bethesda Naval Hospital.

Mrs. Bush will remain with the President at the hospital overnight. Vice President Quayle spoke with the President by telephone about 7:20 p.m. and found him in excellent spirits.

Note: The Press Secretary read the statement to reporters at 8:30 p.m. in the Briefing Room at the White House. John H. Sununu was Chief of Staff to the President. Later in the week, the President was diagnosed as having Graves' disease.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on the President's Health May 5, 1991

The President spent a comfortable night, sleeping well. He awoke at 6 a.m., did paperwork, and spoke with Governor Sununu by phone.

The President is in great spirits, but still has atrial fibrillation. There are no signs of heart damage and no evidence of a heart attack. The President has no other symptoms and feels completely normal. This is corroborated by the blood and x-ray tests which were examined this morning.

The President continues to take digoxin for the atrial fibrillation. This is now being supplemented by the drug procainamide,

which is a normal procedure in such cases. The President will remain at the naval hospital today for observation on the drugs.

The President's Physician, Dr. Burton Lee, is supervising the team of physicians who are attending to the President. Dr. Bruce K. Lloyd, captain, U.S. Navy, chief of cardiology at the naval hospital, is directing the President's care. Dr. Allan Ross, chief of cardiology at George Washington University Hospital, is consulting on the President's case.

Mrs. Bush spent the night at the hospital and departed for the White House a little

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past 7 a.m. She will return to the hospital later today.

The President received a call from Vice President Quayle early this morning, before the Vice President went to church.

The President also spoke this morning with General Brent Scowcroft, his national security adviser; Secretary of State Baker; Secretary of Defense Cheney; and Secretary of Commerce Mosbacher. These were personal calls. There have been no special security concerns.

General Scowcroft and Governor Sununu

will meet with the President about mid-morning to provide their routine national security briefing and to discuss other policy matters.

The President also spoke this morning with his son Marvin and his daughter, Dorothy.

The President has received a number of messages from world leaders wishing him good health.

Note: John H. Sununu was Chief of Staff to the President.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on the President's Health *May 5, 1991*

President Bush's diagnosis today remains essentially the same as last night. He continues to take digoxin and procainamide for the atrial fibrillation. While there have been some indications of a positive response to the medicine, the President's heartbeat has not returned to its normal rhythm. The President is wearing a heart monitor and the doctors continue to watch his progress.

In order to allow continued observation of the President, he will remain overnight at Bethesda Naval Hospital. Mrs. Bush has returned to the White House. The President has spent a relatively active day at the hospital, conferring with Governor Sununu, General Scowcroft, his doctors, Mrs. Bush, and other friends that he has called. He visited with his son Marvin and his daughter, Dorothy, at the hospital, as well as his grandchildren Sam and Ellie LeBlond.

The President's medical team met for nearly 2 hours this evening, from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m., to discuss the latest test data. They report that the President is in fine condition, good spirits, and showing some response to the medicine. They will review the President's progress again tomorrow morning, perhaps as early as 5 a.m. or 6 a.m.

The doctors report that atrial fibrillation can last for varying periods of time, sometimes only a few hours, sometimes longer.

It is a condition that must be continually analyzed, but can be treated in a number of ways. Because the President is now entering his second day with this heart irregularity, there has been considerable speculation about courses of medical treatment. We want to assure the American people that the President is in a healthy condition. He has not suffered a heart attack. He has not suffered heart muscle damage.

We remain hopeful that the medication will return his heart to normal rhythm. If by morning that is not the case, the doctors will consider electrical cardioversion. This procedure is well-known and relatively commonplace. The risk is minimal, particularly in a patient such as the President who has no demonstrable heart disease. Nevertheless, it would require general anesthesia, which would be expected to incapacitate the President for only a short period of time. The final decision on this will be made tomorrow morning. During the short time that the President would be under anesthesia, the Vice President would be Acting President under the 25th amendment.

Once again, I want to emphasize that we hope that the President will respond to his medicine in a way that returns his heartbeat to normal and no further treatment will be needed. The doctors will make that evaluation early tomorrow morning.

Note: The Press Secretary read the statement to reporters at 9:02 p.m. in the Briefing Room at the White House. John H. Sununu was Chief of Staff to the President, and Brent Scowcroft was Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on the President's Health

May 6, 1991

At approximately 10:45 p.m. last night, the President resumed his normal heart rhythm, which was maintained until 4:45 a.m. this morning, at which time atrial fibrillation reoccurred. The attending physicians met at 5:30 a.m. this morning for approximately 2 hours to consider the situation. It was deemed unnecessary to carry out the electrical procedure since the President's response to medication had been encouraging. They decided instead to continue further adjustment of his medication and maintain observation of the President while working here at the White House.

President Bush will be discharged at approximately 9 a.m. this morning and return immediately to the Oval Office. His progress will be monitored here as his medi-

cation levels and dosages are observed. It should be stressed again that there continues to be no evidence of organic heart disease.

Today the President will continue his normal responsibilities and activities. He will meet with former Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze at 1:30 p.m. and will conduct other business during the day.

The President rose at 5:20 a.m. this morning. He's in good spirits and anxious to get back to work. We look forward to having him back in the White House very soon.

Note: The Press Secretary read the statement to reporters at 8:38 a.m. in the Briefing Room at the White House.

Exchange With Reporters in Bethesda, Maryland, on the President's Health

May 6, 1991

Q. Mr. President, what do you think?

The President. I feel all right. I've just got to get over and get back to work, and keep a little monitor going here.

Q. Have you had to change your lifestyle at all or—

The President. Go ahead and ask the doctors that, but not as far as I'm concerned.

Q. Are you going to lighten up at all for the next few days?

The President. Well, they said to gradually get back into the athletics and not overdo it, so we won't run today.

Q. [Inaudible]

The President. No, it's not caused by jogging. But you ask the doctors; they'll tell you all that. I don't want to get a bad rap

on the joggers.

Q. —any particular stress situation?

The President. No. Ask the doctors, because I don't even know that that's the cause.

Q. But is it right now, sir, is your heart beating regularly?

The President. No, it's not in normal rhythm. Ask the doctors what all that means. I've never heard of this stuff before Sunday.

Q. Are you concerned about that at all?

The President. No. If I were concerned I wouldn't be here, I'd be up there.

Note: The exchange began at 9 a.m. on the grounds of Bethesda Naval Hospital, prior

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to the President's departure for the White House. A tape was not available for verification of the content of this exchange.

Exchange With Reporters

May 6, 1991

President's Health

Q. What did the doctors say?

The President. They're going to have a press conference at 9:30 a.m., I think.

Q. Will you cut back on your schedule at all?

The President. Not much. Kind of work back into it. But I think it's okay.

Q. What about jogging?

The President. Well, we can start again—he said today if I want to, but I'm not sure I feel up to it yet.

Vice President

Q. What do you think about all the talk of the competence of Vice President Quayle that's been revived?

The President. Hey, he has my full support, always has, and he's doing a first-class job.

Hey, listen, it's great to be back.

Note: The exchange began at 9:20 a.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House, upon the President's return from Bethesda Naval Hospital.

Remarks and an Exchange With Reporters on Ethiopian Jewish Emigration

May 6, 1991

The President. I might just make one comment here to say how much we appreciate Senator Boschwitz going to Ethiopia. A concern of the Falashas, the Jews there in Ethiopia that want to go out and go to Israel, is a concern that I share. And Rudy took a good step forward there in talking to the Ethiopian authorities. It's a mission of conscience, a mission of compassion. And we are very grateful to you for undertaking it.

I'm anxious to hear from you, how you feel things will go. But I know you've got some words of encouragement from the Ethiopian Government. And I think it's a mission that many in this country when they understand it will appreciate it. I'm grateful for your doing it.

Mr. Boschwitz. Well, you've been active in that matter before, very active, Mr. President. So, this is a continuation. Of course, Ethiopia's also in great turmoil, so it's im-

portant that we bring peace there.

Q. Is there some reason to believe that the Ethiopians are going to lift the restrictions on emigration?

Mr. Boschwitz. Well, there's some hope that we will. It's a pretty tenuous situation. But I think that they're anxious to meet with some of the rebels, and I think we can bring them together. I think something will happen over there.

Q. Mr. President, can the world deal with three crises at a time—Ethiopia, Bangladesh, and the Kurds? Are they up to that relief effort?

The President. Resources of the United States are stressed, but the compassion is not. And so, I expect we can do what the United States has always done.

Mr. Boschwitz. The United States moved in 170 million dollars' worth of food in this

past year to Ethiopia. We played a very essential role in preventing more egregious starvation there.

The President. Thank you all very much.

Note: The President spoke at 2:32 p.m. in the Oval Office at the White House, prior to a meeting with former Senator Rudy Boschwitz. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

Letter to Congressional Leaders on Banking Reform Legislation May 6, 1991

Dear Mr. Chairman: (Dear Senator:)

As the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs moves forward with legislation addressing banking reform, let me reiterate my strong support for the Administration's proposal to modernize the Nation's financial system. I believe the time has come to address the fundamental problems of our banking system. We must have a comprehensive legislative solution to fuel economic growth through stronger, more competitive banks—ones that are better able to lend to customers in good times and bad. Without comprehensive reform the economy is exposed to the potential of future credit crunches. This is why the Administration has proposed such broad-based reforms.

A bill that would merely recapitalize the Bank Insurance Fund and make minor changes to the law would be shortsighted. We must fix the fundamental problems in

the banking industry, not just fund them. If the Congress fails to adopt a broad-based solution along the lines I have suggested, we may have to face another recapitalization of the insurance fund. This additional exposure of the Bank Insurance Fund imposes risks on savers and taxpayers that no one can seriously desire.

We have taken the first step toward comprehensive reform by laying a broad-based proposal before the Congress. Let us now work together to craft the broad banking reform legislation that this country needs.

Sincerely,

GEORGE BUSH

Note: Identical letters were sent to Senators Donald W. Riegle, Jr., and Jake Garn, chairman and ranking member of the Senate Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs Committee.

Letter to Congressional Leaders on Banking Reform Legislation May 6, 1991

Dear Mr. Chairman: (Dear Representative:)

As the Committee on Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs moves forward with legislation addressing banking reform, let me reiterate my strong support for the Administration's proposal to modernize the Nation's financial system. I applaud your Committee's bipartisan decision to use this comprehensive proposal as the foundation for Committee action before the end of June. My Administration stands ready to work closely with you in every stage of this process.

I believe the time has come to address the fundamental problems of our banking system. We must have a comprehensive legislative solution to fuel economic growth through stronger, more competitive banks—ones that are better able to lend to customers in good times and bad. Without comprehensive reform the economy is exposed to the potential of future credit crunches. This is why the Administration has proposed such broad-based reforms.

The decision of your Committee to reject

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a much more narrow approach was the right one. A bill that would merely recapitalize the Bank Insurance Fund and make minor changes to the law would be shortsighted. We must fix the fundamental problems in the banking industry, not just fund them. If the Congress fails to adopt a broad-based solution along the lines I have suggested, we may have to face another recapitalization of the insurance fund. This additional exposure of the Bank Insurance Fund imposes risks on savers and taxpayers that no one can seriously desire.

We have taken the first step toward comprehensive reform by laying a broad-based proposal before the Congress. You have

taken the second step by agreeing to take up this proposal in your Committee. Let us now work together to craft the broad banking reform legislation that this country needs.

Sincerely,

GEORGE BUSH

Note: Identical letters were sent to Representatives Henry B. Gonzalez and Chalmers P. Wylie, chairman and ranking member of the House Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee; and Frank Annunzio, chairman of the Financial Institutions Supervision, Regulation, and Insurance Subcommittee.

Message to the Congress Transmitting an Extension of the Iceland-United States Fishing Agreement

May 6, 1991

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 (Public Law 94-265; 16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*), I transmit herewith the Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Iceland Amending and Extending the Agreement of September 21, 1984, Concerning Fisheries off the Coasts of the United States, as amended and extended. The agreement, which was effected by exchange of notes at Washington on February 11 and April 5, 1991, copies of which are attached, extends the 1984 agreement for an additional 2 years and 6 months,

from July 1, 1991, to December 31, 1993. The exchange of notes together with the 1984 agreement constitute a governing international fishery agreement within the requirements of section 201(c) of the Act. The exchange of notes also amends the 1984 agreement to incorporate the latest changes in U.S. law and policy into the agreement.

I urge that the Congress give favorable consideration to this agreement at an early date.

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,
May 6, 1991.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on the President's Health

May 6, 1991

President Bush has carried out his normal schedule for the day, indicating several times that he felt well and is glad to be back at work. The President is cheerful and absorbed by conversations with visitors to the Oval Office, often indicating that he

feels in the best of health. The President's heartbeat remains in normal sinus rhythm, which means that there is no irregularity.

The White House medical staff continues to monitor the President's heartbeat on a regular basis. A heart monitor has been set

up near the President's study just off the Oval Office. A White House nurse checks the President's heartbeat with the monitor between meetings and at other times when the President is not otherwise occupied. During the course of the day, the President's heartbeat has shown no evidence of returning to fibrillation. Monitoring in the days ahead will be done by telemetric EKG equipment.

The intravenous line was removed from

the President's arm late this afternoon. The bandage remains only to close the point of insertion. The President remains on digoxin and procainamide.

According to the President's Physician, Dr. Burton Lee, "The President's medical day in the White House has been uneventful. He has performed the functions of office while maintaining good humor and good health. No problems of any kind have arisen since he left the hospital."

Remarks at the Presentation Ceremony for the Small Business Person of the Year Award and an Exchange With Reporters

May 7, 1991

The President. Thank you all very much. Please be seated. Thank you from the bottom of my former fibrillating heart. [*Laughter*] To June Nichols, the Acting Deputy Administrator of the SBA; to the SBA regional administrators with us; especially to the Members of Congress with us today: We're delighted to have you here. I just had the honor of signing the proclamation declaring this Small Business Week, and I'm delighted to be with all of you representing small business. Welcome to the White House, America's ultimate mom-and-pop operation. [*Laughter*]

I've got to admit, I'm glad to be out of the hospital. It's a little unsettling to turn on the news and see Peter Jennings [ABC News] pointing to a diagram of a heart with your name on it. [*Laughter*] It's not even Valentine's Day. [*Laughter*]

But there's an extraordinary force at work inside America, a force that does the good work of this country, a force that embodies America's can-do spirit. And that force, as we all know here today, is small business, made up of over 20 million men and women across the land who have taken control of their own lives, made their own choices and decisions; 20 million who stake out their goals and pursue them with determination and grit and vision; 20 million who believe in themselves, their neighbors, their country. And we're here today to celebrate these 20 million pieces of the American dream.

And we're going to meet five of them. You know, the Small Business Person of the Year is one of the most important awards that is. Because it's an award of the American spirit, a spirit that doesn't understand the word "no."

Joann Schulz wouldn't take no for an answer. When an accident totally disabled her for more than 3 years, she refused to put her life on hold. She earned two degrees in that time. And when she couldn't afford to continue with her education, she found a job in the ophthalmic business. She came up with an idea for making products for ophthalmic surgeons. And when she did that she wouldn't listen to "no"—she started her own business.

Joann wouldn't give up on life when her husband died suddenly. Instead, she poured her energy into her work. The results: Sales have climbed from virtually nothing to \$5 million in just 5 years. Her staff has grown from 3 employees to 75. What once was virtually a neighborhood operation now sells products in 22 nations around the world.

Joann has conquered adversity, and she's built a future. And for that, we proudly name her the 1991 Small Business Person of the Year. Congratulations.

Leo LeBlanc wouldn't say no to life, either. Just when his wife developed a life-threatening illness, this corporate vice presi-

dent was fired. Leo didn't give up. He said yes—yes to starting over, yes to finding and pursuing his own dream. He took over Enterprise Brass Works, making equipment for the petroleum industry. He instituted innovative reforms and showed faith in his workers and himself by purchasing the company, putting every asset he owned on the line.

And now Leo says yes to success. In the last decade his company has increased sales 525 percent and added more than 100 jobs. Leo LeBlanc is the Small Business Person of the Year first runner-up. Leo, congratulations to you, sir.

A mother's hastily improvised toy for a bored 5-year-old became Caren Eilrich's ticket to the American dream. In 1984 she and her husband, Mark, and friends produced the first "Space Tubes" in their laundry room. The toys were so successful that the couple risked everything to go into business. Then tragedy struck. Caren died in an accident just 2 years after starting the company. Mark picked up the pieces and, through hard work and loving care and labor, created a lasting memorial to his wife and a model for his country.

Last year Wildewood Creative Products won a Parent's Choice Award. Its sales approached \$3 million. Its staff exceeded 80, and with all supervisors and managers promoted from the production line. We honor Caren's memory and salute Mark, our second runner-up. Congratulations to you.

While Mark embodies determination, Paul Hsu embodies courage. He left Taiwan in search of freedom and opportunity. He found them in America. The company he started, Manufacturing Technology Inc., designs and manufactures sophisticated electronics products. Paul is our National Small Business Prime Contractor of the Year.

The National Small Business Subcontractor Award goes to Bruce Walker's full-service engineering firm that has over 250 professionals—a firm that has performed engineering design work for such clients as the Los Alamos National Lab and the Department of Agriculture—Merrick & Company.

Our five honorees today illustrate the kind of grit and enterprise that have made our land great. You'll notice that many of them conduct business around the world.

Our administration is committed to encouraging free trade so that all our entrepreneurs may compete globally.

If I might make a pitch: As you know, we've asked the Congress to extend the Fast Track procedures that have been in effect since 1974. Fast Track really means good faith. It assures our trading partners that we will not alter trade agreements that we've settled with them. Congress has the say. Congress will vote yes or no on these agreements as they were written by our negotiators and their counterparts. It also encourages close cooperation between administration negotiators and Congress. After all, we don't want to submit agreements to Congress that will not pass. Fast Track does not take away Congress' power to accept or reject trade agreements, nor does it railroad the American public into unwise deals. It simply smooths the way for the kind of agreements that American business men and women—people like today's honorees—need to spread their goods and ideas throughout the world.

We salute our five winners, as well as the State winners here today. And we also want to honor the agency founded to help them make their dreams become reality—the SBA, the Small Business Administration. And we want to pay tribute to its dynamic new Administrator, Pat Saiki—a good friend, feisty, outspoken leader—but unfortunately she couldn't be with us today; her husband, Dr. Stanley Saiki, passed away unexpectedly last week. And our thoughts and prayers are with Pat and her family.

The SBA will play an increasingly vigorous role in this nation's life as we enter the 21st century. Small business has become the chief supplier of new American jobs and opportunities. Many of the great innovations that will change our lives will spring from small business. It really is the place where the future takes shape. Small businesses reward innovation, create jobs, and give people the means by which to claim their piece of the American dream.

Small businesses of America, we salute you, and we offer you our admiration, our respect, and our gratitude. Thank you for your example. And may God bless you all.

President's Health

Q. How you feeling today?

Q. How are you today?

Q. Can you show it to us?

Q. Show it to us.

The President: Do you think I'm Lyndon Johnson?

Q. Have you given up coffee altogether, sir?

The President: Not altogether, I don't think. I'm on Sanka and a decaf now.

Q. Are you going to have caffeine withdrawal? [*Laughter*]

Note: The President spoke at 10:07 a.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to June Nichols, Acting Deputy Administrator of the Small Business Administration; award winners Joann Schulz, Leo LeBlanc, Mark Eilrich, Paul Hsu, and Bruce Walker; Patricia F. Saiki, Administrator of the Small Business Administration; and Stanley M. Saiki, the Administrator's late husband. The proclamation is listed in Appendix E at the end of this volume.

Exchange With Reporters on the President's Health

May 7, 1991

Q. Mr. President, how are you feeling, sir? And is your heartbeat back to completely normal?

The President: Back to normal, and I'm feeling great. And this is a photo op at which I do not take questions. [*Laughter*] Same old me. Thank you for inquiring.

Q. Do you want Fast Track to succeed? Don't answer that. [*Laughter*]

The President. Come on, Helen [Helen Thomas, United Press International]. [*Laughter*]

Note: The exchange began at 10:23 a.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House. A tape was not available for verification of the content of this exchange.

Remarks and an Exchange With Reporters Following Discussions With President Mauno Koivisto of Finland

May 7, 1991

President Bush. President Koivisto, welcome again to the United States. It's a pleasure to try to return the hospitality you showed President Gorbachev and me in Helsinki last September. And we're very grateful for that hospitality, and I'd like to think that meeting was very constructive.

Our meeting today was only the latest of many exchanges that we have shared. It's been nearly a decade since you and I first met. Today, as always, I greatly value your view on world events and your efforts over many years to build the excellent relationship between the United States and Finland.

This visit, albeit very brief, gave me an

opportunity to thank you personally for Finland's constructive policy in the Middle East. Your country's strong leadership in the U.N. Security Council and the Iraqi Sanctions Committee last fall and your generous aid to the people suffering from Iraqi oppression represent Finland's fine tradition of active partnership in the community of nations.

This sense of responsibility led Finland, within a year of its admission to the U.N., to serve as part of the U.N. Emergency Force in 1956 following the Suez crisis. Finns have served bravely in virtually every peacekeeping force since then, contributing more troops than any other country. Your

nation continues this proud tradition in the current U.N. observer force in Kuwait and Iraq.

Finland and the United States enjoy a long and healthy trade relationship. Today, we touched on some new economic issues, including the advantages that could come from a Finnish purchase of our advanced aircraft. Let it be said in fairness that you made a pitch to us on several items that might benefit Finland trade, so this was a mutual exchange. We also discussed the new Europe, from economic integration to arms control, from new challenges to the CSCE to the continuing role of NATO in European security.

The United States and Finland share a deep interest in events in the Soviet Union. I've always valued the opportunity to exchange views with President Koivisto, who is a knowledgeable, an expert, a most perceptive observer of the U.S.S.R.

We discussed the very complex situation in the Baltic States. And I reaffirmed the policy of the United States to support a process of change through constructive and fair negotiations. We agreed on the inadmissibility of the use of force and the importance of pragmatism by all parties in the search for a solution to this problem of the Baltics.

The United States and Finland will continue to support the process of reform in the U.S.S.R. which was initiated by President Gorbachev. We want to see that process continue. We want to see it strengthened. And we will be ready to assist the Soviet and Republic governments in attaining the twin goals of democratization and market economic reform.

Finally, we discussed another issue of major importance to both of our countries: the transition to free markets and liberal political systems by the new democracies of Eastern Europe. We are determined to make every effort to assist them in their historic quest to remake themselves and find a place in the new Europe. This must be a priority for all Western countries.

As democratic peoples, Finns and Americans share many special bonds of friendship. Finns have long added to the American experience. Mr. President, your countrymen were among the first to settle in this country

350 years ago, establishing new lives in the Delaware River Valley. Over a century later, John Morton, a Finnish-American delegate to our Continental Congress, cast the deciding vote for our Declaration of Independence.

The ideals that led him—liberty and self-government—remain dear to both our nations. Just look to Philadelphia, 1776, and Helsinki, 1917. And since that time we've enjoyed over 70 years of warm diplomatic relations. And I look forward to continuing this friendship.

May God bless the people of Finland and the United States. Thank you, sir.

President Koivisto. Mr. President: Let me first thank you, Mr. President, for the excellent hospitality extended to me and my party here in Washington. We enjoyed our stay very much. It was also a great pleasure to meet you again and exchange views on the changing world situation.

When we last met in Helsinki in September at the American-Soviet top-level meeting on the Persian Gulf, the world was facing a direct challenge to the rule of law. The Iraqi aggression was repelled by the coalition. Kuwait is now free. Finland faced her responsibility in the United Nations Security Council in its decision to thwart the aggression. And now work must continue to build a new, equitable world.

Finland and the United States are different in many ways, yet we share the same values of freedom, democracy, justice, and human rights. We both want to see the world based on these fundamental principles. But principles are not enough. The economic, social, and the ecological problems can only be overcome through determined international cooperation.

For Finland, developments in Europe and particularly in our vicinity are of vital importance. While we must encourage progress everywhere towards our shared values, we must at the same time maintain stability. Reform efforts in Eastern Europe, including the Soviet Union, now need our support. With the cold war behind us, no new devices must be drawn, but avenues of cooperation be opened for all.

We have also discussed the role of institutions which would promote stability and

change in Europe. One of them is the CSCE or the Helsinki process. I have invited President Bush and the other 32 leaders of Europe and North America to Helsinki for the next CSCE followup meeting due to begin in March 1992.

Mr. President, the review of our bilateral agenda showed that our relations are, indeed, in excellent shape. There is mutual appreciation and recognition of our respected roles in world affairs. There are long-standing bonds of friendship between our people. And there are good prospects for expanding the Finnish-American partnership.

I shall leave Washington with warm sentiments about our old and steady friendship. I hope to see you, Mr. President and Mrs. Bush, again in Finland in the not too distant future.

President Bush. Thank you, sir.

Q. Mr. President, you sounded a little hoarse. Are you all right?

President Bush. Yes, just fine.

Q. Have you got a cold?

President Bush. Talking too much. No, I don't think so.

Q. Mr. President, do you have anything from the meeting today between Gorbachev and Ambassador Matlock? It seemed like it went well.

President Bush. What was that?

Q. CFE. Matlock met with Gorbachev today, and the initial reports were positive.

President Bush. We haven't got it yet over here.

Note: President Bush spoke at 1:30 p.m. at the South Portico of the White House. In his remarks, he referred to President Mikhail Gorbachev of the Soviet Union and Jack Matlock, U.S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union. Prior to their remarks, the two Presidents met privately in the Oval Office and with U.S. and Finnish officials in the Cabinet Room, and then attended a luncheon in the Old Family Dining Room.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on President Bush's Meeting With President Francesco Cossiga and Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti of Italy

May 7, 1991

The President met with Italian President Cossiga and Prime Minister Andreotti for about 45 minutes in the Oval Office. The President and the two Italian leaders discussed the Middle East, European security issues, and Eastern Europe. On the Middle East, they discussed the need for continued urgent humanitarian relief for the Kurdish refugees and the need to provide security for their prompt and safe return to their villages. They underscored the important role of the United Nations in taking over and in facilitating the refugee situation.

President Cossiga and Prime Minister

Andreotti stressed the strong importance they attach to the Atlantic alliance and the indispensable role of the United States in assuring European security. In their discussion of East European issues, the three leaders expressed concern over growing violence in Yugoslavia. They stressed the importance of respect for human rights and democracy but also affirmed their support for Yugoslavia's political and territorial integrity. They noted that during this volatile period it is important for all sides to practice restraint and to work for a peaceful outcome to disputes.

May 8 / Administration of George Bush, 1991

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on Foreign Access to United States Ports

May 8, 1991

The President today announced a major revision in U.S. port access policy which will provide access for commercial cargo, passenger, fishing, and fishing support vessels of the countries of Eastern Europe to all U.S. ports on the basis of 24 hours' notice of entry into the port. This includes the 12 U.S. ports previously closed for national security reasons to vessels from the region. These ports are:

Charleston, SC
Hampton Roads, VA
Honolulu, HI
Kings Bay, GA
New London and Groton, CT
Panama City, FL
Pensacola, FL
Port Canaveral, FL
Port Hueneme, CA
Port St. Joe, FL
Portsmouth, NH
San Diego, CA

This revision is the result of a comprehensive interagency review, and is designed to stimulate commercial trade between the U.S. and the region. It was taken in recognition of the progress these countries have made toward democracy and the rule of law.

This policy change is designed to facilitate the development of trade between the U.S. and the countries of Eastern Europe by opening some of the largest U.S. bulk and

container ports to their fleets. Previously, access for Bulgarian, Czechoslovakian, Hungarian, Polish, and Romanian vessels required up to 14 days' advance request prior to entering a U.S. port, and vessels of Albania were denied access to all U.S. ports and the U.S. territorial waters.

It represents another step by the U.S. in discarding cold war restrictions and in welcoming the countries of Eastern Europe into the international community of democratic nations. It is taken in recognition of the progress these six countries have made toward democracy and freedom. This change also significantly reduces the administrative burden on the U.S. Coast Guard and on the private sector for port calls associated with commercial vessels of Eastern European countries.

Under this new policy, vessels of Cambodia, Cuba, Iran, Iraq, Libya, North Korea, Syria, and Vietnam will continue to be ineligible to enter U.S. ports for national security reasons.

There has been no change in access for vessels of the U.S.S.R. to the 12 U.S. ports closed for national security reasons, and this new policy fully protects the national security interest of the United States. Access to other U.S. ports for vessels of the Soviet Union will remain as provided for in the U.S./U.S.S.R. Maritime Agreement which was concluded in June 1990.

Remarks Announcing the Resignation of William H. Webster as Director of the Central Intelligence Agency and a News Conference

May 8, 1991

The President. Well, it is with a great sense of pride, genuine pride in his accomplishments and long years of dedicated service to his country, that I announce that Bill Webster has informed me of his intention to retire as the Director of Central

Intelligence. Bill will be leaving Federal service after 26 years on the Federal Bench, as Director of the FBI, and as Director of the CIA. And as a former DCI, I know the complex organizations and interrelationships that comprise our intelligence

community. Bill has brought an integrity and effectiveness and an insight to the many intelligence-gathering operations of this nation. He has done a superb job.

A strong nation requires a strong intelligence organization. And Bill Webster has directed our efforts according to the guidelines that I set down at the beginning of this administration, that the CIA would have the single mission of providing intelligence to the policymakers of this government. And he's performed admirably. And that is a very important point—intelligence, not trying to shape policy. There are those who think CIA should have a different role, but I believe Bill Webster has demonstrated the value of an intelligence organization that is professionally directed and purposely committed. It is invaluable in defending the security of America. I noticed what one of our coalition partners said—the dependence on United States intelligence in the recent war.

In so many ways, he has performed with great distinction and the best—the best in the sense of service to his country. And I hate to see him go. This was his choice, but I offer him my thanks and I offer him the thanks of a very grateful nation as he finishes this distinguished career in government and considers other avenues.

And he can say a few words now, and then I'll be glad to take just a few questions.

Director, we're going to miss you, pal. But you're not leaving right now. We're not going to let him go.

The Director. Thank you, Mr. President. I have many mixed feelings about this morning. There's never an easy time to go, especially when you are working for an organization that you believe in and for people that you believe in. It's been an extraordinary experience to have worked with you, Mr. President. I have worked with you and for you for the last 10 years, and I want to say before I comment further that I know a good thyroid when I see one. [Laughter]

The President. Swallow gently.

The Director. I think I'm leaving you—I know I'm leaving you a healthy organization, one that has had during the last 4 years, I think, a good track record for its accountability.

The President. Absolutely.

The Director. So far as it's possible to be accountable. We have positioned ourselves for the challenges of the nineties, which are different than the challenges of the eighties. And I'm very proud of the performance that the entire community rendered during the Persian Gulf.

I realized a couple of months ago that I had finished 20 years of consecutive service and that I was approaching the end of a 4-year term—not term but 4-year period. My commission says to serve at the pleasure of the President for the time being. And this has been a 4-year “time being” that I've been very proud of and privileged to have served, not only with the President but with his national security advisers. But it seemed to me that this was a good window. You hate to leave, but something tells you that it's a good time to leave. I still have my roots in the law, and this gives me an opportunity to pursue other avenues in the private sector.

So, there you are.

The President. When is the 4 years up?

The Director. May 26th.

The President. May 26th, but we've got to be flexible on all of that. Now, either the Director or I will be glad to take questions.

Central Intelligence Agency

Q. Did this come as a surprise? Do you have a successor in mind?

The President. We haven't talked successor. Haven't gotten anyone in mind. But it did come as a surprise when Bill brought this up to me. He told me this several days ago, and it was his decision. I told him that—what I've said, essentially said here publicly. And he called in yesterday evening and said he thought we ought to go with announcement.

Q. Bob Gates had been nominated once before; would he be a candidate?

The President. Well, as I said, I haven't considered successors yet, but a worthy man, Gates. We all have great respect for him.

Q. Mr. President, speaking of—early on during the war with Iran, the CIA came under some criticism for not being as informative, not being as informed, perhaps, as it should have been. Was that a factor in

this at all?

The President. We all came under criticism early on, and all I say is, look at the results. And in my view, the intelligence was superb. I would call your attention to what the French commander—who was it yesterday—commenting on the intelligence that they had to depend on. So, we all got criticism. CIA got a little; Defense Department got a little; we took on some water over here. But the result was superb, and the intelligence was outstanding, and the community performed fantastically. I had a chance to mention that out at NSA, which is a part of the intelligence community. I hope I'll have a chance to go out to CIA again and say this. But I have no complaints whatsoever about the quality of our intelligence.

President's Health

Q. Mr. President, you were described yesterday as elated when you got the news that it was your thyroid, not your heart, that was out of kilter. Do you have any plans to adjust your schedule—which we all know is rather grueling for anyone, let alone a 66-year-old?

The President. Almost 67. [Laughter] No. They've said that with the thyroid thing that I might not get into as active an athletic regime as I'd like to. And they told me that this morning when I did this test. But they're elated that they know what caused this fibrillation and that's it's curable and will be cured very soon. But they've asked me just for the next few days to check it a little bit in terms of athletics, not in terms of my schedule here.

Q. But beyond the next few days, will you be scaling back?

The President. No, I don't think so. That's the good news, is that once the thyroid is corrected, that means there's no problem on the heart—thyroid connected to the heart bone, you know. And I think it's going to be all right, and they've assured me that it can be okay, yes.

Handgun Legislation

Q. Mr. President, the House will begin voting today on the Brady bill or the Staggers bill. Is there any scenario under which you would find yourself being able to sup-

port the Brady bill if in fact it is attached to your comprehensive crime legislation?

The President. What we've said is we will consider it if it is attached to the comprehensive crime bill. The important legislation, the priority legislation, should be the comprehensive crime bill. And I'm a little discouraged that it has not moved faster. And so, I will just stay with that position that we're opposed to them alone, we'll consider them as part of the comprehensive crime bill.

Q. What is wrong with waiting 7 days, Mr. President?

The President. Our position on this is so well-known I don't want to take up your time going into any more.

Baltic States

Q. Mr. President, you've got the Baltic leaders coming in later this morning. What are you going to tell them about your leanings on providing aid to the Soviet Union?

The President. I'm going to tell them that we haven't made a decision on that. I'm going to tell them I must comply with the law as it's written, but I will also tell them that we have a strong and, I think, good relationship with President Gorbachev. And I will tell them that I will be interested in hearing what their problems are. I will tell them that we have never and will never recognize the incorporation of the Baltics into the Soviet Union. But I will encourage peaceful resolution of these very difficult questions.

Soviet-U.S. Relations

Q. Your comment about Gorbachev today and a similar one yesterday seemed to indicate that you'd like to help him out, that you might want to work around the edges of that creditworthiness provision in the law to provide some kind of assistance.

The President. Look, when you look at the accomplishments of Mikhail Gorbachev, they are enormous. And yes, the Soviet Union is fighting difficult economic times. But I am not about to forget history; and what he did in terms of Eastern Europe, what he's done in terms of *perestroika* and *glasnost* has my respect. So, we will deal with the facts as they come to us. But I

don't want to see a breach in a relationship that is very strong, that's served us extraordinarily well in recent times during the war itself where, for the first time, the Soviet Union and the United States worked in sync on those matters. And I gave President Gorbachev great credit for that because he was under some pressures at home.

Q. Well, that sounds like you're not going to turn down his request for help.

The President. Well, as I said the other day, we have to be sure that we abide by the rules as established—I think the Agricultural Department has to make certain representations. But look, I've always felt that when people are hungry or need support as it relates to food and nourishment, that we ought to try to help.

Administration Travel Policy

Q. Mr. President, could you give us an update on your review of the White House travel policy, and are you still absolutely, firmly convinced that Governor Sununu did not abuse it in any way?

The President. Yes, I am convinced of that, and I'm going to have some changes, and I'll announce some soon, perhaps the next 48 hours.

Q. Were the travels that were made that he took—be permitted under the revisions?

The President. Well, why don't you wait and see because I don't want to preview it. We pulled one off here with Bill Webster, and it's so much more exciting when you get it when the time is right. So, we'll approach it in that open manner.

Vice President

Q. Mr. President, what do you say to the pundits who have suggested that as a result of your health scare over the weekend you might reconsider keeping Dan Quayle on the ticket next year?

The President. You want that by hand, or do you want it by word? *[Laughter]*

Q. Hand.

Q. Hand.

The President. No, no. I'm no Nelson Rockefeller. *[Laughter]* No, I've expressed my support for Dan Quayle. I think he's getting a bum rap in the press—pounding on him when he's doing a first-class job. And I don't know how many times I have

to say it, but I'm not about to change my mind when I see his performance and know what he does. I think it's probably been quite hurtful to him, but he's a man—strong one and—in fact, we talked about it a little bit yesterday and I said, look, keep your head up; you're talking to a guy who went through something like this for about 8 years—maybe not quite as intense, but that goes with the territory. And it's unfair, and it is piling on, and it is beneath the critics to do that at this time, I think. But anyway, it's a question I can't lay to rest.

Q. Some Republicans—

The President. Sure, the critics, any critics. But I'm just telling you how I feel.

Hostage Agreement Reports

Q. Mr. President, lately we've been hearing a resurgence of questions and increasing credence to these allegations that the Reagan-Bush campaign in 1980 was involved in a political deal to hold off on hostage releases until after the election. And even President Carter, who hadn't said this before, thinks that there should be at least some investigation. Don't you think that with all of these allegations coming from so many different continents and so many questions being raised that at least an investigation would be warranted to lay some of these issues to rest?

The President. I think the Congress—some Democratic Members are looking at it right now, and that's fine. I can only say categorically that the allegations about me are grossly untrue, factually incorrect, bald-faced lies. And I have my schedule out there—I think it was in—put in the days in question was in detail in the paper. And those critics—those who continue to pass this little word-of-mouth ugly rumor ought to have the decency and the honor to say this takes care of this question. I'm talking about myself. And I can categorically deny any contact with the Iranians or anything having to do with it. And to assign—let me give you a little more lecture on this, Rita *[Rita Beamish, Associated Press]*—to assign a motive to a person that he'd want to keep an American in prison one day longer I think is vicious. And I really am turned off by this, and I am disappointed in this Mr.

Sick, whoever he is.

Q. But, Mr. President, you wouldn't object then to Congress to—if there wasn't—

The President. They can do whatever they want. It's been looked at exhaustively. But all I'm talking about—all I can speak for is my own participation or lack thereof. And I think the people that are making these insidious insinuations ought to have the honor to say this takes care of it. But that's not the way the rumor mill works.

Vice President

Q. Mr. President, I just wanted to follow up on the question about the Vice President. The confidence you've expressed in him is buttressed by those around the White House here who say that he's very much a player. There is strong evidence, apart from what the media may or may not write, that that confidence is not widely shared among people in the general public. And I wonder, sir, if you have contemplated altering his role, giving him more of a chance to be seen, or anything that might allow him to shake this image that he seems to have acquired.

The President. I'd love to be helpful to him in any way I could in that regard. In my view, he is doing his assignments very well: Competitive Council, Space Council. He's done a lot of very important foreign travel for me, particularly as it relates to South America. And so, I can think of a lot of things that maybe I could emphasize more because I want to help. I don't like to see somebody unfairly criticized. To me, it's a question of—again, a question of honor. I just don't—I don't like it. I see him in action; I know what he's doing. He's been extraordinarily helpful. And I can't ask any more of him. But, Brit [Brit Hume, ABC News], if there was something I could do to help, I'd want very much to do it, because I have great respect for him.

Mr. Fitzwater. Final question.

Iraq

Q. The Iraqis this morning tried to shoot down an American plane. What will be the United States reaction?

The President. Well, we're looking into that. Fortunately it didn't hit anybody. And

I gathered from the Pentagon they're not particularly concerned. But we have to look into that.

Q. It seems that, more and more, the U.S. is going deeper in northern Iraq. Aren't you entering the quagmire that you tried so hard to avoid?

The President. Well, as you know, I expressed my concern early on that I did not want to get bogged down. But what we're doing is humanitarian. We're getting enormous credit, finally—not that we're in there for credit—for saving lives and helping innocent victims of Saddam Hussein's brutality. And so, you raise a very good question because I don't want to see us get into a quagmire or get further militarily involved with some permanent presence required. I will be talking to the Secretary-General of the U.N., I think it's tomorrow, and I would hope that the U.N. could do in the north that which they're doing in the south.

This is the last one, then I really do have to go.

Middle East

Q. Mr. President, can you tell us your feelings now toward the Middle East? You've got Secretary Baker heading back for yet another trip. The Soviet Foreign Minister, Bessmertnykh, is going to be there at the same time. Does this signal some sort of breakthrough in the offing? Is there something that gives you cause for optimism?

The President. I wouldn't say breakthrough; I wouldn't say breakthrough. But cause for optimism? I think there's reason to be optimistic. I won't go into the details right now because when you're dealing with a situation of this complexity and of this endurance, you have to use some quiet diplomacy, which Secretary Baker is very effectively using. But I saw after his last trip some very, quite negative reports. And I don't think it's negative. I think there's still a real opportunity here. And I don't say that just wishfully; I say it after talking to him and talking to some leaders around the world. So, I'd like to say optimism, but I don't want to go overboard on it because there's still a complex problem.

Q. But there are some who think that you

may be being misled, and they cite for proof of that that action such as the Israelis continuing to establish settlements—that people may be telling the Secretary one thing but either unable to deliver or actually not telling the truth about their intentions.

The President. As we know, these differences have gone on for a long, long time. And I don't think that's the case, that somebody's saying one thing and then going off and just doing something behind his back. But, no, it's complex. But I don't accept that criticism. There's plenty of room to critique this and to wish for more progress from one country or another. But there's a lot going on. And I want to stay involved myself. I want to be a part of this because I think we have an opportunity now. And I think countries that the United States have helped recognize that. And I think Israel understands that. I think the Saudis understand that. I think the Egyptians understand

that. And so, I want to use that good will to further peace in the Middle East. And so I'm—put it this way—moderately optimistic.

Thank you all very much.

Note: President Bush's 81st news conference began at 8:35 a.m. in the Briefing Room at the White House. In the news conference, the following persons were referred to: Robert M. Gates, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; President Mikhail Gorbachev of the Soviet Union; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; former President Jimmy Carter; Gary Sick, former National Security Council official during the Carter administration; President Saddam Hussein of Iraq; United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar de la Guerra; Secretary of State James A. Baker III; and Soviet Foreign Minister Aleksandr Bessmertnykh.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on President Bush's Meeting With President Vytautas Landsbergis of Lithuania and Prime Ministers Ivars Godmanis of Latvia and Edgar Savisaar of Estonia

May 8, 1991

The President met today with President Landsbergis of Lithuania, Prime Minister Godmanis of Latvia, and Prime Minister Savisaar of Estonia for about 40 minutes in the Cabinet Room. The three Baltic leaders, who are on a private visit to the United States, had requested the meeting, the President's sixth with Baltic officials during the past 12 months.

The President reiterated the longstanding U.S. policy of nonrecognition of the forcible incorporation of the Baltic States into the Soviet Union in 1940. The President noted the United States had transported emergency medical assistance to the Baltic States in February. The United States intends to

send additional shipments of medical supplies to the Baltic States and to continue its program of medical assistance in the Soviet Union itself.

The President said the United States was encouraged by the resumption of negotiations between the Soviet Government and the Baltic States. The United States believes that fair and constructive negotiations are the only way to resolve the complex problems between Moscow and the Baltic governments. He said the United States hoped that all parties to these negotiations could be flexible and pragmatic in order to reach a just and lasting resolution of the problem.

Remarks to the Hispanic Alliance for Free Trade

May 9, 1991

Thank you very much. And some of that has to do, I think, with my fibrillating heart—[laughter]—but it's all right. I just came back from Bethesda and really got a wonderful report. I won't go into the clinical assessment, but it's great. I just take something to do with the thyroid, and the heart is perfect. So, I'm very lucky, very, very lucky.

I came over to talk to you today about an issue that is really of vital concern to me and, I think, of our country. And I have some talking points here, but let me just put them away and speak from the heart. I see my friend the Ambassador here, and I have great respect for him. And I might say I have enormous respect for President Salinas of Mexico.

And he is taking that country that we all love and moving it in a direction that we can all admire. And it would be a terrible tragedy if we took this Fast Track authority from Mexico and pulled it away and turned it down. I think it would send an outrageously bad symbol, not only to Mexico but to the countries to the south. We've got a real opportunity while I'm President to build stronger relations with South America.

I've been down there; I've talked endlessly to the Presidents of the various countries. Just the other day, Gus, Carlos Andres Perez of Venezuela was in. He doesn't benefit from a free trade agreement with Mexico, but he said: You cannot let this fail. The signal that this would send through our part of the world would just be unconscionable.

And so, I am committed to this. And I'm committed to it not just because it's good for Mexico. I'm the President of the United States, and all of us are citizens of the United States—Gus, that leaves you out—[laughter]—but we've got to do what's in the best interest of the United States. And this is in the best interest of the United States.

And I can understand the concerns about the environment, but as Ambassador Hills

tells you, we have good answers for that. Mexico is moving on their own. Carlos closed down PEMEX refinery, an enormously difficult political move for him. And yet, he did it. And many other businesses that were polluting have closed down. And the way to help with pollution on the border is to raise the standard of living down there so people can have more money to put into these things that we hold near and dear to our hearts.

And so, I approach this on a foreign policy basis as thinking that it's essential. And I approach it in terms of our own economy as thinking it's essential. We think it will create jobs. I am offended, frankly, by some of the advertising I've seen that I honestly find discriminatory. And I don't like it, and I'm troubled by it. I can understand a labor union person wondering whether it's going to cause drops, but I think we have good answers for it. And I think the answer is it will add to American jobs. And I'm going to keep working with Carla Hills to get that message out to the United States Congress.

But I really wanted to come over to exhort you all to sally forth to the Hill up there—you've got many friends up there—and use your best influence in the best tradition of persuasion of the Congress to make them understand that the Fast Track authority will create jobs, it will open up more trade between countries, it will raise the standards of living along the border on both sides, in my view, and it's going to be a wonderful thing. And I want our administration, indeed, to be firmly committed in terms of free trade, because history shows it results in prosperity.

And so, this is where we stand. And I thank you all very, very much for your interest in it. And do exactly what Carla Hills tells you to do. Thank you all very much.

Note: The President spoke at 10:19 a.m. in the Old Indian Treaty Room of the Old Executive Office Building. In his remarks, he referred to Gustavo Petricoli Iturbide,

Mexican Ambassador to the United States; President Carlos Salinas de Gortari of Mexico; President Carlos Andres Perez of Venezuela; and U.S. Trade Representative Carla A. Hills.

Exchange With Reporters Prior to Discussions With Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar de la Guerra of the United Nations May 9, 1991

Iraq

The President. Welcome everybody.

Q. ——— police force in northern Iraq?

The President. We're not taking any questions today. Thank you very much. The Secretary-General might want to, but I——

Q. Are you hoping that all of the American forces will be out of Iraq soon?

The Secretary-General. Well, I think that that is the wish of our American friends, and as well as the wish of the United Nations.

The President. That's for sure.

The Secretary-General. I think the stations in Iraq are properly settled, but I think we have to be patient.

Q. Are you in favor of a police force—a U.N. police force in northern Iraq?

The Secretary-General. That's what we are going to discuss with the President and with his collaborators. But today I have received a very clear rejection from the Iraq Government. They do not want a United Nations police presence in the area. Right now, as we——

Q. They don't want the U.N.?

The Secretary-General. They don't want the U.N.

Q. That's par for the course, isn't it? I mean, so what? [*Laughter*] Does that mean you have to comply?

The President. Well, listen, we've got to get to work here. We've got to get to work. I want to discuss all this with the Secretary-General.

Q. Does that mean you have to comply?

The President. And we will discuss all this and then figure out what to do.

Q. Did it come from Saddam?

The Secretary-General. Well, I think—I have a special envoy there, Mr. Goulding, and he was the one who received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs the negative reaction.

Note: The exchange began at 11:05 a.m. in the Oval Office at the White House. A reporter referred to President Saddam Hussein of Iraq. The Secretary-General referred to Marrack Goulding, U.N. Under Secretary-General, and Foreign Minister Ahmad Husayn Khudayir al-Samarra'i of Iraq.

Remarks Following Discussions With Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar de la Guerra of the United Nations May 9, 1991

The President. I want to welcome you to the White House today. I discussed with you many of the issues on the world's agenda. In a moment I'll mention some of the challenges, common challenges we face, but before, permit a personal observation.

I think back to the times that we worked

together as Perm Reps up there 20 years ago, and I still wonder how it is that I ended up with the easier job. [*Laughter*] But the problems that arrive at your doorstep often are the product of years of violence and strife. It falls to you to find, through so much hatred and bitterness, the

path to peace.

For 10 years now, you've led the United Nations. Your years as the Secretary-General could merely have been difficult, a study in stubborn hope. But instead they've proved to be momentous, proved to be historic. And during your years of service, the U.N. has really come of age. After decades of ideological stalemate, conflict, and the cold war, the U.N. has at long-last taken a major step forward as a true force for peace. And today the U.N. can lay claim to a string of successes stretching across the globe.

In Africa, the U.N. played a leading role in the birth of an independent Namibia. Elsewhere on the African Continent, the U.N. now is at work to end the war in Angola and resolve the future of the Western Sahara. Across Asia, the U.N. continue to play a critical role in peacemaking efforts in Afghanistan and Cambodia.

Right here in our own hemisphere, the U.N. has helped the people of Nicaragua and Haiti exercise their right to choose their own government, and is working to bring peace right now to El Salvador.

And of course, there is the United Nations role in the liberation of Kuwait. The U.N. sent its strong, steady signal every step of the way, and defending the defenseless against aggression, keeping faith with its founding principles, standing fast for what is good and right.

Mr. Secretary-General, a great measure of the success belongs to you, my friend: the product of your patience and perseverance, your immeasurable diplomatic skill, and your unwavering desire for peace. But as we talked at lunch, for each success, new challenges remain.

Consider the unprecedented responsibilities placed upon your good offices and the U.N. Secretariat by Security Council Resolution 687—the administration of UNICOM, the special commission for eliminating Iraq's weapons of mass destruction, the compensation committee; the U.N.'s role in demarking the Iraq-Kuwaiti border, developing guidelines for the arms embargo against Iraq, and encouraging arms control in the region. All of these, all of them, are a daunting task which will challenge the U.N. as never before.

So, Mr. Secretary-General, we're responding to another challenge, too: the need to protect and care for tens of thousands of refugees who fled home and hearth to escape the brutality of one man, Saddam Hussein.

For our part, the U.S. has responded to this human wave of tragedy with massive emergency relief for the refugees in northern Iraq and Turkey. Working with other nations, in close consultation with you, sir, in accord with Resolution 688, we are building temporary camps to encourage these people to come down from the mountains into the camps and, ultimately, to their own villages and towns. We have always looked at this relief effort as limited in duration. We are now in the process of turning these efforts over to the United Nations, and we look forward to working with the U.N. to hasten the day when all these refugees can return home, free from fear, free to live in peace.

In the south, American soldiers provided refuge and care to thousands of Iraqis. Those who sought refuge are now in a safe haven in Iran or Saudi Arabia. The Blue Helmets are on the scene, and U.N. relief agencies are providing assistance to those Iraqis who have chosen to remain in the area where the U.N. is now working.

The U.N.'s work in Iraq is just one of many challenges. Beyond the Gulf, we must work to strengthen the U.N. system through appropriate reforms, to deliver development assistance where needed, to chart a common course of action on global issues ranging from the environmental to international drug-trafficking to terrorism. We must build on the U.N.'s ability to respond to humanitarian crises which, as we've seen most recently in the heart-wrenching ordeal of Bangladesh, speak a universal language of simple human compassion.

Mr. Secretary-General, meeting these challenges is our work—the work of the United States—and also the work of the United Nations. I thank you, sir, for coming back to Washington so that we could continue our practice of close collaboration. And I congratulate you on behalf of the American people for doing the world's work—the work of peace. Thank you very

much.

The Secretary-General. Mr. President, as you have just said, this visit has been an important opportunity to discuss the urgent issues which concern both the United States and the United Nations.

These discussions have been, as always, cordial, candid, far-reaching, and productive. However, our consultations, important as they have been, are only one part of the significance of this visit. For the United Nations, this occasion has again confirmed the support and commitment of the United States and its people to the world organization.

For me, personally, it has been a heart-warming expression of a longstanding friendship with you, Mr. President.

It is clear from this visit and from much that has preceded it that the United States and the United Nations share the vision of the Charter conceived and sealed some 46 years ago on the other shore of this nation. The Charter is a plan of action to achieve that vision. The world of which it foresees and towards which it commits us to give all of our efforts is a practical objective.

Events since 1945, including those which we have discussed today, have confirmed the Charter's declaration that true peace depends on the elimination of the causes of conflict. Those causes are complex and interrelated. Their worldwide scope and their difficulty demand collective action to solve them in accordance with the Charter. Poverty, threats to human rights and the environment, social injustice, and the full range of global issues menace peace and prevent a world worthy of future generations.

The nations of the world now call insistently upon the United Nations to be their forum and their agent for confronting these problems. Immediate emergencies and the

longer-range demands which they present will require the best the United Nations can give and all the resources we can muster.

The response of the world community to these challenges will have to match the needs. There is broader agreement than ever before on the nature and importance of the responsibility that we must meet. At the same time, however, the speed and size of the current events which these issues now create require us all to act even more effectively.

We are at a time which offers us suddenly and remarkably the hope and opportunity of great progress towards the kind of world the Charter describes. We must seize the moment before the forces and energy released by all rigidities can harden into new ones.

This visit, both in itself and through our work together, has again impressed all of us from the United Nations with your determination, Mr. President, and seriousness of purpose in that cause.

Mr. President, I would like to thank you—and through you, the people of the United States—for your warm welcome, your hospitality, and your support. The spirit of this time with you will sustain our continuing work at the United Nations to realize the promises before us and to turn to action the principles which you and we both serve.

Note: The President spoke at 1:18 p.m. in the East Room at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to President Saddam Hussein of Iraq. Prior to their remarks, the President and the Secretary-General met privately in the Oval Office and with U.S. and U.N. officials in the Cabinet Room, and then attended a luncheon in the Old Family Dining Room.

White House Statement on the Administration's Revised Travel Policy

May 9, 1991

The President has directed the adoption of a new White House Policy on the use of military aircraft by the Chief of Staff and National Security Adviser, based upon the recommendations of Counsel to the President C. Boyden Gray. The new policy is designed to avoid any questions about their use of military aircraft.

- The President believes that the national security-related reasons behind the former policy remain sound and make commercial air travel an unacceptable alternative for the Chief of Staff and National Security Adviser in many instances.
- Nonetheless, to ensure that military aircraft are used only when necessary, the new policy will require the White House Counsel's Office to review on a case-by-case basis all requests for travel on military aircraft.
- In the case of official travel, use of military aircraft will be authorized where security, communications, or scheduling needs require the use of military aircraft.
- In the case of personal travel, the President has decided that not only must there be a determination that security, communications, or scheduling needs require use of military aircraft but also that there is an immediate and compelling need for personal travel. The policy would permit, for example, travel on military aircraft to attend to the serious illness of a close relative when security, communications, or scheduling needs would prevent travel on commercial aircraft.
- To avoid the appearance that taxpayer dollars are being used to subsidize political travel, the President has decided to prohibit political travel on military aircraft by the Chief of Staff and National Security Adviser unless the official purpose for travel is predominant or the President approves the travel.
- For mixed official and political travel or mixed official and personal travel, the policy allows the use of military aircraft for predominantly official travel if security, communications, or scheduling needs require the use of military aircraft. To ensure that there is no question about the official purpose behind any trip, the Counsel's Office will be required to make a determination that a trip is predominantly official before the trip will be treated as official.
- The current reimbursement policy for all nonofficial travel is being retained. The Chief of Staff and National Security Adviser will be required to reimburse the Government at commercial coach rates plus one dollar any time that they travel on military aircraft for personal or political reasons. Where the Chief of Staff or National Security Adviser take an official trip and also engage in an incidental political activity on the trip, some part of commercial coach fare will be charged to the sponsor of the political event.
- The new policy does not apply to those members of the Cabinet (including specifically the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, and the Attorney General) who, pursuant to longstanding policies, regularly use Government aircraft for official and unofficial travel. The responsibilities of these Cabinet members are such that they require instantaneous secure communications capability with the White House, their Departments, other Agencies, and the Congress. In an emergency, they must also be able to return to Washington, or to proceed to other destinations, on an expedited basis. These Cabinet members also have a heightened need for security because the nature of their official duties and their public visibility substantially increase the likelihood of threats to their personal safety.

Nomination of Robert H. Pelletreau, Jr., To Be United States Ambassador to Egypt

May 9, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate Robert H. Pelletreau, Jr., of Connecticut, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Arab Republic of Egypt. He would succeed Frank G. Wisner.

Since 1987 Ambassador Pelletreau has served as Ambassador to the Republic of Tunisia. Prior to this he was Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, 1985–1987. He was Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs at the Department of State, 1983–1985; Country Director for Arabian Peninsula Affairs at the Department of State, 1981–1982; Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for

Near East and South Asia at the Pentagon, 1980–1981. In addition, he was Ambassador to the State of Bahrain, 1979–1980, and Deputy Chief of Mission in Damascus, Syria, 1975–1978. Ambassador Pelletreau was a political officer in Algiers, Algeria, 1973–1975, and served in several capacities in Jordan, Lebanon, Mauritania, and Morocco. Ambassador Pelletreau entered the Foreign Service in 1962.

Ambassador Pelletreau graduated from Yale University (B.A., 1957) and Harvard Law School (LL.B., 1961). He was born July 9, 1935, in Patchogue, NY. He served in the U.S. Navy Reserve, 1957–1958. He is married and has three children.

Nomination of Mary Catherine Sophos To Be a Deputy Under Secretary of the Treasury

May 9, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate Mary Catherine Sophos, of California, to be Deputy Under Secretary of the Treasury for Legislative Affairs. She would succeed Bryce L. Harlow. Upon confirmation, the President intends to designate her as an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Legislative Affairs.

Ms. Sophos currently serves as Deputy Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs at the Department of the Treasury. Prior to this she was director of government relations for McCamish, Martin, Brown and

Loeffler, 1987–1989. Ms. Sophos was assistant minority counsel and budget analyst for the Committee on Ways and Means for the House of Representatives, 1987, and legislative director and a member of the budget associate staff to Congressman Tom Loeffler, 1982–1986.

Ms. Sophos graduated from Pitzer College, The Claremont Colleges (B.S., 1976). She was born July 10, 1954, in Oxnard, CA. She currently resides in Washington, DC.

Nomination of Quincy Mellon Krosby To Be United States Alternate Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund

May 9, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate Quincy Mellon Krosby, of New York, to be U.S. Alternate Executive

Director of the International Monetary Fund for a term of 2 years. She would succeed Charles S. Warner.

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Dr. Krosby currently serves as Assistant Secretary for Export Enforcement at the Department of Commerce in Washington, DC. Prior to this she was an economic officer and energy attache for the U.S. Embassy in London, England.

Dr. Krosby graduated from the University

of Minnesota, receiving a bachelor of arts degree and a master of arts degree, and the London School of Economics, receiving a doctoral degree in 1979. She was born August 3, 1948, in New York, NY. She is married, has five children, and resides in Washington, DC.

Remarks Upon Receiving an Honorary Degree From Princeton University in Princeton, New Jersey

May 10, 1991

Thank you all very much. This is indeed for me an honor. And the last time, save one, that I was on this campus, I was not treated quite so hospitably. [*Laughter*] It was out at the baseball diamond, I think in 1948. Crowded along the first baseline—it was very hostile, the way it worked in Princeton—were a bunch of hyperventilating, celebrating alumni.

And I remember standing there at first base, and a gigantic tiger—I think his name was Neil Zundel—came to the plate. He lofted an easy fly towards Yale's first baseman, me. And as I reached for the ball, the guy just sheer bowled me over—[*laughter*]—to the cheers of the Princeton alumni. [*Laughter*]

I was hurt, my pride was hurt. But P.S., Yale won the ball game. [*Laughter*]

So, how lovely today it is, though. And I view this degree as a very high honor from an institution for which I have unlimited respect. It is a great privilege for Barbara and me to be up with you today. I hear the rites of spring over my shoulder out there, but it wouldn't be normal in my job if we didn't hear those rites chanting out there. But I hope I bring peace and tranquility to your campus because you bring great joy to our heart, my formerly fibrillating heart.

Thank you very much.

Note: The President spoke at 10:35 a.m. in the faculty room of Nassau Hall. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

Remarks at Dedication Ceremony of the Social Sciences Complex at Princeton University in Princeton, New Jersey

May 10, 1991

Thank you all very much. Thank you. Please be seated. It's a great pleasure to be here. President Shapiro, your words were so kind that my heart almost went back into fibrillation. [*Laughter*] I salute you, sir, and I thank you for the honor bestowed on me.

To Governor Florio; and to the Members of the United States Congress that are here today; to Mrs. Shapiro, and the board of trustees; to Chairman Henderson; Dean Williamson; Associate Dean Morrow. And

I'd also like to salute Princeton's former Presidents Goheen and Bowen. And I'm delighted to help dedicate this impressive complex.

Though I must say that I'm glad that this is May and not the first snowfall. I don't think Barbara would let me take place in your special brand of Olympics. [*Laughter*]

Seriously, I'm honored to receive an honorary degree from Princeton. Imagine: a son of Yale getting a Princeton degree.

“Son of Yale”—you can snicker, but you ought to hear what they call me in Washington. [Laughter]

Governor Florio’s comments brought back JFK’s words when he said, “How lucky I was to have a Princeton degree.” And I agree with him. You remember what JFK said, and I’ll paraphrase it—I have the best of all worlds: a Princeton degree and a Yale education. [Laughter] I knew that would not thrill the band, but you did a great job on “Hail To The Chief.” Thank you. [Laughter]

Well, Princeton is a great place. You know, Washington said, “No college has turned out better scholars or more estimable characters.” That includes, of course, our last two Secretaries of State. Both have been outstanding public servants. Both love this university. But only one has a tattoo to prove it. [Laughter]

I’ll always remember the time that I saw the globe inside the Woodrow Wilson School lobby. Anywhere you touch it, you set off vibrations across the rest of its surface. I can’t think of a more appropriate symbol for this nation’s role in the world. When we act, we do set off tremors across the globe. And Princeton is blessed with real expertise in the study of the Presidency.

And I salute Professor Fred Greenstein, and it is with some temerity, therefore, that I give this talk that will touch on the Presidency.

I’d like to talk today about an American achievement that has inspired men and women worldwide, most recently, in Eastern Europe. I’m speaking of our Constitution. In the interest of brevity, I will focus on the roles of the two branches of Government in which I have had the honor to serve, the legislative—Congress—and the executive departments.

Consider the President’s role. Thomas Jefferson once noted that a President commands a view of the whole ground, while Congress necessarily adopts the views of its constituents. The President and Vice President are the only officials elected to serve the entire Nation. It is the President who is responsible for guiding and directing the Nation’s foreign policy. The executive branch alone may conduct international negotiations, appoint ambassadors, and con-

duct foreign policy. Our founders noted the necessity of performing this duty with “secrecy and dispatch,” when necessary. The President also serves as Commander in Chief of our Armed Forces, as it was my role to do in the Persian Gulf.

This does not mean that the Executive may conduct foreign business in a vacuum. I have a great respect for Congress, and I prefer to work cooperatively with it wherever possible. Though I felt after studying the question that I had the inherent power to commit our forces to battle after the U.N. resolution, I solicited congressional support before committing our forces to the Gulf war. So, while a President bears special foreign policy obligations, those obligations do not imply any liberty to keep Congress unnecessarily in the dark.

The President’s view of the whole ground includes a second responsibility: shaping the Nation’s domestic agenda. Presidents do this by submitting annual budgets to Congress, along with a comprehensive legislative program.

We’ve had our share of legislative successes. They include a budget agreement that reduces our borrowing requirements by nearly \$500 billion over the next 5 years, a Clean Air Act that invokes the power of the marketplace to help America breathe cleaner air, an Americans with Disabilities Act—landmark civil rights legislation that enhances the dignity of those with disabilities, a child care bill that puts more power and choice in the hands of parents when it comes to the care of their own children.

But Presidents may encourage change through means other than legislation. Our Points of Light campaign encourages the traditional American virtue of private service. Our America 2000 education strategy, which has been well-received across the land, involves dramatic reforms that don’t make dramatic new claims on taxpayers’ earnings. It draws on people’s common frustration with an educational system that simply must do better. It encourages people to use their common sense and good old American ingenuity in creating better, revolutionary new schools. It won’t help build a new office building in Washington, but it

very well may inspire people to build a better future for themselves and their children, school by school, community by community.

Elsewhere, we've proposed turning programs back to States and localities. This enables people to craft the most appropriate solution for the problems that they confront in this diverse land of ours.

The point is simple: You don't always need to propose a new program to pursue a national goal. Often a President can lead by encouraging the values of service, by helping foster a national spirit of commitment and responsibility.

For too long, pundits and special interests have equated vision with bureaucracy. I hope one of the hallmarks of our administration will be its ability to encourage not just good government but also a good society, one that draws upon and encourages the best instincts and ambitions and values of the American people.

The common thread of commitment, individual commitment, runs through all successful efforts to solve our most intractable problems. The individual who cares, who is determined to change things for the better, can make a difference. And all of us Americans ought to dedicate ourselves to making a difference.

While a President must take on today's problems and tomorrow's challenges, he also has an obligation to "preserve, protect, and defend" a 200-year-old system of constitutional government. The most common challenge to Presidential powers comes from a predictable source, represented here by several able Members of the United States Congress.

Although our founders never envisioned a Congress that would churn out hundreds of thousands of pages worth of reports and hearings and documents and laws every year, they did understand that legislators would try to accumulate power. James Madison, your son—Princeton's son—warned that "The legislative department is everywhere extending the sphere of its activity, and drawing all power into its impetuous vortex." That was Mr. Madison speaking, not President Bush speaking.

Sometimes this sort of competition falls entirely within the bounds of the Constitution. But consider the unnecessary requests

and requirements that can waste the time and energy of the Executive.

Thirty years ago, we devoted nearly 9.5 percent of our gross national product to defense expenditures. And today, defense spending accounts for only 5.3 percent of our GNP. But congressional oversight has grown exponentially. One hundred and seven committees and subcommittees—107—oversee defense programs and spending. For fiscal year 1989, the Pentagon devoted 500 man-years and over \$50 million just to write reports responding to congressional queries on such items as plans for manning tugboats and accounting for the number of bands.

Defense staff has to respond yearly to more than 750,000 congressional staff inquiries. Other executive agencies exhaust their time and energy, often giving identical testimony to a whole battery of subcommittees and committees.

Oversight, when properly exercised, helps keep the Executive accountable. But when it proliferates wildly, it can confuse the public and make it more difficult for Congress and the President to do their jobs properly.

The Chief Executive also preserves, protects, and defends the Constitution through the use of the veto power. Six times in my Presidency, I have vetoed bills that would have weakened Presidential powers. In one case, for instance, Congress wanted to make the President disclose a wide variety of sensitive diplomatic contacts and discussions—as well as private discussions with the executive branch—and would have threatened to impose criminal sanctions on a wide range of normal diplomatic activities. I noted in my veto message that: "The result would be a dangerous timidity and disarray in the conduct of U.S. foreign policy. Such a result is wholly contrary to the allocation of powers under the Constitution."

Elsewhere, Congress has also taken aggressive action against specific Presidential powers, including the power to appoint or remove employees who serve at the President's pleasure. It sometimes tries to manage executive branch—micromanage the executive branch—by writing too-spe-

cific directions for carrying out a particular law. And when this happens, the President has a constitutional obligation to protect his Office and to veto the legislation. In addition, on many occasions during my Presidency, I have stated that statutory provisions that violate the Constitution have no binding legal force.

But there's another, often overlooked side of the veto power. Often vetoes encourage the Legislature to reconsider its actions. When I vetoed a minimum wage bill—and it wasn't an easy thing to do—I sought to persuade Congress that a slightly lower rate would best serve the public interest. And in time Congress agreed. And when Congress bundles up a series of unrelated measures and calls it a single bill, it frustrates the President's constitutional role in resisting the influence of special interests. It is often impractical to veto a tremendous bill, a major bill, especially an appropriations bill because of unrelated riders that would never stand a chance on their own.

Bills of this sort can pose as much of a threat to Congress as to the President. And it has become an annual sport for reporters to pull peculiarities out of the vast spending bills, such as a Federal grant to study cow belches, or a Lawrence Welk Museum, and ask Congress to defend them. Quite often because of the added riders and the complexity of the whole bill, Members don't even know what they've voted for. They're so complex; things are added in the dark of the night.

I have sought, and will continue to seek, a line-item veto to prevent such embarrassments and protect the American people from injudicious appropriation. Right now 43 Governors have such a power. It works. The President ought to have that power, too. Some believe that I already have that power under the Constitution.

In closing, let me try to summarize my view of the Presidency. Presidents define themselves through their exercise of Presidential power. They must use their special

authority to serve the whole Nation in matters of foreign and domestic policy. They must set a tone for governance, at once leading the people, yet following their desires. They must preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution. And they must encourage deliberative behavior on the part of Congress.

But the real power of the Presidency lies in a President's ability to frame, through action, through example, through encouragement, what we as a nation must do, what is required of communities and institutions, large and small, in schools and factories and the hundreds of daily acts of individuals.

The great joy and challenge of the Office I occupy—and believe me, I am honored every single day I walk into that Oval Office by the privilege of being President—the great joy is that the President serves not just as the unitary Executive but hopefully as a unifying Executive.

As President, I feel honor-bound to strengthen the marvelous system of government bequeathed to us so that we may remain the freest, the most decent, the most prosperous, caring nation in the history of the world.

Thank you, and may God bless each and every one of you. And thank you for the honor you've bestowed on me.

Note: The President spoke at 11:25 a.m. In his remarks, he referred to Harold Shapiro, president of the university, and his wife, Vivian; Gov. James Florio of New Jersey; James Henderson, chairman of the executive committee of the board of directors of the university; Joseph Williamson, dean of the chapel; Sue Anne Steffey Morrow, associate dean of the chapel; Robert F. Goheen and William G. Bowen, former presidents of the university; Secretary of State James A. Baker III; former Secretary of State George P. Shultz; and Fred I. Greenstein, professor of politics and director of the research program in leadership studies. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

May 12 / Administration of George Bush, 1991

Remarks at the Hampton University Commencement Ceremony in Hampton, Virginia

May 12, 1991

President Harvey, Senator Warner, and Congressman Bateman, and members of the university administration, and especially the class of 1991. May I thank the class president, Carvel Lewis, for his remarks; pay my respects to the faculty, and to Mr. Dillard and this magnificent choir. My first exposure to music at Hampton was in the year either 1935 or 1936, when one of your predecessor singing groups came to Eastern schools. And this is a magnificent tradition of Hampton. And let me say to those who graduated 50 years ago, you don't look so old to me. *[Laughter]*

One of the pleasures of coming here is getting to know your university president better. You know, President Harvey is an avid tennis player. Really avid. When I shook his hand he corrected my grip. *[Laughter]* At any rate, it's a real pleasure to join with you today. I'm the ninth President to visit your campus, and I might say that eight of them have been Republicans. *[Laughter]*

Hampton is an elite institution. It boasts the largest endowment of any historically black college or university in the United States. Its graduates contribute daily to our national progress and national well-being. Patricia Stevens Funderburk, Hampton '71, whom you honor today, serves in our Department of Health and Human Services. Patricia, congratulations to you for this fine award.

As President Harvey said and Carvel said, you all will make your marks in the world. And today I'd like to talk about the new world that you will enter, a world no longer divided by superpower confrontation but engaged in economic competition and international cooperation.

You in this magnificent Hampton Roads area understand this world better than most. More than 100 firms in this region conduct business beyond our borders. And when many of you leave this university, you'll look to distant shores, places where you hope to spread American ingenuity—your ingenuity.

You ought to be excited about your opportunities. I know that I am. We stand on the verge—if you look around the world you'll understand this—we stand on the verge of a new age of freedom. If we build upon our strengths, if we join hands as a people, we will build a nation and a future unlike any ever seen in human history.

Our first and greatest strength, of course, is our intelligence, and our greatest tool for developing that strength is our educational system. But we have to be honest with ourselves: Contrary to your tradition of excellence, our educational system as a whole has slipped in recent years. Test scores continue to fall. Dropout rates soar in many of our school systems. Businesses complain that some high school graduates don't have the basic reading, writing, or math skills. And meanwhile, our elementary and high school students don't compare well to those in other industrial countries in math, science, and even in American geography.

We've got to do better. We ought to improve our schools the old-fashioned way through commitment and competition. Our America 2000 strategy tries to make a quality education available to every child and every citizen who wants to learn. We have challenged Americans to reinvent the American school—not to improve it but to reinvent it—not by turning the task over to experts in Washington but by inviting a nationwide competition to create better schools.

The concept of choice—letting parents choose schools for their children—plays a role. Its time has come. Polls show that 62 percent of the American public favor choice, and 72 percent of minority Americans advocate choice in the schools.

This should surprise no one, because choice means hope. It lets children from poor neighborhoods enroll in the same schools as our children from wealthier ones. It gives parents the freedom to find good schools for their sons and daughters. It frees

students from the tyranny of inadequate education.

We've encouraged communities and businesses to roll up their sleeves and help—communities, by taking on crime and hunger and other disturbances that make it almost impossible to learn; businesses, by contributing expertise to local schools and by developing education programs at the workplace. You've set a great example right here with Hampton Harbor. You've built a successful commercial residential area, and you're turning the profits into student scholarships.

We remain committed to such programs as Head Start, which help prepare young students for school. It works. As long as I'm President, it will be adequately funded, and it will keep on working.

The business of education is the business of creating a better world. A good education lets you see possibilities you would never have imagined before, and reach them. But education is also a commitment of labor and love.

I recently got a letter from an Army sergeant serving in Saudi Arabia. He talked about his daughter. And he wrote, "I am very proud of her and would like for her to know this: I am thinking of her even as I sit in the Gulf, serving my country." Nilka Bacilio, who will receive a bachelor of science from the School of Education and Liberal Arts, with honors in therapeutic recreation—your dad says, "Hi."

Other parents here have written me, and I want to thank you all. Nothing is more natural, no feeling more fulfilling than having pride in your kids. And when I talk about educational choice or educational reform, I always remember a crucial truth: We can't go anywhere without the support of the people who love us, who believe in us. And if there is any advice I can give today, it is this: Cherish those who give you this kind of lift, and return the favor whenever you can.

Speaking of educational excellence, let me pause now to honor Dinee Riley, who has achieved the highest grade point average of anyone in this class. It is my privilege and honor to hand her her diploma—a biology major, 3.95. What a magnificent record. Dinee, you and your classmates should be

proud of your accomplishments. And now comes the challenging part: making use of knowledge once you get out of school.

As a nation, we must give everyone a chance to make full use of their imagination and intelligence. Our administration does this by trying to remove barriers to progress. We want to free people now trapped by self-doubt and despair.

We've put together an ambitious housing reform package. We call it HOPE, which extends the dignity of home ownership to people who live in public housing communities. The idea is simple: Give people assets; give them permanent wealth, not just consumable scraps of paper; offer people independence; don't hold them in the bondage of dependency. HOPE offers an ethic of encouragement. It encourages people to take an active part in building better lives for themselves, for us all.

We must free people who have been held back by barriers of discrimination. This administration will fight discrimination vigorously, because a kinder, gentler nation must not be gentle or kind to those who practice prejudice.

We must free people bound by red tape and unnecessary regulation. Last year, Americans devoted 5.3 billion hours to filling out regulatory paperwork—5.3 billion hours at a cost to the economy of \$185 billion; and this can't continue.

We must free people from the specter of punitive taxation, which takes money that might otherwise buy a home, pay for a child's college education, or establish a family nest egg. The controversial budget agreement that we signed last year restrains the growth of Federal spending. It offers hope that workers in the future will be able to spend less time working for their tax collector and more time working for their families.

We must free people to create the next great invention. Our administration repeatedly has sought a cut in the capital gains, a tax on the wealth that you will create. That tax is a tax on ideas, on innovation, on the American dream.

But mainly, we must free ourselves from doubt. We must free ourselves from fear. We can't afford to hide from the rest of the

world by erecting protectionist walls. If we want to learn, we have to compete. If we want to test ourselves, we have to compete. And if we want to take full advantage of all the world's diverse cultures, ideas, and innovations, we have to compete. Our future lies in the world economy.

Last year, exports accounted for 84 percent of our economic growth. Between 1986 and 1990, our exports to the rest of the world increased 73 percent, and exports to our major competitors grew even more: to Germany, 80 percent; Japan, 82 percent; the European Community by 87 percent. We exported \$673 billion in goods and services last year.

And our future depends on trade. We've asked Congress to extend the Fast Track trade procedures that Presidents have been able to use since 1974. Without Fast Track, we will have trouble moving forward with critical trade initiatives, including the Uruguay round of the GATT talks, North American free trade agreement, and the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative. Unfortunately, some of the opponents of free trade have resorted to slurs against our Mexican neighbors in the hopes of derailing Fast Track.

I can think of no more revealing contrast between a free-enterprise view of the human community and the protectionist view. Prejudice is usually nothing more than a breed of cowardice. People afraid to test themselves, or to risk challenging their assumptions, hide behind restrictive laws and restrictive walls.

If we want to lead the post-cold war world, we must not build walls of prejudice and doubt. We must involve ourselves in the world around us. We must build ties of mutual interests and affection everywhere. And the same sentiments ought to guide us at home. In the end, prosperity requires trust. You cannot build a business if you spend all your time worrying about

being cheated or conned or attacked. True brotherhood represents the key to happiness and growth.

The programs that I've discussed today give every American, rich or poor or middle class, white or black or brown, a fair chance to pursue his or her destiny. And they try to harness the engine of ambition in service to the common good. They do not divide people along race or class lines; they give everyone a shared stake in everyone else's success.

We have a chance to rekindle the kind of optimism that characterized the civil rights movement of the '60s—one in which men and women of all races and backgrounds joined to pursue goals that we all hold dear: opportunity, prosperity, justice, freedom, tolerance.

So, today you assume responsibility for shaping an international commonwealth of freedom. Believe in yourselves. Trust in yourselves. Don't abandon your passion for ideas or causes. Work hard, but serve your community. Attend to the thousands of tiny deeds that constitute a good and decent life; treat yourself well and respect others. Be a Point of Light. Build a truly good society.

To you, and to the friends and especially the families who have supported you over the years, congratulations. Thank you for letting me share in your commencement exercises. And may God bless you and God bless the United States of America.

Note: The President spoke at 10:40 a.m. at Armstrong Field. In his opening remarks, he referred to William R. Harvey, president of the university; Senator John W. Warner; Representative Herbert H. Bateman; Royzell Dillard, director of the university choir; Patricia Funderburk, Director of the Office of Adolescent Pregnancy Programs, Public Health Service; and students Carvel Lewis, Nilka Bacilio, and Dinee Riley.

Statement on Chemical Weapons May 13, 1991

The Gulf war has once again raised the specter of chemical weapons and demonstrated that unscrupulous regimes can and will threaten innocent populations with these weapons of terror so long as we permit them to exist. These stark events renew and reinforce my conviction, shared by responsible leaders around the world, that chemical weapons must be banned—everywhere in the world.

The world's best hope for this goal is the chemical weapons convention now being negotiated by the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva. The United States is committed to the early, successful completion of this convention, and I am today announcing a number of steps we will take to accelerate the negotiations and achieve an effective chemical weapons ban as soon as possible. I hope this initiative also will spur other nations to commit themselves equally to this critical objective.

I have instructed the United States negotiating team in Geneva to implement my decisions at the next session which begins May 14. To demonstrate the United States commitment to banning chemical weapons, we are formally forswearing the use of chemical weapons for any reason, including retaliation, against any state, effective when the convention enters into force, and will

propose that all states follow suit. Further, the United States unconditionally commits itself to the destruction of all our stocks of chemical weapons within 10 years of entry into force and will propose that all other states do likewise. We will offer technical assistance to others to do this efficiently and safely.

In addition, we will call for setting a target date to conclude the convention and recommend the Conference stay in continuous session if necessary to meet the target. The United States also will propose new and effective verification measures for inspecting sites suspected of producing or storing chemical weapons. To provide tangible benefits for those states that join the convention and significant penalties for those that fail to support it, the United States will propose the convention require parties to refuse to trade in chemical weapon-related materials with states that do not join in the convention. The United States reaffirms that we will impose all appropriate sanctions in response to violations of the convention, especially the use of chemical weapons.

These steps can move the world significantly closer to the goal of a world free of chemical weapons. I call upon all other nations to join us in the serious and cooperative pursuit of this important goal.

Remarks Announcing the Nomination of Robert M. Gates To Be Director of the Central Intelligence Agency and a News Conference May 14, 1991

The President. Well, I'm pleased to nominate Robert Gates to be the Director of Central Intelligence. As most of you know, Bob Gates has served as deputy national security adviser for the last two and a half years. And before that, he dedicated more than 20 years to the service of the CIA and the important task that it performs for our country. It's with this background of

professionalism, dedication, and integrity that I'm asking the Senate to approve his nomination to be the next Director.

He follows in the distinguished footsteps of Bill Webster. And I know that Bob will maintain a strong and responsive Central Intelligence Agency that will provide the kind of intelligence America needs to maintain its role as leader of the free world.

In the last two and a half years, Bob has lent a steady hand to the deliberations of our National Security Council. He's directed, as all of us know, the Deputies Committee—a group of interagency leaders who in times of crisis have met continuously to provide the basic decisions and recommendations that have protected America's security interests. In Panama and in Liberia, and perhaps most importantly, in Operation Desert Storm, Bob Gates has performed with wisdom and precision in laying out the options for Presidential action. He's a good man, and I'm proud to send his name up to the Senate.

Helen [Helen Thomas, United Press International]?

Q. Mr. President, it's pretty clear that there are no qualms in this administration about opening up the Iran-*contra* scandal again, and questions to Mr. Gates as to what he knew and when he knew it, in terms of—

The President. What's your question to me?

Q. My question is, do you have any qualms about—

The President. No.

Q. —this question being opened up?

The President. No qualms at all.

Q. And do you think that he'll be able to—

The President. In fact, we've had consultation with—

Q. Why did he bow out—

The President. May I finish, please? We've had consultation with the people on the Senate Intelligence Committee, and so far I'm very, very pleased with the way they've gone.

Q. Well, why did he bow out before?

The President. Well, all that can—everybody gets a hearing up there. All will be well.

Arms Control in the Middle East

Q. Mr. President, could I ask you a question about the Middle East? Mr. President, are you taking the lead as has been reported in pressing for a Middle East arms control plan that would freeze Israel's nuclear arsenal and require all states in the Middle East to give back chemical weapons?

The President. Well, we're in the process

of working this arms control problem. And I'm not prepared to give any details on it today at all. But there are all kinds of options out there.

Q. May I follow up? Are you consulting now with allies? And when do you think you might have something?

The President. We are consulting with allies, but—and I can't give you—I just don't want to predict on the timeframe. But we are discussing it, and I think there's a lot of sympathy for the idea of trying to get control of weapons. And I'm strongly for it.

Nomination of Robert Gates

Q. The CIA was once a Cabinet position, and under William Casey, the last time that Mr. Gates was there, he was considered fairly much a director who advocated his own policies. Will Mr. Gates become a Cabinet member, or will you keep the CIA in the kind of support role it was—

The President. I will keep it the way it was when I was there. And it will be—he will be at the table when matters of—or we need the intelligence to make critical decisions on foreign affairs. He will not be a political—trying to shape policy. But he will do a superb job as a professional intelligence officer, heading the Intelligence Agency. That's the way it's going to be.

Situation in Iraq

Q. Mr. President, would you care to give us your reaction to the clash between British troops and Iraqi troops, first? And do you think it will be necessary for American troops to actually occupy Iraq to prevent any more difficulties between the refugees and the Iraqi troops?

The President. No, I think the way I'd do this is to say that it's surprising there have been so few flareups of this nature. Tempers are high; it's very difficult for these refugees. And so I don't expect any more. And we're working with—we're starting consultations with the United Nations. I think you saw Prince Sadruddin Khan's comments yesterday about getting U.N. flags over some of the convoys. So, we're moving. I want to see this internationalized. But it is to a degree because we have British and French forces there.

Did I leave out a part of that?

Q. Do you think the Iraqi troops should be disarmed—should voluntarily lay down their weapons or at least pull back?

The President. Well, I'd leave that to the people that are trying to separate the forces there. And I don't—what they should do is be careful not to put any of these refugees or any allied troops into harm's way.

Middle East Peace Prospects

Q. Has President Assad of Syria pretty much slammed the door shut on any peace talks in the Middle East? And is the U.S. willing to seek a scaled-down version of that—perhaps talks between the Palestinians, Jordan, and Israel instead of a wider peace conference? And are you growing the least bit discouraged by the failure so far of Secretary Baker to get this thing going?

The President. Well, I wouldn't say it's a failure; but there are ups and downs in this process. There always have been. Anybody that's ever dealt with the Middle East knows that there are ups and downs in the process. But I'm not discouraged. I would like to see President Assad do what the Secretary of State has asked. But we'll just keep working on this. I can't give you a very optimistic report, but I'm about where I was last week or whenever we last talked, to say there's room for optimism. But you go forward and then you get some setbacks in this process. But it's always been that way.

Q. Are you seeking a scaled-down version of talks, perhaps, between Israel, Jordan, and the Palestinians?

The President. We will just leave that to the Secretary. And it won't help for me to be advocating from here what I think. One of the reasons is that when you're dealing with a problem of this complexity, you do need to have certain things kept quiet for negotiation. I don't want to duck your question, but I just don't feel that it would be helpful for me at this critical time to go into the details.

Yes, two, and then I've got to go.

Soviet-U.S. Summit

Q. Mr. President, after your conversation with President Gorbachev last Saturday, a Soviet spokesman said there would be a

U.S.-Soviet summit this summer. Can you confirm that, sir? And secondly, would you support inviting Mr. Gorbachev to the economic summit of the G-7 in London in July?

The President. On the first part, I can't confirm it. There's no set time, no agreement. I've made clear that I would like to go to Moscow under certain conditions and I'd like to think I will. On the second part of it—what was the second one on Gorbachev?

Soviet Participation in the Group of Seven Economic Summit

Q. Would you favor having Gorbachev come to the economic summit?

The President. Well, this is a matter that we must discuss with the G-7 allies. I think that they've evidenced an interest in this—the Soviets have—but I think it's important that if he goes there something positive will happen. So, this is a matter that I will be discussing with the various leaders of the other six countries.

Two—one more, and then I've really got to go.

Nomination of Robert Gates

Q. Considering the controversy over Mr. Gates' nomination last time and considering your own ethical standards for your administration, can you tell us on what you base your feeling that there is no problem with what Mr. Gates' role was at the CIA during the Iran-*contra*—your own knowledge, or did you have an investigation done, or what?

The President. I know Bob Gates, and I know him to be a man of honor. These matters have been discussed. And I have absolutely no qualms whatsoever. This matter has been investigated over and over again, this Iran-*contra*. It's been going on for years. If I were worried about opening up Iran-*contra*, you might suggest I wouldn't send that name forward. But this man has my full trust. He's honest. He's a man of total integrity. And that's the way I'd answer the question. And they'll have hearings—they can ask any questions they want.

Bob, do you want to say something?

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Q. Just briefly, sir, can I follow up?

The President. No, Brit [Brit Hume, ABC News], I'm awful sorry, I've got to go meet the Queen—[laughter]—get ready to meet the Queen.

Mr. Gates. Mr. President, I'd just like to thank you. This is a great honor for me. I appreciate the opportunity that it represents. And if confirmed, I look forward to doing my best to more fully develop what is already the best intelligence service in the world. Thank you, sir.

The President. Thank you very much. Thank you all.

Note: The President's 82d news conference began at 9 a.m. in the Briefing Room at the White House. In the news conference, the following persons were referred to: William H. Webster, Director of Central Intelligence; William J. Casey, former Director of Central Intelligence; Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, chief United Nations Representative in Iraq; President Hafiz al-Assad of Syria; Secretary of State James A. Baker III; President Mikhail Gorbachev of the Soviet Union; and Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom.

Remarks at the Welcoming Ceremony for Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom

May 14, 1991

The President. Your Majesty and Your Royal Highness, ladies and gentlemen, and friends of what is indeed our special relationship. Your Majesty, on behalf of the American people, it is an honor to welcome you to the United States and to the White House.

You have been freedom's friend for as long as we remember—back to World War II when, at 18, you joined the war against fascism. It was then that America first began to know you as one of us, came to love you as standing fast with us for freedom, summoning across the oceans our values and our dreams.

George Bernard Shaw once joked that Britain and America are two countries separated by a common language. In truth, we are joined by a common heritage and culture, civilization and soul.

On the occasion of your first state visit to the United States, Dwight Eisenhower spoke of these bonds of friendship. He said, "Those ties have been tested in the crucible of war when we have fought side by side to defend the values we hold dear." That was true in 1957 and just as true today.

For nearly 400 years, the histories of Britain and America have been inseparable. The first permanent English settlement in America was created at Jamestown, in Vir-

ginia, 384 years ago this week. Thirteen years later, the Pilgrims landed far to the north at a place they called Plymouth Rock, named after your great naval port from which they sailed.

From those events sprang the American nation, believing, as you do, in the sanctity of the individual, and enriched by family ties that make our nations one. Because those ties have never been closer, today our alliance has perhaps never been stronger. For evidence, look to the sands and seas of the Persian Gulf. Our countries have long sought the real peace which means the triumph of freedom, not merely the absence of war. We know that you can't lock people behind walls forever when moral conviction uplifts their souls. So, like Monty and Ike, and Churchill and FDR, we linked hands and hearts in the Gulf to do what was right and good.

Years from now, men will speak of American and British heroism in the Gulf, as they do today of our cooperation in two World Wars and 40 years of peacetime alliance. They will talk of the 1st Infantry Division and the Desert Rats and of the finest sons and daughters any nation could ever have. They will praise those who assured that naked aggression would not stand, and in so doing, salute Britain's help and leadership

in forging our great coalition.

The past year has reaffirmed our alliance of shared principles, our fidelity to democracy and to basic human rights, the fact that there will always be a Britain and that Britain will always be our friend.

In that spirit, let me close with your words from a 1947 radio broadcast when, in the aftermath of another war, you issued both a pledge and a request. You told the British people: "My whole life, whether it be long or short, shall be devoted to your service and the service of our family to which we all belong." And then you concluded: "But I shall not have strength to carry out the resolution alone unless you join it with me."

Your Majesty, your example helped inspire a nation and helped your nation inspire the world. Because of what you are, because of what Great Britain means, all freedom-loving people stand ready to carry out your resolution: to achieve what is just and honorable for the nations of the globe.

With great pleasure, then, on behalf of an American people which reveres their mother country, I welcome you and Prince Philip to this country, the United States of America. Thank you very much.

The Queen. Mr. President, thank you for your warm welcome to Washington and to the White House. We are both delighted to be back in the United States and to find you in the best of health. It gives me particular pleasure that this visit comes so soon after a vivid and effective demonstration of the longstanding alliance between our two countries.

It is 15 years since our last visit to Washington when, with a gallant disregard for history, we shared wholeheartedly in the celebrations of the 200th anniversary of the founding of this great nation. But it is 40

years since our first visit to this country, when Mr. Truman was President. It made such a deep impression that I can hardly believe that so many years have slipped past in the meanwhile.

By now, I fully understand what Winston Churchill meant when he spoke of the inspiration and renewed vitality he found every time he came here. This country means more to the rest of the world than a rich and thriving community. In her third as in her first century, the United States represents an ideal, an emblem, and an example: an ideal of freedom under the law, an emblem of democracy, and an example of constant striving for the betterment of the people.

I know that our days in Washington will be full of interest. And once again, we expect to be inspired and surprised by the warmth and generosity of the people of America. We are looking forward to renewing old friendships and to making new ones.

Friendships need to be kept in good repair, not just the personal friendships between heads of state but the more diffused friendships between the governments and peoples of two nations. There is a symbolism in the events of such a visit that defies analysis but which has a way of reaching the hearts of people far and wide.

At your kind invitation, Mr. President, we are here to celebrate and to reaffirm that friendship. I can assure you that we are truly happy to do so.

Note: The President spoke at 11:17 a.m. on the South Lawn of the White House, where the Queen was accorded a formal welcome with full military honors. In his remarks, the President referred to His Royal Highness Prince Philip, the Queen's husband.

May 14 / Administration of George Bush, 1991

Remarks Upon Receiving the Winston Churchill Award From Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom

May 14, 1991

The Queen. It gives me great pleasure, Mr. President, to present you with the Churchill Award in recognition of the leadership you have shown to the world in recent months.

The President. Thank you very much. Thank you, Your Majesty, and Royal Highness Prince Philip, and Ambassador Loeb, and friends of what is indeed this special relationship. I have prepared here about a 45-minute speech—[laughter]—but if I gave it, we would all melt. [Laughter] And we want the visit of the Queen to be the best ever.

So, I will simply say that I am very, very grateful to you, Your Majesty, for taking the time to do this; to you, Ambassador Loeb, for your leadership and what you're doing in terms of scholarships. It is out-

standing. It is wonderful.

And I'm old enough to remember, from World War II, Winston Churchill's leadership. He inspired the United Kingdom, but he inspired everybody in this country as well. And I think it's a marvelous symbol of the lasting, special relationship between the United Kingdom and the United States of America. And I am very proud and pleased and honored to receive this.

Thank you very, very much.

Note: The Queen spoke at 1:24 p.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. The President referred to His Royal Highness Prince Philip, the Queen's husband, and John L. Loeb, Jr., president of the Winston Churchill Foundation and former U.S. Ambassador to Denmark.

Remarks at a Tree-Planting Ceremony

May 14, 1991

Your Majesty and Your Royal Highness, ladies and gentlemen, representatives of the American Association of Nurserymen, which donated this very special tree, welcome to the White House and to an event which commemorates—whether in America or Great Britain—how trees can preserve and protect our natural resources.

Winston Churchill once said: "I am always ready to learn, though I do not always enjoy being taught." What trees teach us is how a precious inheritance can be passed from one generation to another. We see it in the forests of Nottingham and lush delta of Mississippi. We marvel at the Kew Gardens and evergreens of the Pacific Northwest. Trees form a great cathedral of the outdoors. We must nurture them, replenish them, as a family would a best friend.

Your Majesty, 54 years ago President Roosevelt did exactly that, celebrating the

British-American family by praising a friend. In 1937, two small-leaf linden trees were planted in honor of your father, King George the Sixth's coronation. For decades they stood erect and proud, like the ties that bind our nations. And then last September, a storm swept through Washington, destroying one of the lindens planted for your father. Each served to remind all of us that trees are precious, but fragile, and they need our help, as we need their beauty.

Teddy Roosevelt once called our lands and wildlife "the property of unborn generations." And so I can think of no better way to show our friendship, nor salute the children of both our countries than to plant a new linden tree. It is my honor now to dedicate this tree to a truly great and good man, King George the Sixth.

Note: The President spoke at 1:40 p.m. on the South Lawn of the White House. In his

remarks, he referred to Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom; His Royal Highness Prince Philip, the Queen's husband; and King George VI, her late father.

Nomination of J. Stapleton Roy To Be United States Ambassador to China

May 14, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate J. Stapleton Roy, of Pennsylvania, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the People's Republic of China. He would succeed James Roderick Lilley.

Since 1989 Ambassador Roy has served as Special Assistant to the Secretary and Executive Secretary of the Department of State in Washington, DC. Prior to this Ambassador Roy served as Deputy Assistant Secretary for East Asian and Pacific Affairs at the Department of State, 1986–1989; as U.S. Ambassador to Singapore, 1984–1986; as Deputy Chief of the U.S. Mission in Bangkok, Thailand, 1981–1984; as deputy chief of the U.S. mission in Beijing, China, 1979–1981; and as Deputy Chief of the U.S. liaison office in Beijing, China, 1978–1979. In addition, Ambassador Roy has served as Deputy Director of the Office of People's Republic of China and Mongolian Affairs at the Department of State, 1975–1978; studied at the National War College in

Washington, DC, 1974–1975; and served as a Deputy Director and international relations officer in the Office of Soviet Union Affairs at the Department of State, 1972–1974. Ambassador Roy served at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow as a political officer, 1979–1972; as an administrative officer, 1978–1979; and as an international relations officer in the Office of European and Canadian Affairs and the Office of Soviet Affairs at the Department of State, 1965–1968. Ambassador Roy has also served in several U.S. Embassies and consulates, including: political officer in Taipei, 1962–1964; consular officer in Hong Kong, 1962; and political officer in Bangkok, 1959–1961. He served as an intelligence analyst at the State Department, 1957–1958. Ambassador Roy entered the Foreign Service in 1956.

Ambassador Roy graduated from Princeton University (B.A., 1956). He was born June 16, 1935, in Nanjing, China. Ambassador Roy is married, has three children, and resides in Bethesda, MD.

Message to the Senate Transmitting an Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer

May 14, 1991

To the Senate of the United States:

I transmit herewith, for the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, an Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, adopted at London on June 29, 1990, by the Second Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol. I am also enclosing, for the information of the Senate, an unofficial consolidated text of the Montreal Protocol

that incorporates the Amendment, as well as the adjustments also adopted on June 29, 1990, under a tacit amendment procedure, which provide for a phaseout of CFCs and halons by the year 2000. The report of the Department of State is also enclosed for the information of the Senate.

The principal features of the Amendment, which was negotiated under the aus-

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pices of the United Nations Environment Program, are the addition of new controlled substances (other CFCs, carbon tetrachloride, and methyl chloroform), reporting requirements on transitional substances (HCFCs), and provisions concerning financial and technical assistance to developing countries to enable them to meet their control measure obligations. As such, the Amendment, coupled with the adjustments, will constitute a major step forward in protecting public health and the environment from potential adverse effects of stratospheric ozone depletion.

The Amendment enters into force on January 1, 1992, provided that 20 Parties to

the Montreal Protocol have deposited their instruments of ratification, acceptance, or approval. Ratification by the United States is necessary for effective implementation of the Amendment. Early ratification by the United States will encourage similar action by other nations whose participation is also essential.

I recommend that the Senate give early and favorable consideration to the Amendment and give its advice and consent to ratification.

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,
May 14, 1991.

Message on the Observance of Police Week and Police Officers' Memorial Day

May 14, 1991

I am pleased to join with all those observing Police Week and Police Officers' Memorial Day.

Every day of the year, law enforcement officers work hard to protect the lives and the property of others, and all Americans owe a lasting debt of gratitude to these selfless individuals. Whether patrolling our streets and our highways or maintaining order at crowded public events, whether investigating possible criminal activity or responding to sudden calls for help, America's police men and women uphold the public trust.

As Police Officers' Memorial Day reminds us, the work of law enforcement officials often entails great personal risks and sacrifices. Each day our Nation's police offi-

cers stand on the front lines in the war against crime, a war that has been made all the more dangerous in many areas by the proliferation of drugs. On this occasion, we remember with solemn pride and with heartfelt appreciation all those officers who have made the ultimate sacrifice in the line of duty.

Of course, we should also honor the loved ones of those who choose law enforcement as a career. These families provide the support that is necessary for officers to function day after day, and it is they who most deeply feel the loss when tragedy strikes.

On behalf of all Americans, I salute our Nation's police officers.

GEORGE BUSH

Toasts at the State Dinner for Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom

May 14, 1991

The President. Your Majesty and Your Royal Highness, ladies and gentlemen, let me welcome you to the White House, to

a dinner to salute the relationship between America and Great Britain which has perhaps never been more special. We've got a

lot of things in common. Americans share the Queen's love of horses. And I often wonder if I'd be standing here today if it weren't for a horse fancier named Paul Revere. [Laughter]

Most of all, what links our countries is less a place than an idea—the idea that for nearly 400 years has been America's inheritance and England's bequest. The legacy of democracy, the rule of law, and basic human rights. Recently, this legacy helped our nations join forces to liberate Kuwait. All Americans involved in the crisis will remember as long as they live the resolve of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Prime Minister John Major, the gritty resolution, ma'am, of Your Majesty's services, and through it all, the steadfast support of the British people. We believed that the human will could outlast the bayonets and the barbed wire, and so we told the world aggression will not stand. Our military cooperation in the Gulf harkened back to our joint military endeavors of two World Wars, and four decades of peacetime alliance. And yet it forms just one part of the remarkable British-American friendship.

Your Majesty, as you so graciously put it this morning, showing "marvelous disregard of history," your visit 15 years ago celebrated America's bicentennial. How proud we were to have you here. And incidentally, as in your later visits, you showed then another quality which links us: a love of exercise. Rain or shine, your long walks have left even the Secret Service agents panting away. [Laughter] And I'm glad that my fibrillating heart was not taxed by a competitive walk-off today. [Laughter]

As you remember, on the Bicentennial Bell are inscribed the words, "Let freedom ring." Freedom has been ringing far and wide in recent years. Look at Eastern Europe; to some degree, in the Soviet Union; certainly in South America and other parts of the world. And what that movement owes to the example of Britain and America can hardly be overstated. Nor can the role of those who persevered and the cannons of liberty and who embody the extraordinary ties of sympathy and fellow feeling between our countries.

Let me close with one such man. His name was Abraham Lincoln, whose picture

is over our shoulder—my shoulders here. Perhaps his most perceptive biography was written early in this century by an Englishman, Lord Charnwood. Upon Lincoln's death Disraeli said, "It touches the heart of nations and appeals to the domestic sentiment of mankind."

Your Majesty, you have touched the heart of this nation many times—and in our bicentennial year; and then visiting our shores in 1983, the 200th anniversary of the Treaty of Paris; and then again in 1989. I know I speak for the American people when I express the belief that the bonds which connect our nation and yours—bonds of history, principle, interest, and affection—will endure until the end of time.

In that spirit and conscious of the real honor that is ours tonight, I ask you to rise and join me in a toast: To the liberty we share; to the liberty we seek to keep; to the ties which bind America and Great Britain, the ties which make us one; and to the health of our friend, a true liegeman of democracy, Her Majesty the Queen.

Queen Elizabeth II. Mr. President, I must first thank you for your characteristically generous words of welcome. I was delighted to be able to accept your invitation to pay this state visit to Washington and to renew my acquaintance with Blair House, now magnificently restored. Rumor has it that it was another British guest who was at least in part responsible for the decision to make Blair House into the Presidential guest house. It seems that Winston Churchill spent 3 weeks in the White House as the guest of the Roosevelts over Christmas in 1941. Churchill preferred to work at night. And the story goes that very late one night, or more likely, very early in the morning, he tried to persuade Mrs. Roosevelt to let him talk to the President. And Mrs. Roosevelt is supposed to have decided then and there that henceforth the President's guests—[laughter]—should be accommodated elsewhere. [Laughter] It so happens that when we came here at the invitation of President Eisenhower, Blair House was temporarily out of commission. And so we stayed in the White House. I may say that neither the President nor I attempted to disturb the rest of the other. [Laughter]

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This is now the fourth time I have had the honor of proposing a toast to the President of the United States in the very place where my father once proposed a toast to President Roosevelt. No wonder I cannot feel a stranger here. The British have never felt America to be a foreign land. Here we feel comfortable and among friends. This is not entirely one-sided. It was Mrs. Roosevelt who wrote in 1939, after the long talks between my father and the President about the world crisis, that in times of danger something deeper comes to the surface, and the British and we stand together with confidence in our common heritage and ideas.

This visit and those which we are to pay to Florida and Texas is, therefore, an occasion to reaffirm what has sometimes been called the special relationship between our two nations. The path of this friendship has not always been smooth. But at a time of unusual tension between us, my great-great-grandmother Queen Victoria noted in her diary shortly before she died that the disputes and disagreements between us are really entirely superficial. I am convinced that this is still true today.

And so, Mr. President, while much has changed since those days, events still demand that our two countries use their mutual understanding to work together with our allies and partners towards a world in

which more people and more nations can live in freedom with confidence in the rule of law. As you put it in your Inaugural Address, we know that freedom works. During the Gulf crisis, your country and mine have together shown that freedom works. In the ceaseless task of promoting freedom and free institutions and in standing up for them wherever they may be threatened, the United States has given courageous and unwavering leadership.

The free world has to thank you, Mr. President, for your clarity of vision and firmness of purpose. You have led not with bombast and rhetoric but with steadiness and quiet courage—what Thoreau described as “three-o’clock-in-the-morning courage.” And you made the decisions that had to be made.

Mr. President, I raise my glass to you and Mrs. Bush; to the friendship of our two nations; and to the health, prosperity, and happiness of all the people of the United States of America.

Note: The President spoke at 8:07 in the State Dining Room at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to His Royal Highness Prince Philip, the Queen’s husband; Margaret Thatcher, former Prime Minister of the United Kingdom; and current Prime Minister John Major.

Memorandum on United States Armed Forces in Japan

May 14, 1991

Memorandum for the Secretary of Defense

Subject: Waiver of Limitation with Respect to End Strength Level of U.S. Armed Forces in Japan for Fiscal Year 1991

Consistent with section 8105(d)(2) of the Department of Defense Appropriation Act, 1991 (Public Law 101-511; 104 Stat. 1856), I hereby waive the limitation in section 8105(b) which states that the end strength level for each fiscal year of all personnel of the Armed Forces of the United States stationed in Japan may not exceed the num-

ber that is 5,000 less than such end strength level for the preceding fiscal year, and declare that it is in the national interest to do so.

You are authorized and directed to inform the Congress of this waiver and of the reasons for the waiver contained in the attached justification, and to publish this memorandum in the *Federal Register*.

GEORGE BUSH

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 3:59 p.m., May 23, 1991]

Note: This memorandum was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on May 15.

Message to the Congress Transmitting the Health Care Liability Reform and Quality of Care Improvement Act of 1991

May 15, 1991

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to submit for your consideration and enactment the "Health Care Liability Reform and Quality of Care Improvement Act of 1991."

This legislative proposal would assist in stemming the rising costs of health care caused by medical professional liability. During recent years, the costs of defensive medical practice and of litigation related to health care disputes have skyrocketed. As a result, the access to quality care for significant portions of the population has been threatened.

The bill would encourage States to adopt within 3 years quality assurance measures, tort reforms, and alternative dispute resolution mechanisms. A pool of funds would be available to States and hospitals in those States that implement these reforms. The quality assurance measures require effective

actions to improve quality and reduce the incidence of negligence. The tort reforms would include: (1) a reasonable cap on non-economic damages; (2) the elimination of joint and several liability for those damages; (3) prohibiting double recoveries by plaintiffs; and (4) permitting health care providers to pay damages for future costs periodically rather than in a lump sum. Most of these provisions would be made specifically applicable to actions arising under the Federal Tort Claims Act.

I urge the prompt and favorable consideration of this proposal, which would complement initiatives the Administration will undertake concerned with malpractice and quality of care.

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,
May 15, 1991.

Remarks on the Administration's Domestic Agenda

May 15, 1991

Let me just say a few words. And I, first of all, thank you—thank the leader, Bob Dole, and Don Nickles and everybody for this hospitality. We've got a big and good domestic agenda. I just was up here to get your views, but to urge your support for Fast Track, which is overseas, but it's also domestic because I am convinced that it can create jobs in this country, and I think it's going to be good for the economy of the United States.

I was talking to Senator Thurmond about the crime bill. I am very interested in getting a comprehensive crime package through, and I hope that, with your help, we can do it. I realize the odds are a little

difficult, but we want to get that done.

I wanted to mention the veto strategy that Bob Dole and Al Simpson and so many of you have been active in. And it is very important because when we're in a minority, the only way we're going to get something done is to beat down the bad idea before they give us a shot at a good idea. Last year, we were very successful, thanks to the work of everybody around this table. And I just would urge your continued cooperation with the leadership.

Sometimes I know it's easy. Sometimes you can't join us, but for the most part, we've been very good about it, and I just urge your strong support for this veto strat-

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egy. It's the only way we can get decent Republican ideas—and if we don't do it—kind of disarray and all the chipping away on the Democrat ideas and joining up on something that we know in our hearts isn't good. So, I would strongly urge your support for that.

I know we're moving on transportation and energy. I know Chairman Wallop is working here—Malcolm's working with us on that. These are all very important. I'm leaving out some.

I would make a pitch for our education strategy, America 2000. Actually, that is being received very, very well across the country. And the Governors, regardless of party, are extraordinarily supportive. I think at the grassroots level, people are beginning to understand that we're not just trying to add more money to a program in Washington, but we've got to revolutionize these schools—create brand-new schools. It's an exciting prospect, and I urge your strong support.

Later, we'll have a chance to visit a little bit on what's happening overseas. But I just wanted to click off these domestic items because they are vital. I'm sick and tired of people saying we don't have a domestic agenda, because they've got their eyes closed and they don't want to hear—because we've got a good one. And with your support, we can make a change come to pass. We had a good record last year. The ADA, the crime bill, and child care and other things. And so we can do it this year. We've got to stay together as a team to get the job done.

But thank you all very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 12:45 p.m. in Room S-207 at the U.S. Capitol. In his remarks, he referred to Senators Bob Dole, Don Nickles, Strom Thurmond, Alan K. Simpson, and Malcolm Wallop. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

Question-and-Answer Session With Reporters

May 15, 1991

President's Health

Q. How are you feeling?

The President. Fine. Very good report on the health today. And today's really, literally—and I'm not just saying this—the best I've felt since this onset of all this problem.

Q. You're not tired?

The President. Have been, but today I'm not. Yesterday I was dead tired. But they've got a report back now that I think the doctors will comment on later, but it was very good on getting this thyroid in balance. So, for some reason, I'm itching to get back into action here outside, get some—

Q. Miss your jogging?

The President. I miss my exercise. I really do. It's the longest I've been in my life, I think.

Legislative Agenda

But let me just say—you expressed an interest in what we were doing at the Sen-

ate. I was up there making a strong pitch for Fast Track. I feel that the Republican side and many of the Democrats are going to be very supportive in the Senate on Fast Track. It's important to world trade. It's important to the United States economy; that's the point I made.

It's not going to cost us jobs; it will create jobs. And of course, if the United States bugs out of participation in these—in the GATT round, the European—the GATT round—I mean the GATT round generally, and then working with the EC, why, we're in trouble. And I don't want to see us do that. I want us to have full negotiating authority. And we will not bring back to the Congress a deal that they cannot enthusiastically support. There's no purpose in that. We know the parameters within which we have to operate.

I also made a strong pitch for our crime package. I want a comprehensive crime bill.

And I challenged the Congress to act within 100 days, and there's no reason in the world they can't. It's been 67 days, I believe, since that challenge, and so I'm very anxious to get a comprehensive crime package out.

We talked about energy, and we talked about transportation. So really, it was—

Q. Did you say you would veto the Brady bill?

The President. —just a review of the agenda, the domestic agenda. And then I talked to them about other international subjects. So, that was about what we were doing at lunch.

Helen [Helen Thomas, United Press International], did I hear you ask—

Q. Yes. Did they ask you not to veto the Brady bill?

The President. No, there wasn't any discussion of the veto on that because they did not ask it.

Q. Are you going to?

The President. Well, I'll keep all options open. I want a comprehensive crime package. And that's the way we're going to play it, and that's what we should be; the American people should be entitled to that.

China

Q. Did you discuss China, sir?

The President. We discussed China, MFN. I want to see MFN for China continue, and I made a strong pitch for it. We do not want to isolate China. And I go back to the days when I was in China as the equivalent of Ambassador, and though there are major problems in China—things that we don't like about their system—things are an awful lot better than they were back in 1975. So, I look at the big picture. I look at the support we got from China in Desert Storm. I look at the importance of China as a country. And I don't want to see us isolate them.

I do want to see them come forward more on some of the things that we've been asking them to do.

Iraq

Q. Is Iraq going to accept some form of police force?

The President. I don't know on that. We may—we're contemplating going to the United Nations on that to get further au-

thority, although we think that we have authority under existing resolutions.

Q. And a related question: Would you be happy with Iraq paying 25 percent of its oil revenues in reparations?

The President. I don't have a percentage in mind. We're working out administration positions on that. But the main thing is full compliance with all the U.N. resolutions. And so, that's the key point. I don't know where the talks stand between the Kurds and the center and Saddam Hussein, but that could offer some hope. But I don't think that we can just entrust the fate of the Kurds to the word of Saddam Hussein.

Soviet-U.S. Relations

Q. We understand that you have blocked out the two last weeks in June for a possible summit. Has that moved at all since yesterday?

The President. No. Nothing's happened since I talked to Mr. Gorbachev last weekend. And I want to have a summit. They know and we know what the conditions have been and are. But there's no decision on that, Helen. I keep reading that somebody in Moscow says there's a date, and we don't know where that comes from, unless you do, Marlin.

President's Health

Q. Are you going to take a longer Memorial Day vacation?

The President. You got it.

Q. How many days more?

The President. I don't know.

Queen Elizabeth's Visit

Q. How come you didn't take out the step for the Queen, Mr. President?

The President. What?

Q. How come you didn't give the Queen a step to stand on yesterday?

The President. That's what we hired Joseph Reed for. [Laughter]

Q. Oooh.

President's Health

Q. How about giving us a little bit more on your health report? What did they say about your thyroid? Is it destroyed?

The President. Well, I asked the doctor if he wanted—I got this when Marlin was doing his briefing. I almost sent in a little

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note—I was listening to your questions, wonderful questions, to Marlin about my property taxes. [Laughter] And I asked Burt, and he said he'd rather wait until he talks to the other doctors. But he came in with a very good report about the thyroid now being in balance.

Q. Is it gone?

The President. Well, I don't know. It's not gone. I'd better keep a little of it because you don't want to get those hormones out of shape, you know what I mean? [Laughter]

Q. No, I haven't the slightest idea. [Laughter]

Q. How much weight have you lost? Five pounds, more, eight?

The President. No, about 10.

Q. Ten pounds?

The President. Yes.

Q. Over how long a time?

Q. How long?

The President. Over about a 3-week period.

Q. Are you happy?

The President. Yes. Yes, I'd like to keep it off.

Q. What are you, 190 now, Mr. President?

The President. Help. Here she comes. [Laughter] No, 187 last night.

Q. That's the lowest you've been in how many years?

The President. Lowest I've been in 30 years.

Queen Elizabeth's Visit

Q. How did you like the Queen?

The President. Very, very impressive; an engaging conversationalist and most impressive. I do feel badly—

Q. Why didn't you raise the podium?

The President. Well, I feel badly I didn't. And I thought about it and—but she started to speak. And I didn't realize how it would look from a straight angle, or I would have interrupted her because it wasn't fair to her. And I'm just sorry that it was overlooked.

Grandchild's Birthday Party

Mrs. Bush. You've got the birthday party.

The President. We've got to go see the birthday party.

Q. Whose birthday is it?

The President. Marshall's. Marshall.

Q. Are you allowed to kiss her?

The President. No, I can't. Bar can.

Queen Elizabeth's Visit

Q. He's apologizing for not pulling the step out for the Queen, Mrs. Bush.

Mrs. Bush. He doesn't need to apologize.

The President. I kicked it over to the—

Mrs. Bush. It was someone else's job—come on. [Laughter]

The President. See, we've got our line together.

Note: The session began at 1:50 p.m. on the South Lawn of the White House. In his responses, President Bush referred to President Saddam Hussein of Iraq; President Mikhail Gorbachev of the Soviet Union; Marlin Fitzwater, Press Secretary to the President; Joseph Verner Reed, Chief of Protocol; Burton J. Lee III, Physician to the President; Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom; and Marshall Bush, President Bush's granddaughter. A tape was not available for verification of the content of this session.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on the President's Meeting With Prime Minister Michael Manley of Jamaica

May 15, 1991

The President met today with Prime Minister Michael Manley of Jamaica, who is in the United States on a private visit. The two leaders discussed bilateral and regional

issues, including economic cooperation, antinarcotics measures, and Caribbean economic integration. The President and the Prime Minister last met in May 1990, in the

Oval Office.

The President commended the Prime Minister for his courageous leadership in pursuing an economic reform program, including deregulation, privatization, and monetary policies. Both leaders expressed their conviction that these measures are key to future investment and economic growth in Jamaica.

The President thanked the Prime Minister for his strong endorsement of the free-trade agreement with Mexico and the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative (EAI). Prime Minister Manley briefed the President on the CARICOM [Caribbean Community] proposal for a multilateral trade and investment framework agreement with

the United States, which is currently being negotiated by the U.S. Government and CARICOM. The President is encouraged by the efforts of the Caribbean nations to move toward greater integration. The President noted that Jamaica has played a constructive role in encouraging the participation of CARICOM members in the process of trade and investment liberalization through the EAI.

The President noted that Prime Minister Manley has been a forceful proponent of democracy and human rights, and he expressed satisfaction with Jamaica's role in furthering democracy in the Caribbean region.

Nomination of Morris D. Busby To Be United States Ambassador to Colombia

May 15, 1991

The President announced his intention to nominate Morris D. Busby, of Virginia, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Colombia. He would succeed Thomas Edmund McNamara.

Since 1989 Ambassador Busby has served as coordinator for counterterrorism with the rank of Ambassador at the Department of State in Washington, DC. Prior to this, he served at the Department of State as a special envoy for Central America, 1988–1989; Principal Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, 1987–1988; and Director of the Nicaraguan Coordination Office, 1987. Ambassador Busby served as deputy chief of mission at the United States Embassy in Mexico City,

Mexico, 1984–1987; and as an Alternate United States Representative to the Committee on Disarmament at the United States mission in Geneva, Switzerland, 1981–1984. In addition, he served at the Department of State as Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Oceans and Fisheries with the rank of Ambassador, 1980–1981, and Director of the Office of Oceans and Polar Affairs, 1975–1980.

Ambassador Busby graduated from Marshall University (A.B., 1960) and George Washington University (M.S., 1971). He was born March 15, 1938, in Memphis, TN. Ambassador Busby served in the United States Navy, 1960–1975. Ambassador Busby is married, has two children, and resides in Arlington, VA.

Nomination of Johnnie Carson To Be United States Ambassador to Uganda

May 15, 1991

The President announced his intention to nominate Johnnie Carson, of Illinois, to be

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the

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Republic of Uganda. He would succeed John Andrew Burroughs, Jr.

Currently Mr. Carson serves as a member of the senior seminar at the Foreign Service Institute in Washington, DC. Prior to this, Mr. Carson served as Deputy Chief of Mission at the American Embassy in Gaborone, Botswana, 1986–1990; deputy political counselor at the American Embassy in Lisbon, Portugal, 1982; and as a staff director for the subcommittee on Africa at the United States House of Representatives in Washington, DC, 1979–1982; and staff secretariat in the Office of the Secretary at the Department of State, 1978–1979. He also served as deputy chief of mission at the American Embassy in Maputo, Mozambique, 1975–1978; studied at the School of

Oriental and African Studies and the London School of Economics, 1974–1975. He served as a political officer at the United States mission to the United Nations, 1973; as a political analyst at the Bureau of Intelligence and Research at the Department of State, 1971–1974; and as a consular and political officer at the American Embassy in Lagos, Nigeria, 1969–1971. Mr. Carson has also served as a Peace Corps volunteer in Tanzania and East Africa, 1965–1968.

Mr. Carson graduated from Drake University (B.A., 1965) and the University of London (M.A., 1975). He was born April 7, 1943, in Chicago, IL. Mr. Carson is married, has three children, and resides in Reston, VA.

Remarks on Signing the Proclamation Commemorating National Defense Transportation Day and National Transportation Week

May 17, 1991

Good morning, fellow travelers. [*Laughter*] It's really great to see you all here, representatives of every sector of the transportation industry: road and rail, sea and air. I feel guilty walking to work from over there—[*laughter*]—with all this talent here. But Sam Skinner, our very able Secretary of Transportation, I salute you, sir, and thank you for your leadership on the issue. I salute the distinguished senior DOT officials who are with us. And all our special guests, let me just say, welcome to the White House.

Among the many changes that shaped this country, transportation has really been in the lead. And your industries—your trucks, trains, ships, and aircraft—link all 50 States and, as we've seen recently, dramatically link America to the world beyond. For this year, events far beyond our shores remind us that civil transportation sustains not simply a strong economy but an America strong enough to defend its vital interests halfway around the world.

From the first days of Desert Shield to the final moments of Desert Storm, each of your industries made possible the most intensive military lift since the Second

World War. More than 4 million tons of dry cargo, 6 million tons of fuel, thousands of troops moved across America and halfway around the world.

As President, let me say that every sector of the civil transportation system—road, rail, sea, and air—contributed to the success of Desert Shield and then Desert Storm. And that contribution didn't stop when combat began. Every American shares my pride in our men and women in uniform.

But today I want to thank the pilots and the crew of nearly 90 civil aircraft that flew support missions during Desert Storm, the civilian crew members who served at sea, and all the civilian heroes in the transportation sector who pushed the limit and ventured into harm's way to get the job done. And how well they did it.

I mentioned a moment ago the connection between transportation and America's international competitiveness. And that's why back on March 6th, in my address to the joint session, I challenged Congress to act on the urgent issues facing the Nation. And I focused, not simply on critical crime bill—that one, which we really want to

have—but on transportation. And I said to Congress then, if our forces could win the ground war in 100 hours, then surely Congress can pass this legislation in 100 days.

And the clock has been ticking. And our transportation bill, thanks to Sam and many of you in this room, has made some headway in the Senate. I'm informed that the House is beginning now to move on this, but there's still a long way to go to get a satisfactory bill. And I don't have to tell you that 16 blocks between this house and the two Houses of Congress can be a long, long trip—long road in American politics. So now's the time to move a sound transportation bill out of the Congress and onto my desk. And today as we mark the special significance of transportation to America's economic welfare and international security, I ask each one of you: Please join us, join the Secretary, join me, in urging Congress

to rise to the challenges and act now.

And once again, it is my pleasure to welcome you all here to the White House. And I will now sign these proclamations declaring National Maritime Day, National Defense Transportation Day, and National Transportation Week. And then I would like to suggest to those outside of what is known as the White House complex that I walk out of here into the Oval Office, and I'd like each one of you, if you have time, to come by and shake hands and at least say hello and see my magnificent office.

Note: The President spoke at 10:18 a.m. in the Roosevelt Room at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Secretary of Transportation Samuel K. Skinner. The proclamations are listed in Appendix E at the end of this volume.

Remarks and an Exchange With Reporters Following a Meeting With Secretary of State James A. Baker III on Middle East Peace Talks

May 17, 1991

The President. Let me just say that I've just received a full report from Secretary Baker on his travels to the Middle East. I've also been on the phone, as has Secretary Baker, with President Mubarak of Egypt. And my assessment after hearing the report from Secretary Baker is that there is real cause for optimism.

And we will continue to work this process. We're not about to stop. We're going to continue to do that. And progress has been made. And so, when you're working a problem this complicated, you just keep on plugging away. And as I said to some of you all yesterday or the day before, a lot of this has got to be conducted with quiet diplomacy.

It's a very difficult problem the Secretary has been working. I thank him for this endless amount of travel he's put in. But the point I wanted to make, after assessing his report, is that there's reason for optimism. Good reason for optimism.

Q. What is the reason?

The President. A lot of these things have to be quiet when you're talking about diplomacy.

Q. Why can't we have any reasons?

The President. You've got some. You can see what's already been done. Everybody was writing off Saudi Arabia earlier on, and the GCC countries have made a pretty good statement.

So, there's plenty of reason. But I'm not going to go into any detail with you, Helen [Helen Thomas, United Press International], because I've told you that the way to solve this conundrum is to not get these parties' position by public statements.

Q. Well, will there be a peace conference?

Q. What is the next step?

Q. Will Secretary Baker go on another trip?

Q. Mr. President, are you giving any thought to inviting them to a conference in

Washington?

The President. We're going to keep on working it, from here, and if there's reason to go back, he will. It might kill him—been traveling all the time—but he's doing a first-class job on it.

Q. Are you going to invite anyone here?

Q. What about a Washington peace conference—are you considering that still?

The President. That's a detail I'm not discussing—along with all the other details I'm not discussing.

Q. Mr. President, is that window of opportunity that was opened after the Iraq war closing? Are you losing some of that advantage?

The President. I don't think so. I think the credibility of the United States is higher in the Middle East than it's ever been. I think it's still there, Jim. I don't think there's an erosion to it.

Q. Are you standing by [United Nations Security Council Resolutions] 338 and 242? Do you continue to support land for peace?

The President. Well, that's—the United States position is there.

Anybody want to ask the Secretary a question before I—before we fire this machine up?

Q. Yes, I would like to ask Mr. Baker—

Secretary Baker. Let me say something about 242 and 338, which is a very good question. The parties with whom we've been talking have agreed that the objective

is a comprehensive settlement based on 242 and 338. And that represents, I think, a pretty important agreement. That doesn't bring you to a peace conference, because you've got to get agreement on everything before—every last thing has to be agreed to before you can have a peace conference. But that first fundamental agreement has to be made. And it has been made.

Q. Well Mr. Secretary, the parties don't even agree on what 242 and 338 require.

Secretary Baker. If there was an agreement on what 242 required you wouldn't have to have a conference. You wouldn't even, indeed, have to have negotiations. That's what the negotiations are for—is to determine exactly what's meant by 242.

Q. You're saying everyone's committed to those?

Secretary Baker. To 242 and 338—

Q. Can a conference be held without—

Q. Mr. President, can you see any benefit at all to a Washington conference?

Q. Mr. President, are you willing to accept some restrictions on MFN for China?

The President. Thank you all very much. Thank you all very much, and good day. [Laughter] I'm leaving. We'll see you guys.

Note: The President spoke at 1:40 p.m. on the South Lawn of the White House. In his remarks, he referred to President Mohammed Hosni Mubarak of Egypt.

Letter to Congressional Leaders on the Strategic Framework in Asia May 17, 1991

Dear 111111:

Pursuant to section 915 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Years 1990 and 1991 (Public Law 101-189), I am hereby transmitting a follow-on report that updates the status of the implementation of our Strategic Framework in Asia.

Sincerely,

GEORGE BUSH

Note: Identical letters were sent to Robert C. Byrd and Mark O. Hatfield, chairman

and ranking Republican member of the Senate Committee on Appropriations; Sam Nunn and John W. Warner, chairman and ranking Republican member of the Senate Committee on Armed Services; Claiborne Pell and Jesse Helms, chairman and ranking Republican member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations; Jamie L. Whitten and Joseph M. McDade, chairman and ranking Republican member of the House Committee on Appropriations; Les Aspin and William L. Dickinson, chairman and ranking

Republican member of the House Committee on Armed Services; Dante B. Fascell and William S. Broomfield, chairman and ranking Republican member of the House Committee on Foreign Relations.

Message to the Congress on Japanese Importation of Sea Turtles

May 17, 1991

To the Congress of the United States:

On March 20, 1991, Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan and Secretary of Commerce Robert Mosbacher certified under section 8 of the Fishermen's Protective Act of 1967, as amended (Pelly Amendment), 22 U.S.C. 1978(a)(2), that nationals of Japan have engaged in trade in sea turtles that threatens the survival of two endangered species and severely diminishes the effectiveness of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), an international conservation program.

The certification by the Secretaries of the Interior and Commerce was made because Japan has allowed its nationals to import large amounts of raw hawksbill sea turtle shell and olive ridley sea turtle skin. All sea turtles were recognized as endangered by CITES on July 1, 1975, and listed on Appendix I of that convention, which prohibits all international trade in the listed products. When Japan joined CITES in 1981, it reserved on hawksbill and olive ridley sea turtles and continued to trade in them.

Since the certification, my Administration has held discussions with the Government of Japan in an effort to end its trade in sea turtles. The Government of Japan has responded by ending its trade in olive ridley sea turtles and announcing publicly its intent to withdraw its reservations to CITES on olive ridleys. It has also announced publicly its commitment to end all trade in hawksbill sea turtles by a date certain and make a decision in the near future on the specific date for ending the trade and for lifting its reservation to CITES for this species. Given these commitments, I have decided not to recommend specific measures to prohibit wildlife imports at this time pending an assessment within 30 days of the adequacy of Japan's actions to lift its reservation and bring to a conclusive end its trade in hawksbill sea turtles. Based on that assessment, an additional report will be made to the Congress.

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,
May 17, 1991.

Letter to Congressional Leaders on the Situation in the Persian Gulf

May 17, 1991

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)

On March 19, 1991, I reported to you, consistent with the Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution (Public Law 102-1), on the successful conduct of military operations aimed at the liberation of Kuwait. Since that time, the United Nations Security Council has adopted Resolution 687, which set forth the preconditions for a formal cease-fire. Iraq has

accepted those terms, and the cease-fire and withdrawal of coalition forces from southern Iraq have been concluded. The Iraqi repression of the Kurdish people has, however, necessitated a limited introduction of U.S. forces into northern Iraq for emergency relief purposes. I am reporting these matters to you as part of our continuing effort to keep the Congress fully informed on these developments.

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Resolution 687 required, as a pre-condition for a formal cease-fire, that Iraq officially notify the United Nations of its acceptance of the provisions of the resolution. These provisions included: (1) respect for the international boundary as agreed between Iraq and Kuwait in 1963, which the Security Council guaranteed; (2) the creation of a demilitarized zone along the Iraq-Kuwait border and the deployment of a U.N. observer unit into that zone; (3) the destruction, removal, or rendering harmless of all chemical and biological weapons, ballistic missiles with a range greater than 150 kilometers, and nuclear-weapons-usable material, together with facilities related to them, and international supervision and inspection to verify compliance; (4) the creation of a fund, drawn from future Iraqi oil revenues, to pay compensation for losses caused by the Iraqi invasion and occupation of Kuwait; (5) the continuation of the embargo of all exports of arms to Iraq; (6) the phased relaxation of certain other aspects of the U.N. sanctions against Iraq as Iraq complies with its obligations under the resolution; and (7) the renunciation by Iraq of support for international terrorism.

Iraq officially accepted those terms on April 6, and a formal cease-fire has gone into effect. Accordingly, United States Armed Forces deployed in southern Iraq began withdrawing as U.N. peacekeeping personnel deployed into the zone, and this withdrawal was completed on May 9. The United States has been assisting the U.N. Secretary General in his efforts to implement the other provisions of Resolution 687, particularly with respect to boundary demarcation, compensation, and weapons of mass destruction.

During this same period, however, Iraqi forces engaged in a campaign of brutal repression of internal opposition, with the result that many hundreds of thousands of civilians fled their homes in search of safety in the regions along the Turkish and Iranian borders. In response to this situation, on April 5 the Security Council adopted Resolution 688, which insisted that Iraq cease

its repression and allow immediate access by international humanitarian organizations, and appealed to all Member States to assist in these humanitarian relief efforts.

I immediately ordered United States Armed Forces to begin air-dropping large amounts of food and other essential items to these refugees. However, it soon became clear that even this massive effort would not be enough to deal with the desperate plight of the hundreds of thousands of men, women, and children stranded and suffering in these mountainous areas. Accordingly, on April 16 I directed United States Armed Forces to begin to establish immediately several temporary encampments in northern Iraq where geographical conditions would be more suitable for relief efforts. United States, British, and French forces are providing security for these encampments.

This effort is not intended as a permanent solution to the plight of the Iraqi Kurds. It is a humanitarian measure designed to save lives, consistent with Resolution 688. It is also not an attempt to intervene militarily into the internal affairs of Iraq or to impair its territorial integrity. We intend to turn over the administration and security for these temporary sites as soon as possible to the United Nations (a process that has already begun), and to complete our total withdrawal from Iraq. Our long-term objective remains the same: for Iraqi Kurds, and indeed for all Iraqi refugees and displaced persons, to return home and to live in peace, free from repression.

I am grateful for the support that the Congress has given, and I look forward to continued cooperation in meeting these urgent humanitarian goals.

Sincerely,

GEORGE BUSH

Note: Identical letters were sent to Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Robert C. Byrd, President pro tempore of the Senate.

Message to the Senate Transmitting the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal

May 17, 1991

To the Senate of the United States:

I transmit herewith, for the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal, with Annexes, done at Basel on March 22, 1989. The report of the Department of State is enclosed for the information of the Senate.

The Convention, which was negotiated under the auspices of the United Nations Environment Program with the active participation of the United States, makes environmentally sound management the prerequisite to any transboundary movement of wastes. To that end, it bars transboundary movements unless every country involved has consented. Even when consent is obtained, shipments must be prohibited when either the country from which the wastes are exported or the country in which the wastes will be disposed have reason to believe that the shipment will not be handled in an environmentally sound manner. The Convention also provides for the environmentally sound management of wastes that are illegally transported.

Upon receiving the unanimous recommendation of interested agencies, I personally authorized signature of the Conven-

tion by the United States last March. The notice-and-consent regime it establishes advances environmental goals that the United States has long held. We were one of the first nations to enact legislation prohibiting exports of hazardous wastes without the consent of the importing country. In March 1989, as negotiations of this Convention were concluding, I announced that the Administration planned to seek statutory authority to ban exports of hazardous wastes except pursuant to a bilateral agreement providing for the environmentally sound management of the wastes. We now have such agreements with Canada and Mexico. Proposed legislation supported by the Administration has recently been transmitted to the Congress.

I recommend that the Senate give early and favorable consideration to the Convention and its advice and consent to ratification.

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,
May 17, 1991.

Note: An original was not available for verification of the content of this message.

Message to the Senate Transmitting the Tunisia-United States Treaty Concerning the Reciprocal Encouragement and Protection of Investment

May 17, 1991

To the Senate of the United States:

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith the Treaty Between the United States of America and the Republic of Tunisia Concerning the Reciprocal Encouragement and Protection of Investment,

with Protocol, signed at Washington on May 15, 1990. I transmit also, for the information of the Senate, the report of the Department of State with respect to this treaty.

The Bilateral Investment Treaty (BIT) program, initiated in 1981, is designed to encourage and protect U.S. investment. The

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treaty is an integral part of U.S. efforts to encourage Tunisia and other governments to adopt macroeconomic and structural policies that will promote economic growth. It is also fully consistent with U.S. policy toward international investment. That policy holds that an open international investment system in which participants respond to market forces provides the best and most efficient mechanism to promote global economic development. A specific tenet, reflected in this treaty, is that U.S. direct investment abroad and foreign investment in the United States should receive fair, equitable, and nondiscriminatory treatment.

Under this treaty, the Parties also agree to international law standards for expropriation and compensation; to free financial transfers; and to procedures, including international arbitration, for the settlement of investment disputes.

I recommend that the Senate consider this treaty as soon as possible and give its advice and consent to ratification of the treaty, with protocol, at an early date.

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,
May 17, 1991.

Message on Cuban Independence Day

May 20, 1991

On May 20th, Cuban-Americans commemorate the 89th anniversary of Cuban independence, a day that celebrates the heroic efforts of the people who forged the Cuban Republic.

The history of our two countries is closely intertwined. During our own Revolution, when American troops were short on supplies, the women of Havana banded together and raised money for the cause of American freedom and independence.

Eighty-two years later, Cubans banded together and, after a long brutal struggle, built their own republic. Today we remember that victory for freedom and hope for its renewal in Cuba.

Freedom demands sacrifice. And the battle for freedom draws upon people's most heroic instincts and abilities. Jose Marti, a hero of freedom, the father of Cuban independence, said, "To witness a crime in silence is like committing it." So, today we again reiterate unwavering commitment for a free and democratic Cuba. Nothing shall turn us away from this objective.

I ask Fidel Castro to make this an Independence Day to remember. I call on Fidel Castro to free political prisoners in Cuba and allow the United Nations Commission on Human Rights to investigate possible human rights violations in Cuba. I challenge

Mr. Castro to let Cuba live in peace with its neighbors. And I challenge Mr. Castro to follow the examples of countries like Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, and Chile in their achievement of new democracies.

Put democracy to a test: permit political parties to organize and a free press to thrive. Hold free and fair elections under international supervision. Ninety-nine percent of the people of this hemisphere live either in a democracy or a country that is on the road to democracy. One percent live under the hemisphere's last dictator, Fidel Castro.

On Cuban Independence Day, our goals for the Cuban nation, shared by Cubans everywhere, are plain and clear: freedom and democracy, Mr. Castro, not sometime, not someday, but now. If Cuba holds fully free and fair elections under international supervision, respects human rights, and stops subverting its neighbors, we can expect relations between our two countries to improve significantly.

Thank you, and may God bless the freedom-loving people of Cuba and the United States.

Note: This message was recorded on May 16 in the Oval Office at the White House and

was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on May 20. In his message, President Bush referred to President Fidel Castro Ruz of Cuba. The message was broadcast into Cuba with a Spanish translation on Radio and TV Marti.

Letter to Congressional Leaders Reporting on the Points of Light Foundation

May 20, 1991

Dear Mr. Chairman: (Dear Senator:)

The Departments of Veterans Affairs and Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies Appropriations Act, 1991 (Public Law 101-507; 104 Stat. 1351) (the "Act"), requires the President to prepare and submit to the appropriate committees of the Congress a report describing the use of funds made available by the Act to the Points of Light Foundation (the "Foundation"). Because the Foundation has been operational for such a short period of time, I submit herewith the Foundation's fiscal year 1992 budget submission in lieu of the aforesaid report.

I believe you will find that the fiscal year 1992 budget submission sufficiently describes the activities of the Foundation and the uses to which it intends to put the mon-

ies appropriated.

Sincerely,

GEORGE BUSH

Note: Identical letters were sent to Edward M. Kennedy and Orrin G. Hatch, chairman and ranking Republican member of the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee; Augustus F. Hawkins and William F. Goodling, chairman and ranking Republican member of the House Education and Labor Committee; Barbara A. Mikulski and Jake Garn, chairman and ranking Republican member of the Senate HUD-Independent Agencies Subcommittee; and Bob Traxler and Bill Green, chairman and ranking Republican member of the House VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee.

White House Fact Sheet on the United States-German Nuclear Energy Safety Initiative

May 20, 1991

Technical Assistance for Central and Eastern Europe

The President and Chancellor Kohl announced today that the United States and Germany will offer joint technical assistance programs to enhance nuclear energy safety in Central and Eastern Europe. This initiative was prompted by their shared commitment to the safe operation of peaceful nuclear facilities worldwide, as well as by requests from Central and Eastern European Governments for assistance in nuclear energy safety.

As technological leaders in the field, the

United States and Germany will offer joint assistance to Central and Eastern Europe as well as working through the and with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Vienna. Cooperation will focus initially on safety matters related to older reactors operating in the region, with the primary objective of enhancing operational safety at these facilities. Both sides anticipate that this initially modest program will lay the foundation for further U.S.-German joint efforts with Central and Eastern Europe, as part of their broader commitment to the success of these new democracies.

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The IAEA is now engaged in a comprehensive safety review of first generational nuclear reactors in Central and Eastern Europe. The United States and Germany will provide teams of experts and contribute up to \$200,000 each in support of this work, which will focus on instrumentation and control, operating procedures, fire protection, and facility management and organization. The United States and Germany also support follow-on measures to the IAEA safety review in key areas such as operator training, power plant maintenance, and safety procedures, and have agreed to matching financial commitments of up to \$1 million each over the next 2 years to help fund these activities.

In addition, the United States and Germany will work closely with the World Bank and the newly created European Bank for Reconstruction and Development to encourage a priority focus on safety and environmental concerns in their energy-related lending programs. This could include, for example, funding for alternative sources of electricity to cover energy demands while

safety repairs are performed at nuclear power plants. Both sides will also work to promote energy efficiency and adequate supplies of energy resources in these countries, and they will work jointly through the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the Nuclear Energy Agency, and the International Energy Agency to promote nuclear energy safety in Central and Eastern Europe.

Coordination of Bilateral Programs With the Soviet Union

The President and Chancellor Kohl also agreed to coordinate their existing programs of nuclear operational safety cooperation with the Soviet Union. The U.S. program, which commenced with a U.S.-Soviet agreement signed on March 16, 1990, is being implemented under a longstanding U.S.-Soviet Memorandum of Cooperation on Civilian Nuclear Reactor Safety. The program emphasizes improved operational safety practices through strengthened operating instructions, training, and management and operational controls.

The President's News Conference With Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany

May 20, 1991

The President. I had a chance to welcome Chancellor Kohl, the Chancellor of a united Germany. And I was delighted to do that and welcome him and his Foreign Minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, and others in his party. We've had a good meeting.

We discussed the European security and the importance of NATO in terms of future security for Europe. We both agreed that we have a lot at stake in the successful conclusion of the Uruguay round. We had detailed discussions about the Soviet Union, and Chancellor Kohl shared with me his thoughts on that important question. And I had a chance to thank Chancellor Kohl for Germany's support during the war and to congratulate him for the leadership role that Germany took in trying to bring aid to the Kurds over there in Iraq.

The Chancellor. Thank you very much, Mr. President. Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, I would like to take this opportunity to thank you and all of our American friends for the unrelenting support which we have been given on our way to complete German unification.

For over 40 years our American friends have guaranteed peace and freedom of the free part of our fatherland of what was then the Federal Republic of Germany. Millions of American soldiers have served their military service in our country, far away from their home country. We will never forget that because that was a precondition for the 3d of October, for the Day of German Unity.

Today again we talked about the process of political unity for Europe, as we have

done numerous times during our telephone conversations. This is really what we have always wanted: to get the support of our American friends and partners. And I'm very pleased to be able to be part of that process, a process which Winston Churchill talked about already in 1946 in his famous speech in Zurich, a process leading up to what he called then "the united states of Europe."

And this process, heading towards political unity, economic unity within Europe, obviously also includes cooperation with the United States of America. German-American friendship and friendship between Europe and the United States is of existential importance for a future for all of us. And this also goes for NATO, which is why it is also important in the future that the United States maintains a substantial troop presence in Germany, but also in Europe as a whole.

Mr. President, we talked about GATT, about the Uruguay round. The two of us know that it would deal a fatal blow to world trade if we would let protectionism come in and take the upper hand. That does not only hold true for us Germans, we, as one of the leading exporting nations in the world. A failure of GATT would also be a catastrophe for the developing countries. This is why we have to work very hard in order to bring about a success for the Uruguay round, for GATT. And although it is a very difficult subject, I think that we have cause to be carefully optimistic and to see—to state that things are actually moving.

As far as the conflict—the war in the Gulf is concerned, I would like to mention here once again what I already told the President. We in Germany and we as Europeans, in Europe as a whole, we want to see his initiatives to be successful. We are very grateful for what Jim Baker did, and I hope that he will continue his missions and that this war, which has been won, will lead also to a peace which is won.

The last thing I wanted to mention here has already been, I think, touched upon by the President, and let me say this in one brief sentence. We have a joint interest, and we as Germans have a particular interest, in seeing the reform movements in

Central Europe and southeastern Europe and also in the Soviet Union to be successful.

The President. May I suggest that, on the questions, we alternate one to Chancellor and one to me. I'd be glad to start.

Soviet Union

Q. Chancellor, would you like to see President Gorbachev have a role at the London economic summit?

The Chancellor. President Gorbachev is going to play a role irrespective of whether he's actually bodily present or not. And I think that we have to take a break and talk about it in some detail, about what is going to happen at that summit.

Q. Would you support it?

The Chancellor. I would support what is reasonable and what is beneficial to both sides. And one has to weigh carefully the pros and cons, and one has to talk to them personally about this. And let me say that, at this very point here in this press meeting, I'm not yet in a position to have any sort of definitive answer to that, but I'll soon have one.

Q. Mr. President, did the Chancellor ask you to give any increased aid to the Soviet Union? And where do you stand now on the request for \$1.5 million in agricultural credits?

The President. No, there was no specific request. I think there was general agreement that we'd like to be able to help the Soviet Union in every way possible. And we both expressed our confidence in President Gorbachev. Still under consideration.

The Chancellor. I would like to underline this—taking this occasion to underline this, that we both completely agree in that—that we support Gorbachev here, that we completely agree with that.

U.S. Troops in Europe

Q. Chancellor, why do you want U.S. troops to remain in Europe? And President Bush, do you think they should stay there?

The Chancellor. Because I think that in spite of the fact that the situation has obviously changed and that indisputably the danger has decreased, I still say and I still think that NATO makes sense, albeit in an adjusted form. It will have to develop. But I

still think that NATO should remain. It makes sense. And if NATO is there, then it makes sense that the United States maintain a troop presence.

And let me say, I think that this is both in the American and in the European interest.

Q. And, President Bush, your reaction to that?

The President. I agree with it. NATO kept the peace for 40 years, and the U.S. is a significant participant in NATO, obviously. And we don't want to pull back into some sphere of isolation.

Soviet Union

Q. Mr. President, would you pay an invitation to Mr. Gorbachev for the G-7 meeting in London?

The President. I agree with what the Chancellor said on that same question: that we're waiting and considering, and see what would be most helpful in terms of the economic recovery in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

Q. Mr. President, is it now—

The President. Can you shoot it to the Chancellor? It's his turn. We're going in turns here. Or forever hold your peace, and I'll get around to it later.

Yugoslavia

Q. Mr. Chancellor, Yugoslavia seems to be falling apart at an accelerating pace. Is there anything that you believe that the United States and the NATO allies can do to try to halt the process from disintegrating into violence? And did you discuss that with the President?

The Chancellor. I think that we can all do something. I don't think that this is something which will fall specifically into the sphere of confidence of NATO. I think the European Community could also do something here and must, indeed, do something here. And Yugoslavia must have a very vested interest in cooperation with the European Community. And I think that we are in total agreement here with our American friends that we must act together here, but that, as it is a very delicate subject, we must also be very prudent, very careful in the way we deal with it. It's, as I said, a very delicate, a very difficult problem

which actually goes back centuries.

The President. Now we'll go over here. Yes, sir.

Iraq

Q. Mr. President, is it now your policy not to lift sanctions against Iraq as long as Saddam Hussein remains in power? Is that a hard, fast position?

The President. We will abide by the United Nations resolutions, of course. It is our policy that there will not be normalized relations. And it is my view that only if the sanctions are complied with will we be willing to—I mean, only if every provision of the United Nations resolutions are complied with would we, the United States, be willing to lift sanctions.

Q. Are there any conditions under which sanctions could be lifted and Saddam Hussein still remain in power?

The President. There are certain areas where Iraq, in order to comply with United Nations sanctions, must sell abroad. They've got funds set up to put some of their oil revenues into it. But all of these things are down the road. At this juncture, my view is we don't want to lift these sanctions as long as Saddam Hussein is in power.

Soviet Union

Q. Mr. Chancellor, you talk about the general support to Gorbachev. Did you discuss any specific measures you can take to help him?

The Chancellor. We are in total agreement about one principle: it can only be help for self-help, because these reforms must actually be carried out in the Soviet Union itself. For example, a restructuring of the overall system there, actually bringing about what we call a federative structure. And this also goes for reforms leading up to the introduction of a market economy.

This is, incidentally, a dramatic process. We, ourselves, have now experiences with the kinds of problems that you incur if you try to achieve that transformation if we look to the so-called new *Lander*, the Eastern *Lander* [States] of what is now the Federal Republic of Germany.

Q. Mr. President, was progress made today by the negotiators on resolving the issues around the CFE treaty? And if those

issues are resolved, would you be willing to go ahead with a summit in June or July with President Gorbachev?

The President. Are you referring to Mr. Moiseyev's visit?

Q. I am, but I can't say his name.

The President. I'm just getting briefed on it here. The answer is, not much progress. And they've not reported to me on that visit yet. But yes, we get that matter resolved and START resolved, I'd like to have a summit with Mr. Gorbachev.

Iran

Q. Chancellor Kohl, you recently spoke over the telephone with Iranian President Mr. Rafsanjani, and your Foreign Minister was recently in Iran. Did you discuss that subject with the President? Do you feel that Iran is opening to the West—wants to open to the West? Did you discuss the question of hostages?

The Chancellor. Actually, we touched on this issue very briefly, but we're going to take it up at a later stage. I've actually had a number of telephone calls with President Rafsanjani. Hans-Dietrich Genscher was there and had very interesting discussions with him. And my impression is—and let me be very careful here—that after years of abstinence, they seem to be willing to show more of an openness, more of a willingness to actually have contacts and talks with the West, which will be in the common interest, particularly if the preconditions would develop favorably.

A precondition, for example, would be that the American hostages are finally allowed to go home to their families. Let me say to you, I pointed this out very, very clearly in no uncertain terms to him. I told him that's more than just a question of improving the political climate here.

The President. We have time to take one more question each.

Kuwait

Q. Mr. President, we've seen over the weekend trials in Kuwait. What is your assessment and what are your concerns about the nature of Kuwaiti justice right now?

The President. I haven't had a report on the trials themselves yet. And when I read about them, I tried to put myself in the

place of the Kuwaiti citizens who were brutalized by Saddam Hussein. I tried to think back, and it wasn't hard, to the brutality and the terrible grief that the families that stayed in Kuwait had. And I can understand that there's a lot of bitterness from those Kuwaitis who saw their country raped and pillaged in an unconscionable way.

Having said that, I think it would be in Kuwait's interest to extend the fair trial to everybody and to be as compassionate as one can given the outrages that they faced.

The last question's for the Chancellor.

Q. Do I take that, sir, as meaning you think they can do a better job?

The President. All I know of the trials is what I read in the paper today, and so I'd want to reserve on that until I understand exactly how the system works.

World Economy

Q. Chancellor Kohl, did President Bush reiterate the American request for lower German interest rates? And what's your position on that question?

The Chancellor. Actually, we did talk about that in passing. But I think that the opinions here are well-known. We as Germans have an interest in seeing sound economic growth worldwide. And we are giving an important contribution to that, not least as a consequence of German unification. As a consequence of German unification, we have seen the German economy emerge—and I don't like that word all that well—emerge as a sort of locomotive, as a sort of engine motor of the worldwide economy. And I think that this is of advantage to all of us, which is why I think that discussing what can we do in order to push, in order to promote world economy is going to be a very important subject during the G-7 meeting in London.

The President. Sarah [Sarah McClendon, McClendon News Service], you missed what I said. I said these were the two last ones. I'm very sorry.

Note: The President's 83d news conference began at 6:07 p.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. The Chancellor spoke in German, and his remarks were translated by an interpreter. In the news conference,

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the following persons were referred to: Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of Germany; Secretary of State James A. Baker III; President Mikhail Gorbachev of the Soviet Union; President Saddam Hussein of Iraq; Gen. Mikhail Moiseyev, Chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Union; and President Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani of Iran.

Exchange With Reporters Prior to a Meeting With President Luis Alberto Lacalle of Uruguay

May 21, 1991

Assassination of Rajiv Gandhi

Q. Mr. President, what do you say about the Prime Minister—ex-Prime Minister Gandhi?

President Bush. I was just talking to President Lacalle, and he and I agree that this is a real tragedy. Barbara and I have had a friendship, a real friendship, with Rajiv Gandhi and his wife, and it's on a personal basis I mourn the loss. But when you look at his contribution to international order and when you think of his decency, it's a tragedy. And that people resort in a democratic country or anywhere to violence of this nature—it's just appalling. And I don't know what the world's coming to, but it's a sad thing for this young man to have lost his life in this way. It's a tragedy.

I expect you agree.

President Lacalle. Of course, I do. It's a tough job sometimes being in politics.

President Bush. That's right.

Q. You sound kind of discouraged about what the world's coming to.

President Bush. Well, I'm discouraged about that. This is a man to whom I've felt very, very close. And I felt that I knew him right well. I remember being received by his mother and him while she was still in power and not very long after that she was brought down by assassins' guns. It's just a tragedy, so I am discouraged about that. I'm not discouraged about the world, but I'm discouraged about that, I'll tell you.

Thank you all very much.

[At this point, members of the Uruguayan press corps entered the room.]

Visit of President Lacalle

President Bush. May I just say what a pleasure it is to have the President here. There's no way we can thank him on a visit of this nature for the hospitality that he and his wife and family extended to me and to my daughter down there. But it's a joy seeing this President. We've got a lot in common and we've got a lot at stake in seeing what he stands for succeed—not just in his country, but that enterprise spirit succeed across the southern cone and Southern Hemisphere. And I'm optimistic about it, but I'm anxious to talk to your President.

Do you want a word?

President Lacalle. No.

President Bush. Okay. They see you all the time.

Q. Mr. President, fishing is waiting for you in Punta del Este.

President Bush. Quando?

Q. You have to choose.

President Bush. Don't tempt me, I'll be down there.

Thank you guys. Good to see you all. Welcome.

Note: The exchange began at 3:02 p.m. in the Oval Office at the White House. In his remarks, President Bush referred to Rajiv Gandhi, former Prime Minister of India; Sonia Gandhi, his wife; and Indira Gandhi, his mother and also former Indian Prime Minister.

Statement by Deputy Press Secretary Popadiuk on President Bush's Meeting With President Luis Alberto Lacalle of Uruguay *May 21, 1991*

President Bush met today with Uruguay's President Luis Alberto Lacalle, who is on a private visit to Washington following his state visit to Canada. The President thanked President Lacalle for Uruguay's strong support for the U.S. and the international coalition in Desert Storm.

The two Presidents reviewed the status of the Enterprise for the Americas legislation and its relation to the Southern Cone Common Market, noting that the two are mutually supportive. They agreed that eco-

nomie integration efforts in the hemisphere enjoy the strong support of both their countries.

They also discussed the status of Fast Track extension. President Lacalle expressed his strong support for Fast Track extension and for a successful conclusion of the Uruguay round of trade talks. They also discussed the upcoming United Nations Conference on the Environment, scheduled to be held in Brazil in 1992, stressing their hopes for a successful conference.

Message to the Senate Transmitting the Convention for the Prohibition of Fishing With Long Driftnets in the South Pacific *May 21, 1991*

To the Senate of the United States:

I transmit herewith, for the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, the Convention for the Prohibition of Fishing with Long Driftnets in the South Pacific, done at Wellington on November 24, 1989 (the "Wellington Convention"), and Protocol I, done at Noumea on October 20, 1990, to the Wellington Convention.

The Wellington Convention was negotiated by the South Pacific states and is designed to prohibit driftnet fishing in the South Pacific Ocean. The Convention prohibits the use of driftnets or the transshipment of driftnet catches in waters under the fisheries jurisdiction of the parties within the Convention area, and by vessels and nationals of the parties anywhere within the Convention area. For the United States, these obligations will apply to the United States Exclusive Economic Zone around American Samoa and certain unincorporated U.S. islands and to U.S. nationals and vessels documented under U.S. laws fishing within the Convention area.

Protocol I to the Wellington Convention was adopted by the South Pacific states as the instrument by which distant water fish-

ing nations, whose nationals and vessels fish in the Convention area, agree to prohibit their nationals and vessels from fishing with driftnets in that area.

Public Law 101-627 amends the Magnuson Fisheries Conservation and Management Act (MFCMA) to, among other things, prohibit driftnet fishing in waters subject to U.S. fisheries jurisdiction, and by U.S. vessels and nationals anywhere. As a result, no additional legislation will be required for the United States to implement the Convention.

Ratification of the Wellington Convention and Protocol I is consistent with U.S. policy on driftnet fishing. Section 107 of Public Law 101-627 provides that it is the policy of the Congress that the United States should support the Wellington Convention and secure a permanent ban on the use of large-scale driftnets on the high seas of the world. Early ratification by the United States will demonstrate U.S. commitment to this policy and encourage similar action by other nations whose participation in the Convention and Protocol I is important.

I recommend that the Senate give early

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and favorable consideration to the Wellington Convention and Protocol I and give its advice and consent to ratification, subject to the understandings described in the ac-

companying report of the Secretary of State.

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,
May 21, 1991.

Nomination of Robert M. Guttman To Be an Assistant Secretary of Labor

May 21, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate Robert Michael Guttman, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor for Labor Management Standards. He would succeed Mary Sterling.

Mr. Guttman currently serves as a consultant in Washington, DC. Prior to this, Mr. Guttman served as Chief of Staff to the Vice President, 1988–1989; a senior advisor to Senator Dan Quayle, 1981–1988; and as a specialist on social legislation for the Congressional Research Service at the

Library of Congress, 1970–1981. From 1956 to 1970, Mr. Guttman served in various positions at the United States Department of Labor including Associate Solicitor for Legislation and Legal Counsel.

Mr. Guttman graduated from Harvard College (A.B., 1952) and George Washington University (LL.B., 1961). Mr. Guttman was born August 9, 1928, in Munich, Germany. He served in the British Army, 1947–1949. Mr. Guttman is married, has three children, and resides in Washington, DC.

Statement by Deputy Press Secretary Popadiuk on the President's Meeting With General Mikhail Moiseyev, Chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Union

May 21, 1991

The President met with Soviet Chief of the General Staff Mikhail Moiseyev in the Oval Office for approximately 15 minutes this afternoon. General Moiseyev was brought to the Oval Office by General Scowcroft after a brief meeting in the General's office. General Moiseyev recounted for the President his view of the progress of the talks of the last 2 days. The President reaffirmed the U.S. and Western position

concerning the CFE treaty. The President took the opportunity to ask General Moiseyev to convey his regards to President Gorbachev.

Note: The statement referred to Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, and President Mikhail Gorbachev of the Soviet Union.

Special Assignment of Reggie B. Walton to the White House Media Affairs Office

May 21, 1991

The President today announced that Judge Reggie B. Walton will serve in the White House Office of Media Affairs on special assignment focusing on the President's Comprehensive Violent Crime Control Act of 1991.

Prior to this, Judge Walton served as Associate Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy for the Bureau of State and Local Affairs in the Executive Office of the President, 1989 to present. In addition, he served as deputy presiding judge of the criminal division of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, 1986–1989; as an associate judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia, 1981–

1989; as Executive Assistant U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia, 1980–1981; as Assistant U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia, chief of the career criminal unit, 1979–1980; and as Assistant U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia, 1976–1980. Judge Walton also served as a staff attorney for the Defender Association of Philadelphia.

Judge Walton graduated from West Virginia State College (B.A., 1971) and American University Washington College of Law (J.D., 1974). He was born February 8, 1949, in Donora, PA. Judge Walton is married, has one child, and resides in Washington, DC.

Exchange With Reporters on Soviet-United States Relations

May 22, 1991

The President. I just wanted to spread good will. No questions, no questions.

Q. Why not?

The President. Spreading a little—well, because mostly the answers are already out there. [Laughter] But I just wanted to say everything is fine.

Q. How did the Moiseyev meeting go, Mr. President?

The President. As far as I'm concerned, it went very well. We don't have all the results yet, obviously, but I talked to our experts, and they thought there was some progress out of our meeting. But it's at a stage where we need some confidential discussions going on. But I was pleased with it.

Q. Well, can you discuss at all—

Q. —this week and on track a summit by—

The President. I hope so, I hope so. Well, there's two questions, as you know: CFE and START. But one thing I came away with was the idea that they genuinely want to resolve both these matters, and I really felt that.

Q. Well, is this a political matter or military matter at this point? Is the political will there but the military resist—

The President. No, I think it's an arms control matter. It's an interpretation of arms control agreements, and it's highly technical. But you know, there's some question as to whether the Soviets had wanted a deal or whether we did. And the answer is: we both do. So, I think—the experts told me after the Moiseyev meeting that they felt there was some reason to be optimistic. Now, whether that held true after yet further meetings last night—

Q. Do you think they'll pull those divisions out, make them part of the—

The President. Well, I don't know. I don't know. But it's—

Q. That's sort of the problem on CFE.

The President. Well, on the total limits—the full limits, counting on the full limits, that everything has got to be accounted for.

Q. So, you're optimistic about a summit then?

Q. If that's resolved this week—

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The President. I can't quantify it. I just say the talks went reasonably well. But there's some story that we don't want a summit, and that's crazy. And I've assured Gorbachev of that personally.

It's great having you guys back on the plane again. It's wonderful.

Q. You don't want him in London?

The President. Who said I don't want him in London?

Q. Some anonymous official quoted by the New York Times says—

The President. That story is totally erroneous, I regret to say—totally.

Q. What does that mean?

The President. That means that it's wrong.

Q. You want him at the economic summit? You'd like him there?

The President. No decisions have been taken on that. If his coming there can help with the reform and genuinely help with

the reform, why, that would be a very, very important matter. But that story I can categorically say is wrong. And there was another one that said the same theme—somebody is peddling an erroneous line. We are dealing straight with Gorbachev; we're not playing games with him. I think he knows that, and I think Moiseyev knows that.

Q. A June summit?

The President. It's been a pleasure, gang, it's been a great pleasure. Great pleasure to be with you.

Note: The exchange took place in the morning aboard Air Force One while the President was en route to St. Paul, MN. In his remarks, President Bush referred to Gen. Mikhail Moiseyev, Chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Union, and Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev.

Remarks and a Question-and-Answer Session With Students at the Saturn School of Tomorrow in St. Paul, Minnesota

May 22, 1991

The President. Is it scary to have the President coming? You see, I'll tell you something—the reason I ask the question is you guys may not know this, but I learn from this. Mr. Alexander is our Secretary of Education—where is he? Over here. And he's designed the program that's now our administration program, and one of the things in it is that adults, not just children but adults, should learn. And so he and I talked about—and the thing that I'm trying to learn is the computer. So, what you think is maybe elementary, but for me it's rather advanced. So, it's helpful to learn it on that basis, and then it sets a good example for other kids around the country because they'll see what you can do. You talk about programming this thing—a lot of kids are going to say, hey, maybe we can do more. Do you know what I mean?

That's good. Any questions? Have you got all the answers or—don't ask me about computers, okay?

Q. This is a question she wanted to say,

but I guess she couldn't get it out. She wanted to know: Did any of your grandchildren work with Legos?

The President. Work Legos? Yes. Yes, but not in—you mean in a computer sense or just playing with them?

Q. Yes, in a computer sense.

The President. I don't know the answer to that question. I would doubt it because I don't think this is widespread. And our grandkids are in Texas, Florida, Colorado, Virginia, and Maryland—and I don't know if at this level—and we have some grandchildren—that they have this kind of programming.

Q. It's available through the schools. It's probably not available commercially.

The President. Yes, but I'm wondering in the schools. He meant in school, didn't he? I don't know; I'm embarrassed to say I don't know what the programs are they're into. But I sure love to see them learn stuff. They all fool around with computers. I guess everybody does that around here.

Q. It's easy to learn once you get the hang of it.

The President. No.

Q. One question about education, sir.

The President. For this guy? For her?

Q. No, for you, Mr. President.

The President. If it's a hard one I'm going to ask the Secretary to answer it, because I don't want to answer a question when I don't know the answer.

Q. Most school systems cannot afford this kind of sophisticated state-of-the-art technology. Your program seems to be geared to innovation. What about all of the other school systems that don't have the funds—what can be done for them in Education 2000?

The President. Well, I think inherent in our program—there is funding inherent in it. And one of the things that I think will happen is when you have the revolutionary new schools, others will take the resources that they are using. They will reduce the kind of bureaucratic overhead, and they'll bring it to bear on innovative programs. And that's a part of our philosophy. And, yes, there will be new Federal funding.

We're sending up a piece of legislation that will request funding for or need action on 13 different aspects. But I think people learn by innovation. I don't imagine when this started it had fantastic amounts of money to begin with. So, what will happen is we will inspire, as it's always happened in this country—good example will inspire others. And, yes, there will be some funding involved, but we've got to start. We've got to begin to think anew on education. And that's what these kids are helping me understand even more.

This is new and not like what it used to be like in education. This isn't cost-intensive. I expect that they're pretty efficient. I saw one teacher in that room with lots of computers that seemed to be handling

many subjects. So, there's a lot of opportunity here.

Wouldn't you say, Sarah? [*Laughter*] I feel that way. How about you—do you want to add anything to the answer? That's not fair because you don't know the program we're talking about—whole program we're talking about. But all I'm saying is I bet you've got a lot of neighbors and friends that don't have this in their schools yet.

See, what they're saying is innovation, saying something new here—some would say radically new here. And they may come along in this program and your teachers may say, hey, we've got to change this a little bit. But they're on the cutting edge for revolutionizing education. And we have got to do that across our entire country. The old answers aren't good enough. They simply are not good enough.

The United States is spending at the Federal level an enormous amount on education, and at the State level. And yet, the results are not good enough. And you guys are going to make it better. Teachers are going to make it better. Superintendents are making it better. And that's why we're—one of the reasons I wanted to come out here is you set—you don't believe this, but you set an example for a lot of other kids just by that good answer you gave. And the same for you, Sarah.

With those words of wisdom, I've got to go on about my business. But I'm glad to see you. I hope you aren't nervous when we've finished.

Q. No, I'm just excited now.

The President. Just excited now? I'm pretty excited, too. It was wonderful. Good luck. I'd better go on.

Note: The President spoke at 12:15 p.m. in the Integrated Learning Systems Tech Center. Prior to his remarks, he participated in a computer programming demonstration.

Question-and-Answer Session With Students at the Saturn School of Tomorrow in St. Paul, Minnesota

May 22, 1991

The President. Any questions? I'll answer it without the computer. This guy, Lakers.

Q. Do you ever have any time to have fun, like go outside and, like, throw a frisbee or go out and play?

The President. Yes, we do. We go to Camp David. Have you ever heard of Camp David? And I go up there on the weekends. They've got all kinds of sports.

Q. You mean, you go up there and actually play around and stuff?

The President. Yes. We have a baseball pitching machine, for example; we have a bowling alley; we've got a place where you can shoot skeet; they've got a gymnasium, a lot of workout—we play wallyball, which is a volleyball game inside the racquetball court. You can swing a golf club. It's wonderful. And there's swimming. You like swimming?

So, you do all that. And at the White House, you probably don't see it in the pictures, but there's athletic facilities in there, and that's fun. But when you go out, go outside the gates, you usually have a lot of people with you and stuff.

But at Camp David, why, it's more relaxing, so I can do pretty much what you can do. If I want to go out—if my wife, Barbara, and I want to go out for supper, we can do it. We can go to a restaurant. But you have these guys come along, some of the press and some of the Secret Service and all of that. But it's not that tough.

Q. What's the best thing about being President?

The President. Well, in the most serious vein, I love coping with the problems in foreign affairs, and I'm determined to see this program that we're working on in education—we call it America 2000—be a success. We've got to do better in education, we've got to do better in fighting against drugs and crime.

A President can't do all of this, but he can have a program. Then the Congress has to come and help, you see. But I like that part of the job—trying to do something

that'll help somebody, trying to do something that will enhance the peace.

Recently we had a war that you're all familiar with, and the President had to make the decisions—you going to go to war or not. And there was a big principle there, and that was that a big guy doesn't bully his neighbor. It was an international principle with all the U.N. countries supporting what we did.

So, on the substance, that's what I like about my job. And the pleasure side, it's just—people are very nice to me in the White House. There are wonderful people that work there, you know. Got a good staff and work with good men like our Secretary.

Yes, Vikings man.

Q. Would you admit your grandchildren to go to this school?

The President. Yes, I'd—well, one of them is 14, and maybe he would be advanced a little more. We've got one who is—we've got them all ages. But I hope that someday the schools they go to will have this kind of innovative program.

Q. Who inspired you to be President?

The President. That's a hard question. Because I was in politics and my dad started in public life. And you know, when you have a father doing something like—he was a United States Senator, and then it evolved from that. In the late seventies, I tried and got defeated. And then I got to be Vice President—was picked by President Reagan. And then it just flowed from there. Had tried in '80, lost, got up and dusted myself off and tried again.

Q. You still didn't answer my question, though. Why did you want to become President?

The President. Well, see, the reason I just gave her. But I want to try to help. I headed up there, and it's—you know, you have to have some motivation—ideological motivation. I think that our administration is doing good things for the country—so, doing good things for the country is one. And then I think when you're my age and

maybe younger, too, you want to think that you can contribute to world peace. It's a big picture thing. But you look around the troubles—the Soviet Union and China and South America and all of this. I think we can help. I think the United States is still respected, and I think people still look up to us. So we want to use that respect and credibility to help them. It's wonderful in that sense.

Q. How does it feel to be President?

The President. Well, it feels pretty good, except at times, when you have some big problems out there. But I'm lucky, because I have very good people: the White House staff, very good people in the Cabinet, very good people that are working—these ambassadors and people that are working the problems I was telling this guy about.

So, it's not that complicated. You have to have good advice, and there's certain things you have to do. You just can't say "do this," because you have to go to Congress and work with them. But it's a wonderful challenge. I love it. Every single day I'm there I like it very, very much.

Q. How old were you when you thought about becoming President?

The President. How long ago did I start?

Q. How old were you when you thought about—

The President. That's a good question—started thinking, I mean. I don't know the answer. I honestly don't know the answer, whether it crossed my mind when I was in high school. It might have. In those days, everybody wanted to be President. You wanted to be a fireman and a policeman in sixth grade, and you want to be a President when you get about a senior in high school. So, a lot of people did. But I can't say I was motivated and driven by that period in my life.

I've got two more, and then I've got to go. They're signaling me to get out of here.

Q. When were you first interested, or did you ever expect to be running for the President or being the President?

The President. Well, I can't remember, as I told him, when I was first interested, but then I think seriously started thinking about it in the late seventies.

Q. Do you like having to get up and having to go—like split-second having to go

to different countries and stuff like that?

The President. I like that kind of travel. I loved coming out here today. I love getting out of the White House, and I love that. And I like listening to you guys. You say, well, I wonder whether he's just putting this on or whether he's acting or whether he likes it. I like it. I learn; each question, I learn what might be on your mind. I learn in the classroom. I learned here. And we're trying to revolutionize education. And I see these good questions, see what you can do with this, and I'm thinking we've got to succeed.

So, I like getting out for that reason and, yes, I love to go abroad. Our country is still very well respected around the world, and we have a leader—we're the leader of the free world and people look up to us. So, you go there and try to encourage programs or policies that will enhance that, will make it better.

This guy, and then I've got to run. They're signaling. I'll give the pilot one chance after this. Go ahead.

Q. When you go bowling, do you always have like the Secret Service agents go with you?

The President. Yes. Well, close by. If I went there, we'd have to have Secret Service guys there. They go there ahead of time, and they'd want to protect the other bowlers from me. [*Laughter*] I'm a bowler. But no, you can go do that. You just ask them, and you've got to give them a little advance notice. But there's a lot of—we saw yesterday the death of a good friend of mine in India. I don't know whether anybody noticed that. But his name was Rajiv—did you see it?

Q. Yes. Last night.

The President. You're right. Rajiv Gandhi. And we knew him well. Barbara and I knew him well. I just talked to his wife this morning. Here was a man, he was out campaigning, and a terrorist got him. Allegedly a bomb in a flower basket—he goes by and somebody pushes a button. So, there's a lot of stupid people out there that think you can change things by terror. We have to be on guard in this country, even though we've been blessed by having less of it.

Last question.

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Q. How do you feel about Saddam Hussein's actions?

The President. Condemn it. The most brutal thing we've ever seen. It was without any moral underpinning. The whole world rose up against him. Do you remember, he tried to say it's him against—the Arabs against the United States? But the United Nations said something different: It's the whole world against his brutality. When you see what he did to the environment, when you see what he did to the people of Kuwait, when you see the principle that he offended, principle of aggression against a neighbor—nonaggression against a neighbor, why, you say this man has no redeeming value. He's a bad person. Unfortunately, there are people like that in the world.

Well, I had better run, but thank you. Thank you so much.

Q. Thank you so much. Thank you for visiting.

The President. I like to do—you've got a good man over here, hoping he's a teacher. You did a great job. Thanks a lot. It made it much more interesting this way. Thank you all. Good luck. Nice to see you.

Reporter. Mr. President?

The President. No press conference. Let me explain something to you guys in the class. The press—these ones you see—now, you'll see him on Channel 4 tonight. No, on NBC tonight. So, you watch. And their job is to ask me questions and for me to give answers as best I can. Sometimes I do it. We have press conferences. Maybe you've seen it. And then sometimes they'll understandably want to get an answer to a question. But I can't do it all the time.

I have to do it in a rather organized fashion. So, we do it mostly in press conferences.

But they've got their job to do, like he is and wants me to answer. I'm not going to answer it right now. Not that I'm afraid to answer the question, but I just have to get on the schedule, and once we get bogged down, we're in the middle of a press conference. But that's the way it works. But you'll see some of these people tonight. Jim [Jim Miklaszewski, NBC News], you'll see. And who else have we got? But it'll be on the television. Brit Hume back there with ABC—and they come along. See, they come on most of the trips, not all. Sometimes we answer the questions, and then they write the stories. You'll see them reporting on the visit to the school tonight. That's the way it—now, whether Time magazine over here—you ever heard of Time? Well, see, now, he's going to write a glowing piece about this education program. [Laughter.] We've got high hope.

But everybody, all these guys—and they won't say it, but they'll all be impressed with what they've seen here. And in various ways that will help other schools take the initiative that your school has taken.

Hey, listen, thanks a lot. Nice to see you. Good luck to you.

Note: The question-and-answer session began at 12:30 p.m. in the Discourse Room. In his remarks, the President referred to Secretary of Education Lamar Alexander; Rajiv Gandhi, former Prime Minister of India, and his wife, Sonia; and President Saddam Hussein of Iraq. A tape was not available for verification of the content of this session.

Remarks to Students and Faculty of the Saturn School of Tomorrow in St. Paul, Minnesota

May 22, 1991

Thank you, Governor. Let me just say I'm here to—thank you very, very much. I'm here to talk about education. But with that North Stars introduction, let me put it this way: they took it on the chin last night, but who knows? We've got a whole new skating

match out there today. I have just seen in the classroom—re: the computer—what Minnesota has seen on the ice. I think we saw a lot of Bellows, a lot of Gagner, a lot of

Jon Caseys in the classroom—first-class kids starring in what they’re doing.

I met with Tom King of the Saturn School. He’s the Bob Gainey of this operation. I tell you—he’s got some up-and-coming North Stars on this team here. I was delighted to see them. I wanted to thank Governor Carlson for his courtesy and his welcome, his commitment to education. I want to especially single out the man you first heard from, our new distinguished Secretary of Education, Lamar Alexander. He is revolutionizing education in this country.

As we talk about education, it would not be right if I didn’t single out the community leaders, the teachers, my fellow computer students. I’m sorry that Senator Durenberger is not with us today; he has an important vote. But I’m glad to see that he is already a cosponsor of our legislation today.

Today I came out here to learn and also to talk about American leadership. We are committed to the idea of America remaining a force for good in the world—the home of free markets and free people, the land of democracy and opportunity. We’re also committed to leading the way in educational innovation. Our strategy for achieving this leadership is called America 2000. And what America 2000 is all about is a challenge, challenging all the methods and the means of the past. Here in Minnesota, from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Cyrus and Miltona, you’re sailing this country into the future. You are creating public school choice. Minnesota is out front, it is the wave of the future, and you are to be congratulated.

Like you, other schools, businesses, and communities all across America are creating the new generation of American schools—North Carolina has Project Genesis, Ted Sizer has a Coalition of Essential Schools, Washington State’s schools are setting the pace for the 21st century.

[At this point, audience members interrupted the President’s remarks]

Isn’t it wonderful about democracy? They have a right to speak, and I think I have a right to be heard. But we’re used to this.

Let me say that Oliver Wendell Holmes once wrote: “I find the great thing in this world is not so much where we stand as in what direction we are moving. To reach

the port of heaven, we must sail sometimes with the wind and sometimes against it, but we must sail, and not drift, and not lie at anchor.”

With America 2000 we are not standing at anchor. We’ve shoved off and set sail. From now on, business-as-usual will be very unusual. You know, in cities all across this nation, people have started changing the American school. They know that there have been enough studies, enough commissions, enough blue ribbon panels, enough white papers, and it’s time we got down to the business of inventing new schools for a new world. We took the first step in 1989 with the Nation’s Governors, Democrats and Republicans alike, we established the six national education goals and set the clock ticking for the end of this decade—to the end of the status quo.

Those goals are—these are the six goals: first, to ensure that every child starts school ready to learn; second, to raise the high school graduation rate to 90 percent without lowering standards; third, to ensure that every American student leaving the 4th, 8th, and 12th grades can demonstrate competence in five core subjects; and fourth, to make our students first in the world in math and science, and that’s what we saw a little of today; and fifth, to ensure that every American who is an adult is literate and has the skills necessary to compete in the global economy; and sixth, to free every American school from drugs and violence so that learning can take place.

So our challenge now—yours and mine and the Secretary’s and the Governor’s—is to reinvent the classroom—Lamar and I call it creating “New American Schools”—for the year 2000 and beyond. It’s just one part of our America 2000 strategy to meet those six lofty goals that I just mentioned. No one says it’s going to be easy. But it’s a battle for our future that we must and will win.

For today’s students, we’re designing better and more accountable schools. For tomorrow’s students, we’re creating a new generation of schools. For the rest of us—today’s work force and yesterday’s students—we’re transforming America into a nation of students, lifelong learners who

continue to grow and explore every single day. And finally, all across this nation, parents and teachers—and God bless our teachers—and the neighbors are getting together in communities to make learning happen.

We're talking about breaking the mold, building for the next American century. Re-inventing—literally starting from the bottom up to build revolutionary new schools, not with bricks and mortar but with questions and ideas and determination. We're looking at every possible way to make schools better while still keeping our eyes on the results.

And that's why I've come here to Minnesota. Just down the river from this bluff stood St. Paul's first school, a crowded—it was a one-room log cabin that a Mrs. Rumsey called to order about 150 years ago. Back then, Minnesota was a wilderness, although settlers soon transformed it into a teeming center of growth and enterprise. Here, along the banks of this great river, rail lines and grain mills and hard-working pioneers forged the center of the agricultural empire called the Great Plains.

These days, Minnesota remains a land of opportunity for many: small business start-ups generate most jobs here in the Twin Cities, and big businesses ranges from agriculture to medicine to transportation to high tech. Minnesota remains a pioneer, and you can take great pride in that, leading the Nation in educational choice. You have guaranteed that every family in the State can choose which public school its children will attend. Minnesotans know that education means opportunity. Many people helped promote these great reforms, many here in this audience today. One who is not here, one such person, is Al Shanker, president of the American Federation of Teachers—who was here last week, I understand. And he is very enthusiastic about your progress.

I just came from a wonderful day, a wonderful experience, from the Saturn School of Tomorrow, right here in downtown St. Paul. And I want to thank Tom King and Charlie Burbach for the grand tour. Frankly, I was a bit surprised by the place—so much technology, and such young kids. But then at my age, they all look young;

I will admit it. But someone asked me if I wanted to see a high-tech machine used for "HyperCard"—I thought he was talking about my fibrillating heart. [*Laughter*]

Let me share with you the basic idea behind this school, as I understand it, as your experts explained it to me, as our Secretary of Education explained it to me—one that could only have become reality because of the bipartisan support that it received. Saturn is a citywide magnet school, with over 200 middle-school students coming from all over the district. Each morning, they arrive at this old YWCA building ready to learn on state-of-the-art technology: computers that teach reading and math; videodisc systems that access libraries and encyclopedias—and let me thank the members of these two libraries, the directors, for letting us use this wonderful facility today. Thank you very, very much. Off-site classrooms in science and art museums that give kids hands-on learning. I asked one kid, expert in the computer already, about the sixth grade level, "What do you want to be?" He wanted to be an artist. And you can get that from this kind of innovative approach to education.

The curriculum—you all know it, but the rest of this country doesn't—includes core subjects, and yet it is designed to respond to a changing world—one of global communications, computer programming, chemistry, personal wellness, and community volunteering.

Let me tell you a true story—some here may have heard it—that happened when the founder of Control Data, William Norris, stopped by the Saturn School to see the fourth and fifth graders at work. He noticed that one fifth grader—maybe the guy I just saw—was busy wiring a small motor to a model car. It might have been Elijah, it might have been Sarah who I met with. A fourth grader nearby was on the computer connected to the model car. Mr. Norris asked him, "What's going on?"

And the kid said, "I'm writing the computer program to make the car start and stop," this from one of your fourth graders. And Mr. Norris—and this is a true story—Mr. Norris asked him how that worked, and the boy explained the first few steps. Then he stopped.

So Mr. Norris, the head of Control Data, asked him to keep going so he could get a few more details. And the kid said to his partner, "What's the matter with this guy? He doesn't seem to understand anything about computers!"

Part of Lamar and my program is that adults are never too old to learn. I'm trying, I'm starting in on the computers. Learned a lot today, as a matter of fact. I've had three computer lessons. The point is, it doesn't take the head of Control Data to see that Saturn doesn't look like a regular school. No old-fashioned desks. Kids on the floor, playing with "mice"—not your kind, their kind, those little gadgets calling up the information on the computer. In fact, its motto is "High Tech. High Teach. High Touch." That's because it isn't a regular school. Whether these kids know it or not today, what they are doing is exploring new frontiers in American education.

And yet, the school's director is realistic. He says: "Look, we see it as a work in progress. We have as many questions as we have answers. We don't hold it up as a solution; it isn't something that can be cloned."

Like any new idea, we don't know what tomorrow holds for the Saturn School. And there may be aspects of its approach that, from time to time, generate controversy. But when we say "break the mold," we've got to give communities the power to experiment, to think anew, to be daring.

I like what works. I'm confident about the prospects of new American schools in communities all across this country. The new generation of schools is but one part of our America 2000 strategy. With more accountability, with more choice in our schools, with a national commitment to life-long learning, with the active engagement

of community, our business community in the business of education, we will embark on a new voyage in the American experience.

You know, it's going to take time. We can begin today by pulling up the anchor and hoisting the sails. We've set our sights as a country now on new horizons, ones of opportunity and freedom and American leadership.

Again, I am inspired by what I saw here today. And I want to take this message of progress and innovation, creativity all across our country. I thank each and every one of you. I wish you all the best in your work, and God bless each and every one of you. Thank you very, very much.

Well done, everybody. Now, it is my pleasure, and it won't take a minute, to sign our new education bill that we will send up to the Congress today. I ask for your support. I guarantee you, you won't be disappointed if it passes. It's in keeping with what the people of Minnesota are doing. Thank you all very much.

Note: The President spoke at 1:24 p.m. in the courtyard at the St. Paul Public Library. In his remarks, he referred to Gov. Arne Carlson of Minnesota; Minnesota North Stars hockey players Brian Bellow, David Gagner, and Jon Casey, and coach Bob Gainey; Dr. Thomas King, associate director of the school; Secretary of Education Lamar Alexander; Senator Dave Durenberger; Theodore R. Sizer, professor at Brown University and founder of the Coalition of Essential Schools; Albert Shanker, president of the American Federation of Teachers; and Charles Burbach, principal of the school. Following his remarks, the President returned to Washington, DC.

Message to the Congress Transmitting Proposed Legislation to Promote Excellence in Education May 22, 1991

To the Congress of the United States:

I am pleased to transmit today for your immediate consideration and enactment the "AMERICA 2000 Excellence in Education Act," a bill to help America attain the National Education Goals by the year 2000. I believe that a bold and comprehensive effort, involving all sectors of our society, is needed if we are to implement real educational reforms and reach the National Education Goals by the year 2000. The "AMERICA 2000 Excellence in Education Act" would authorize specific legislative initiatives designed to support such an effort.

Eight years ago, the National Commission on Excellence in Education reported to the Nation that our schools were failing. Since that time, States and localities have enacted a number of school reforms, but these actions have been too slow and too timid. The strategy that I announced on April 18 responds to our need for bold action. It would bring together elected officials, business people, educators, parents, social service providers, civic and religious groups, and, to the greatest extent possible, every American in every community in a crusade to transform our educational system.

AMERICA 2000 is more than just a Federal effort; it is truly a national strategy. Only through a national effort, in which all sectors of society join, will we be able to attain our goals. Further, AMERICA 2000 is not just a program or a set of programs; rather, it is a national crusade. The legislative proposals included in this bill are just components, albeit very important components of a strategy most of which would take place outside the Federal Government.

The "AMERICA 2000 Excellence in Education Act" includes the following specific legislative initiatives aimed at fulfilling the principles described below:

- The *New American Schools* program would provide seed money for the start-up of "break-the-mold" schools. These schools would: (1) employ the best that is known about teaching and learning;

(2) make use, as appropriate, of the latest technologies; and (3) be tailored to meet the needs and characteristics of individual communities. At least one school would be established in each U.S. Congressional District in communities designated as "AMERICA 2000 Communities."

- The *Merit Schools* program would reward schools that make notable progress toward achievement of the National Education Goals, particularly the goal of ensuring that all students leave grades four, eight, and twelve having demonstrated competence in the core academic subjects. At least 20 percent of each State's funding would be used for awards to schools that have made outstanding progress in mathematics and science education. This program would provide a powerful incentive for all schools to improve their educational performance.
- Attainment of the National Education Goals will depend heavily on the preparation and performance of teachers, principals, and other school leaders. Therefore, three initiatives focus on providing seed money for the training of teachers and school leaders and for the development of alternative teacher and principal certification programs in the States.

—*Governors' Academies for Teachers* would be established in each State. These academies would provide experienced teachers with opportunities for renewal and enhancement of their knowledge and teaching skills in the core academic disciplines of English, mathematics, science, history, and geography. Separate funding would be used by the academies to reward and recognize outstanding teachers of the core subjects.

—*Governors' Academies for School Leaders* would operate in each State to provide current and prospective

principals and other school leaders with training in instructional leadership, school-based management, school reform strategies, and other skills necessary for effective educational administration.

- The *Alternative Certification of Teachers and Principals* program would assist States interested in broadening the pool of talent from which to recruit teachers and principals. Funds would assist States to develop and implement, or expand and improve, flexible certification systems. Through these alternative certification systems, talented professionals, and others who have demonstrated subject matter competence or leadership in fields outside of education could become teachers or principals.
 - The *Educational Reform through Flexibility and Accountability* part of the legislation would authorize projects that would improve student outcomes through increased flexibility in using Federal, State, and local categorical funds and services to achieve specific goals.
 - The bill would also improve the *Chapter 2* State grant program by requiring that more funds be reserved at the State level, where more significant educational reform activities can be implemented. The bill would also authorize the use of those funds to support enhancement of parental choice.
 - Educational choice is one of the most important tools that communities can embrace in their pursuit of educational improvement. Three components of the “AMERICA 2000 Excellence in Education Act” address the need for encouraging and testing different methods for enhancing educational choice.
 - The bill would amend the *Chapter 1* Compensatory Education program to support decisions by parents making educational choices for their children. As amended, the statute would provide that Chapter 1 services follow the child participating in Chapter 1 to the public or private school that the child chooses to attend. The child’s local school system would arrange for Chapter 1 services to “follow the child” or, if the school system decides that approach is not feasible or efficient, it would provide the child’s parents with a cash grant that would enable them to purchase compensatory education services for their children.
 - The *Assistance for Parental Choice* initiative would provide payments to local educational agencies that have implemented programs in which parents are permitted, and given sufficient financial incentives, to select among a variety of public and private educational programs.
 - Educational Choice Programs of National Significance* would make grants to demonstrate and evaluate approaches that show potential for expanding educational choice.
 - To assist in measuring progress toward the National Education Goals, the bill would make important changes to the authority for the *National Assessment of Educational Progress*. The bill would authorize the collection of State-representative data on English, mathematics, science, history, and geography in grades four, eight, and twelve beginning in 1994. The legislation would also permit the use of National Assessment tests at district and school levels by States that wish to do so.
 - Because Americans need to know how much time their children should spend learning and how that time should be used, the bill would authorize creation of a *National Commission on Time, Study, Learning, and Teaching*.
 - In support of the National Education Goal that every adult American be literate by the year 2000, the bill would authorize establishment of *Regional Literacy Resource Centers*. These centers would provide technical assistance to, and enhance coordination among, State and local providers of literacy services.
- I urge the Congress to take prompt and

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favorable action on this legislation. Taken together, these initiatives, coupled with the rest of the AMERICA 2000 strategy, would spur the actions that are necessary for this country to attain the National Education

Goals by the year 2000.

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,
May 22, 1991.

Remarks Announcing the Reappointment of General Colin L. Powell as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and a News Conference

May 23, 1991

The President. Well, today I announce with great pleasure my decision to reappoint General Colin Powell as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs for a second 2-year term when his term expires.

Look, he has done a fantastic job, and I'm taking this step now to demonstrate my great confidence in his ability and the tremendous respect that I have for him. And it's personal, and it's professional. And the military advice that he provided me under pressure for our operations in Panama and Liberia, Somalia and, of course, most important, in the Gulf was absolutely remarkable. And the confidence I have in him is reflected in the confidence the men and women of our Armed Forces have in General Powell. And I've seen it firsthand, and it has not diminished in any way.

In the years ahead, we're going to be making important changes in the military, in its size, in its structure, and in its orientation. And General Powell and I and Secretary Cheney have been talking about this over the months. These decisions are not easy, but he's been at the forefront of planning for this critical restructuring, and I can think of no one more qualified to lead our Armed Forces as we prepare them for the challenges of the 21st century.

And so, Colin, I am delighted that you are willing to re-up and to take on another term in this very onerous, taxing job. I think of Alma and your family. I think of the alternatives and the options, but your sense of service to country is just unquestioned. And I am delighted that you are willing to undertake this.

General Powell. Thank you, Mr. Presi-

dent.

The President. We have a rebuttal here. [Laughter]

General Powell. Thank you, Mr. President. I am very honored and privileged that you would offer me a second term as Chairman. I, of course, accept it gladly because it gives me the opportunity to stay in uniform and to continue serving a nation, serving you, but most importantly, serving the great young men and women who volunteer to serve in their Nation's Armed Forces.

The next 2 years will be full of many challenges, but I'm sure with the great national security team that you have working for you, we will meet these challenges and come out the other end with a strengthened Armed Force, ready to discharge any responsibilities and any problems that may come its way and to ensure that the Nation continues to be well-defended and that we are a solid arm of your policy team, and that, when called upon, the Armed Forces will acquit themselves as well as they have over the past 20 months.

Thank you, Mr. President.

Q. General?

The President. Brit [Brit Hume, ABC News] wants to ask you a question.

Q. General, would you care to comment on the recent account of the Gulf War suggesting that you had, at a minimum, serious misgivings about the use of force option, at least at one point, and give us your sense of how that happened?

General Powell. No, I really am not going to start commenting on any accounts or

books that are out on the subject. The President knows what advice I gave to him, so does the Secretary. It's a pleasure working within a team that you can give advice on all options. We were all together throughout this entire exercise, and efforts to suggest that there was distance between the President and his other advisers are incorrect.

The President. And let me add something, Brit. We had a lot of meetings. And General Powell leveled with me, and Admiral Jeremiah leveled with us, and Norm Schwarzkopf leveled with us. And to the degree they were not rushing to commit our young men and women to battle, that's exactly the way they should have been. And I wasn't rushing to commit our young men and women to battle. And he gave me sound advice. He gave me straightforward advice. I never had any concern about where he stood. I expect the Secretary of Defense feels exactly the same way.

And I just want to be on the record as saying that he spoke his mind; he did it openly. And then when we had to get together in meetings and figure the next steps, he was a constructive force all the way along the line. And it was Colin Powell, more than anyone else, who I think deserves the credit for the time we had to—after all options, in my view, were exhausted—draw the line in the sand. It was he that suggested to me, sitting right up here in that office.

And so, I feel that he did what any general officer should do. He told me the risks; he told me what was at stake in human life. He told me what his view is to how it would go, which was always very positive, if we had to commit forces. And I am unhappy about revisionistic views of things.

Soviet Union

Q. President Gorbachev is apparently requesting \$100 billion in economic help and would like to come to the London economic summit. Are either of those possible? And what share would the United States be willing to take in the \$100 billion?

The President. Well, as I said yesterday, we're still talking to our allies about this. President Gorbachev has not presented me with this proposal. We will be having Mr. Primakov and another gentleman here—I think it's this week—to discuss this, or to

discuss what Gorbachev told me would be some new ideas on economic reform. But what I want to do—and I expect this is true of President Mitterrand, I know it's true of Kohl and certainly of John Major—is to get together, talk about it, and see what we can do to help genuine reform in the Soviet Union.

So, I'm not prepared to comment on a proposal that has not been brought to my attention.

Q. Are we closer to a summit in Moscow after the visit of General Moiseyev here in Washington?

The President. Well, I defer to our experts, Secretary Cheney standing here, Brent Scowcroft there, and the Secretary of State. And it is my view—I think I said this yesterday—that there is some room for optimism on working out these remaining problems on arms control. And if that's true, there will be a summit.

Q. Before the end of June, sir?

The President. Well, I can't help you on the timing. That was our hope, you remember, to have it in the first half of the year. But I have not sat down with our experts to understand what progress they have made. I think they felt progress was made by the Moiseyev visit. You want to add anything to that, Dick?

Secretary Cheney. No, sir.

Q. Mr. President, you said what you ought to do is get together with the allies and sit down and talk about economic reform in the Soviet Union. Are you talking about the forum like an economic summit or some other kind forum to have an allied discussion?

The President. No, I'm talking about a lot of diplomacy between now and the economic summit.

Q. You mean individual—

The President. Yes, Not a big meeting of any sort, although with the sherpas meeting, I expect this subject will come up. But I'm not—you're asking about me personally, and I don't plan any pre-summit head-of-state meeting.

Q. Why would you not favor just doing this at the economic summit with Gorbachev?

chev? What's the downside to that?

The President. We don't want to look—I don't want to have something come out of the summit that's negative. What I want to have come out is positive.

Q. Mr. President, President Gorbachev said yesterday that it is in the West's interest to put some significant sums of money behind economic reforms in the Soviet Union—billions of dollars. Do you think that the West, and the United States in particular, ought to be willing to put some significant sums of money behind that cause?

The President. The Soviet Union is a great power. And we deal with them with respect. We have problems with them. But it is in our interest—it is in the national security interest of the United States, and I think in every other interest, to have a reformed Soviet Union, particularly one that's going to prove to be more democratic. And I've never believed that President Gorbachev had given up on reform. And certainly he's not given up on openness, *glasnost*. So, my answer would be, let's look at it. But nobody's talked to me about numbers. Nobody's talked to me about details. As I said, we're receiving a delegation at Gorbachev's request, just as he received our agricultural delegation at my request. So, it's mutual, and we will work constructively with our allies—\$100 billion is a large piece of change still.

Q. Have you made a decision on the question of more grain export credits?

The President. No decision.

Q. Mr. President, as far as the London summit is concerned, is there some possibility that you might consider some kind of an option where Mr. Gorbachev would come in an observer status or perhaps to view in an informal way rather than be a formal participant?

The President. I think all options are open. None closed. But, again, what's going to help? What's going to help bring the West closer on terms that are reasonable? I think President Gorbachev knows that we have understandable concerns about credit worthiness. And I think he understands—I hope he understands that I and the other allied leaders want to move forward.

Q. So you think there's a real possibility

still that he might be in London in some way or another?

The President. Well, as I said, Carl [Carl P. Leubsdorf, Dallas Morning News], I'm not going to go into it beyond—I tried to answer the question vaguely as possible—[laughter]—until we know more about it. You can't pin me down on it.

Israel

Q. Mr. President, do you share Secretary of State Baker's frustration with the new Israeli settlements in the occupied territories? And how much of an impediment to a peace process are these settlements?

The President. Secretary Baker reiterated the long-standing policy of the United States Government, not just in our administration but, as General Powell and Secretary Cheney know, of previous administrations. And so, I didn't see anything particularly new in what he said. I have appealed to the Soviet Union—I mean, to Israel not to move forward with more settlements. They know it's our policy. And I can understand the Secretary's concern and perhaps frustration by this. However, Israel's moving in some ways that I will not discuss with you. And so, I have no reason to be totally pessimistic. The settlements have been and will continue to be a difficult problem for us.

Soviet Union

Q. Mr. President, it was clear that Gorbachev yesterday was moving to press the West for commitments on aid. Is it your concern at this point that without his reforms actually in place and fully implemented that it would be premature or a possible waste for the West to commit large sums of credits or invite him to the summit in London?

The President. Norm [Norman Sandler, United Press International], I just go back to the answer I've given—about three different answers, same question—nicely disguised as a new question. But I really—I think I've answered the question. I honestly believe it. I'm not going to get out there—

Q. It seems there are some reservations on your part. Is that true?

The President. My only reservations are,

will it help? Will it be true—will it encourage reform? I'll tell you, there is something that's positive there, and that is that Yeltsin and Gorbachev appear to be in communication. Gorbachev has reiterated to me, which he didn't have to do, his continuing commitment to reform. And you see these agreements that are worked out between the Republics—I think it's called the "nine-and-one" agreement. And these are positive things. So, I want to look at it positively. But we also have to look at it realistically. And President Gorbachev knows this.

This is the last—this is the final question, the very final one, right over here.

Fast Track Legislation

Q. How do you stand this morning about Fast Track? Do you think it's going to pass in both Chambers?

The President. That's a slow ball, and the answer is yes. Okay. Thank you for asking. It's very, very important to us. And not just to the administration; it is important to the workers in this country. It's important to the environmentalists in this country. A more prosperous Mexico, for example, can do a lot more on border problems, environmental problems, and labor wage problems. And so, I'm excited about the prospect of being able to negotiate without our hands tied for a Uruguay round continuation, for a satisfactory conclusion of Uruguay round and for the Mexican FDA.

This is the last one now.

Middle East Peace Talks

Q. Mr. President, given that Secretary Baker portrayed the Israel new settlements every time he went back there as something of an insult, a thumb in the eye, and given the fact that U.S. aid generally props up Israel, are you willing to now use that lever to pressure Israel?

The President. What I want to do—I'm not pressuring anybody. What I want to do is get people to talk in that part of the world where they haven't talked before. And what I want to do is take the credibility that I believe the United States has now in Israel and in the Gulf countries and in the other countries in the Middle East to try to be a catalyst for peace. So, we're not talking about pressure. And what Secretary Baker was doing was reiterating a long-standing policy of the United States.

Thank you all very much. A follow-on; no more new ones.

Q. Do you agree with Secretary Baker that those settlements were the main impediment to success on his trip?

The President. I would want to read his testimony, but new settlements do not enhance the prospects for peace.

Note: The President's 84th news conference began at 9 a.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. In the news conference, the following persons were referred to: Chairman Powell's wife, Alma; Adm. David E. Jeremiah, Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Gen. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, commander of the U.S. forces in the Persian Gulf; Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney; President Mikhail Gorbachev of the Soviet Union; Yevgeniy Primakov, Soviet Presidential Council member and envoy for President Gorbachev; President Francois Mitterrand of France; Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany; Prime Minister John Major of the United Kingdom; Gen. Mikhail Moiseyev, Chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Union; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; Secretary of State James A. Baker III; and Boris Yeltsin, President of the Republic of Russia.

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Message to the Congress Transmitting the Annual Report of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting

May 23, 1991

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the Communications Act of 1934, as amended (47 U.S.C. 396(i)), I transmit herewith the Annual Report of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting for Fiscal Year 1990 and the Inventory of Federal Funds Distributed to Public Tele-

communications Entities by Federal Departments and Agencies: Fiscal Year 1990.

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,
May 23, 1991.

Exchange With Reporters Prior to Discussions With President Arpad Goncz of Hungary

May 23, 1991

Q. This is for the President.

The President. No, no. I just finished an arduous press conference. And I can't talk anymore about anything because I just finished what I would say was a full and comprehensive press conference. And the President might be glad to take a question, but we've got to get on—

Q. Do you have a message for the Hungarian nation, Mr. President?

The President. Wait a minute, this may be one I want to break the rule for. [*Laughter*] Look, in the first place, it's a pleasure to have President Goncz back here. I hope he feels he's among friends because he is.

And secondly, we have great respect for what Hungary is doing and trying to do in the future. And it is a dramatic story. It is a wonderfully exciting story about democracy and free markets. And yes, there are some economic problems, but we want to be as helpful as we can. We want this new democratic country and regime to be as successful as possible.

Glad you asked. Thanks. Thank you for your understanding.

Note: The exchange began at 10:06 a.m. in the Oval Office at the White House.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on President Bush's Meeting With President Arpad Goncz of Hungary

May 23, 1991

President Bush met for approximately 30 minutes this morning with Hungarian President Arpad Goncz. The President expressed his understanding for the difficulties Hungary faces in transforming the Hungarian economy and pledged America's continuing strong support. He said that Hungary and the United States will work together to assure that Hungarian democracy succeeds.

The two leaders talked about ways to expand U.S. trade and investment in Hungary. Toward that end, a team of U.S. experts is visiting Budapest this week to review with Hungarian officials impediments to expanded trade and possible ways of overcoming them. This is part of our effort to assure the new democracies of Central and Eastern Europe the widest pos-

sible access to U.S. and European markets, which we expect will be a major theme of the G-7 summit. President Gonsz expressed his gratitude for U.S. understanding and support. In this context, the two Presidents also agreed on the importance for

the successful conclusion of the Uruguay round.

The two leaders also discussed nationalities conflicts in Central and Eastern Europe, as well as transformations in the Soviet Union.

Message to the Congress Transmitting the Annual Report on Radiation Control for Health and Safety

May 23, 1991

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with section 360D of the Public Health Service Act (21 U.S.C. 360qq), I am submitting the report of the Department of Health and Human Services regarding the administration of the Radiation Control for Health and Safety Act of 1968 during calendar year 1990.

The report recommends the repeal of section 360D of the Public Health Service Act that requires the completion of this annual report. All the information found in

this report is available to the Congress on a more immediate basis through Center technical reports, the Radiological Health Bulletin, and other publicly available sources. This annual report serves little useful purpose and diverts Agency resources from more productive activities.

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,
May 23, 1991.

Remarks to the National Retail Federation

May 23, 1991

Good morning. Thank you very much. Please be seated. It's great to have you all here at the White House. It's good to see Bill Howell behind me here, and Tracy Mullin. And of course, Boyden Gray you heard from—one of our top people in the White House, my friend of long standing, our general counsel who follows the issues that I'm sure you're interested in very, very closely. I'm pleased to see Jack, Jack Schultz here, and delighted to be with you.

The federation, your federation, has supported our administration, as I think you all know, on a wide range of topics. And I wanted at the outset of these remarks just to express my appreciation for that and obviously ask, while I have this much horsepower here, for your continued support. But let me just talk about an issue today that is of importance to every person in

this room, I'd say, transcending importance. And the subject is economic growth. It affects everybody in the country, including and especially perhaps the 16 million workers that you represent.

While there's some disagreement about the length and the depth of the recession, we've got to commit ourselves to policies that are going to promote growth and opportunity that will carry us right into the next century.

Incidentally, on the recession, I'm feeling more confident about the fact that we're—if not have bottomed out, are bottoming out. And I think there's an awful lot of economic forecasters that would agree with what I've just said.

Our growth package can do this. It can guarantee prosperity into the future and it can put us on a long-term path to market-

driven economic growth. Our growth package begins—you might say, began—with trying to control Federal spending. Our budget agreement last year, over which I took a great deal of flak for understandable reasons, finally put the Federal Government on a pay-as-you-go basis, and it cut the growth of Federal debt by nearly \$500 billion over the next 5 years. And that extra capital, that extra capital, not being money spent by the Government, means more investment; it means more purchasing power.

The budget caps, I can tell you, are working. There's now some real, meaningful discipline in the Congress against the temptation to spend, spend, and spend. There's still an inclination on the part of some to do that, but you don't see as many spending bills coming down the pike at us as you would have without the spending caps that are effectively put on by the budget agreement.

To increase the private savings and investment, we've also proposed—and we're going to fight for them—tax-free family savings accounts and penalty-free withdrawals from these IRA's for first-time home buyers.

Our financial services reform bill—and I'm strongly committed to that, and I hope you'll help us work this through the Congress—will help modernize our financial system, change around the overlays of regulation, ensure the future strength of the financial system, and help finally to alleviate the tight credit conditions.

We proposed cutting the tax on long-term capital gains. And I'm absolutely convinced that that would spur job-creating investment in our economy. It would cut the Tax Code's bias in favor of debt. It would expand incentives to invest and give a leg up to those that perhaps need it the most but that generate the most jobs, and I'm talking about small businesses, the small entrepreneur. And it would keep the American dream alive—a guy could start something and see it succeed—it would facilitate that.

We're investing in R&D, up \$8.4 billion to \$76 billion. That's inclusive. That includes all research and development. That's still, even in Washington, a lot of money—\$76 billion, the highest level ever—which

will fuel even greater growth in the future.

You, the retailers, America's retailers, know better than most that Government regulation shouldn't impose unnecessary burdens. We have a regulatory responsibility, but we must guard against unnecessary regulatory burdens on the working men and women. That's why the Vice President's Council on Competitiveness—and he's doing a superb job in this—will continue to review these regulations that massively come down the pike at us to ensure that regulatory benefits outweigh burdens by the widest margin possible.

And to the degree we were able over the past 10 years to cut back on regulatory excess, I would give great credit to Boyden Gray, who's sitting here with me. He took the lead on that when I chaired that Regulatory Relief Council for then President Reagan.

These proposals that I've just clicked off are only part of our action plan for a strong and healthy economy. We're looking beyond our borders for new opportunities in international markets. Over the past four decades, and especially in recent years, trade has kept our economy going strong. If there's any group in the country that understands that—anyone—I think it would be your group.

Merchandise exports have risen 73 percent in the last 4 years, more than twice the rate of import growth. Export business accounts for an increasing share of our economic growth. We've seen unparalleled growth in world trade and huge economic benefits for the United States.

Our trade strategy is not all that complicated. It's simple: The United States will continue to lead the world toward a system of free trade and open markets because it means economic growth; it means jobs for all Americans. And as the competition sorts out, it means that the American taxpayer or the American consumer has a better shot at paying less for goods.

As you know, we've asked Congress to extend the Fast Track procedures. These hold the key to good faith relations between the administration and Congress in trade matters and between our negotiators and their counterparts in these trade nego-

tiations.

We're expecting a final vote on Fast Track probably this afternoon, but anyone who takes it for granted that the vote is in the bag is wrong. We're going right down to the wire, and every vote counts. And so, when you sally forth from here, head directly to Capitol Hill—[laughter]—and gracefully lean on those who have not shown the wisdom on this matter that you've shown. We need your support, really, seriously, in these final hours and we can't win without the help of concerned Americans.

We've got to win this for a lot of reasons, for the domestic consumer, for our robust growth in trade. And we also need it for strong foreign policy reasons. You don't have the time to hear me on how enthusiastic I am about the changes taking place in Mexico, what that means for democracy, what Fast Track for Mexico means for the countries south of our border. Yesterday—or the day before yesterday it was Lacalle of Uruguay. Two weeks ago it was Carlos Andres Perez and Michael Manley—Perez of Venezuela and Manley heading the CARICOM [Caribbean Community] from Jamaica. Everyone of them saying, look, I don't benefit directly, but you must pass Fast Track negotiating authority. I can't tell you what a bad signal it would send to your friends and allies in fledgling democracies south of your border if you don't pass it.

So, in addition to what it will do for the American economy and American consumer, I am convinced that it has serious and a broad-based foreign policy ramifications.

The last thing I want to do is to stress that equal growth, equal economic growth—fair economic growth—and equal opportunity go hand-in-hand. I want to just clear the record here—it's not directly come under the heading of the Retail Federation, but I want to sign a civil rights bill this year. And I have sent a good, strong proposal that would battle discrimination in the workplace up to the Congress. And I don't hear any discussion of it when I read the newspapers. It's always about somebody else's bill that they want me to digest.

Unfortunately, the bill that I sent up is

being held hostage while Congress pushes a bill that is almost identical to the one that I felt that I had to veto last year. On Tuesday, we had an announcement of a Democratic compromise. But it was an announcement, no bill, no exact language. As far as our experts can tell—and some of this is highly technical—the changes that they're proposing are strictly cosmetic.

I do not want to veto another bill with the name "civil rights" on it. I think our administration has a good record on civil rights. I take pride in the fact that I personally have had understanding and a good record on civil rights. But I am not going to sign a bill that will foster quotas, directly or indirectly. You can put language in as it did in the last year saying this is not a quota bill, and then you have provisions in there that would have forced employers to accept quotas or undertake highly expensive and damaging legal costs in defending a position.

If the Congress is really serious—and I don't think it's the Congress as much as some of the groups outside—but if they are really serious and they want to take a step—maybe not as big a step as they'd like to see, but if they want to take a step against job discrimination in the workplace, a step that indeed does correct some of the decisions that many of us feel should be corrected from the Supreme Court, then I would ask that they pass my bill. It's a good bill. It's a fair bill. And it doesn't drive the small employer into a state of frenzy because of fearing mindless legislative action against him.

Then if we can do this, we can move forward in a constructive and bipartisan fashion to address the other elements of my program for expanding choice and opportunity.

So, these were the subjects I wanted to take up with you. I want to end, though, where I began. You know, the longer I am in this job, the more I am convinced that it is the outside forces, it's the people—and you represent them—the people that can make things happen. I am not jaundiced about government. I'm still optimistic. And I believe that we can make good things happen if we have the support of people like yourselves who are willing to take the

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time to take your message, which in this instance happens to be our message, up to Capitol Hill. So, I really wanted to come over and thank not only your leaders but all of you for what you're doing. And I'm very grateful.

Today it's Fast Track. Yesterday it was something else. And tomorrow I'll be knocking on your door for support on something else again. But we have worked together, and I'm very, very grateful for that. Thank you very much.

Note: The President spoke at 11 a.m. in Room 450 of the Old Executive Office Building. In his remarks, he referred to National Retail Federation officials W.R. Howell, chairman, Tracy Mullin, president of the government and public affairs division, and John J. Schultz, president of the retail services division and executive director; C. Boyden Gray, Counsel to the President; Vice President Dan Quayle, Chairman of the Council on Competitiveness; President Luis Alberto Lacalle of Uruguay; President Carlos Andres Perez of Venezuela; and Prime Minister Michael Manley of Jamaica.

Remarks on Fast Track Legislation and a Question-and-Answer Session With Reporters

May 23, 1991

The President. I assume you want to get my reaction on Fast Track. And I want to simply thank the leaders in Congress on both sides of the aisle. I want to congratulate everyone in our administration who worked so hard on this: Nick Calio, Fred McClure, and of course, most especially, Ambassador Carla Hills, who worked her heart out on this.

And I believe this is a very important step for our country. I think it's a very important step for our neighbors to the south and, hopefully, for Europe as well. So I couldn't be more pleased. The vote was, frankly, larger than I anticipated, though I think I told you all yesterday I thought we would win. But it's a great day, it really is. And it's going to be good for the working man in this country and good for the environment, not the other way around.

So I congratulate the leaders of Congress. I want to single out Congressman Dan Rostenkowski on the House side for his leadership. And I just couldn't be happier. It's a wonderful, wonderful end-of-week present, you might say, for the American people.

Q. How pivotal do you think Mr. Gephardt's decision was in that margin?

The President. Very pivotal, because Dick Gephardt, who wrestled with this for rea-

sons I understood, came down, in my view, on the right side of it. And it wasn't an easy call for him. But he, in my view, made the right decision, and I'm confident that his decision brought along a lot of other votes because he's in the position of leader there and that's important.

The Speaker played it fair all the way. So I have nothing but praise for Congress on this one. And I'm just delighted it worked out that way.

President's Health

Q. Mr. President, is it true that you felt a little bit mentally slowed during your illness?

The President. Rita [Rita Beamish, Associated Press], can I turn the question around and say this: Did I seem a little mentally slow? Here, I'll tell you how it is. [Laughter]

Q. Did you feel mentally slow?

The President. Have you ever gotten tired—has anybody here ever been tired? And if you have, when you're tired it's better to take it easier, take a little time before you come up to try and answer a lot of tough questions. And so, yes, I've been tired, and the medicine is known to do that to people. But I'm back 100 percent, snapped back, and feel sharp as a tack and ready to field the most tough question and do it rapidly. [Laughter]

So no, really, I'm not making this up. I feel much—each day. The weight is still down, but I think the American people have been subjected to perhaps an overdose of analysis on this. But people are interested, and I'm flattered by the interest, but I really am feeling good. I don't know what I have to do to prove it. We could jog a couple today, but I'm not quite ready for that. I hope to exercise this weekend.

Q. —running—

The President. Yes, I'm going to—well, I don't know about running, but I'm going to exercise.

Q. How active are you going to be this weekend, sir?

Q. So we know what to pack.

The President. It will be about the same. I want to do some fishing and play a little golf. But on running, we'll phase back into this.

Q. Are you going to Yale?

The President. I'm going to phase back into this up there—[laughter].

Q. Thank you, Helen [Helen Thomas, United Press International].

Federal Budget

Q. Mr. President, how do you feel about the tax plan from the Democrats? The Democrats have—

The President. Well, I haven't studied it yet. My first question would be, how do we pay for all these wonderful things, and do we worry about the deficit? I do. And do we stay within the budget limits, which I am determined they will stay within? But other than that, I'm not going to criticize it before I've studied it. It's just opening round.

Q. Can I ask a Fast Track question, Mr. President?

Soviet Union

Q. —this morning about Mr. Gorbachev at the economic summit. You keep asking the question, will it contribute to reform. How are you inclined to answer that?

The President. But we'll conclude that along the way. I was just on the phone to Prime Minister John Major this morning—Marlin may have told you—and we discussed this. And I'll be talking to the other European leaders. I think we're all

agreed that if it will help, fine.

Q. How do you measure that—

The President. Well, we'll have to wait and see. I don't know exactly how you measure it. I don't know what his plan is.

Q. Do you need a plan—

The President. Well, see, we've got Primakov coming over here with a plan. Let's see what it is. If it makes sense, we'll encourage it. If we have some reservations about it, we owe Mr. Gorbachev, who is a friend that, hey, look, just had some difficulties. So, I don't want to prejudge it before we've even heard from the guy.

Q. Are you disappointed from the reaction from Shamir?

Defense Bill

Q. —Planned Parenthood centers that you have always supported?

The President. I haven't seen the vote today, but I support population efforts. I'm not—obviously not for abortion, if that's—was that related to the defense?

Q. Souter was the deciding vote.

The President. Oh, I didn't see the vote. I thought we were talking about the defense bill yesterday.

Q. Will you veto the defense bill?

The President. Well, I think this will come out of it. I hope it will come out so we don't need the veto. But I've done it before and I would again. I haven't changed my position.

Middle East Peace Talks

Q. Are you disappointed from the reaction that you're getting from Prime Minister Shamir to Secretary of State Baker's comment on the settlements?

The President. I asked Marlin to bring me some comments on this because I haven't seen those. I've had a big day today—busy day. But, look, Secretary Baker was speaking for this administration. And I strongly support what he said. And I strongly support what he's trying to do. There's no light between anyone in the administration. And our policy, as I said earlier, is well-known. And it would make a big contribution to peace if these settlements would stop.

And that's what the Secretary was trying to say. And I thought he said it very well. And I am 100 percent for him. I noticed

some interpretive story today that suggested that I was lightening up. I'm backing the man. He's knocking himself out, going the extra mile for peace. And one way to get there is to have the settlement policy under control. We don't want it expanding like this. There's nothing new in this. This isn't new. This is the age-old policy.

Q. Do you think he is making a connection between the peace and the settlements that—

The President. I'm stating the policy of the United States of America, and so was the Secretary. And I think most people in this country understand it and have understood it. And nothing's different. But we would like to see those settlements stopped. And I'm glad I had the chance to put a little period and exclamation point on this.

Q. Will you be calling Shamir, sir, to discuss this?

The President. I'm in touch with him. I have—I don't know, even know what—I'm a little at a loss because—

Q. He said the Arabs have to give more and that Israel—

The President. Well, everybody has to give. That's what I tried to say today. The goal is to get people talking who have been shouting at each other and arming against each other. And we've got an opportunity now because we do have new credibility—newfound, better credibility in the Middle East, all countries over here in my view. And so what Baker's trying to do, and I back him 100 percent, is to use that to get exactly this done, to have others compromise. Everybody has to give and listen and talk, come to the table, and then we'll see what happens.

Q. Are you finding them more intransigent than you expected?

The President. I don't know than I expected. Nobody said this would be a cakewalk. But we've got a ways to go before I can tell the American people we're there. They're all coming to the table, all those that we've invited. But the Secretary's working hard—

Q. Are you going to invite—

The President. We're doing a lot behind—

Q. Are you going to invite anyone to Washington?

The President. Sorry? A lot behind the scenes.

Q. Is there anything you can do to persuade the Israelis to your point of view—

Q. Invite him where?

Q. —beyond simply talking with them?

The President. Well, I'm going to keep trying. I'm going to keep trying because I think Prime Minister Shamir knows my view on this. I know he knows there's nothing different between present policy and past policy in terms of settlements. But if you mean in the whole scheme of things—

Q. Things like loan guarantees, aid—

The President. Oh, yes. Well, I'm talking about how you get the peace process started. And yes, I'll be talking to anybody that's willing to talk about it, and so will the Secretary.

Thank you very much.

Q. Are you inviting them here?

Soviet Union

Q. Are you considering a meeting with Gorbachev outside Moscow or London?

The President. Not right now.

Q. Something less than a summit?

The President. Not right now.

Q. Did you talk to Major about inviting Gorbachev to London?

Q. What about women in combat?

The President. What about it?

Q. Did you talk to Major about whether he should invite Gorbachev to the summit in London.

Q. Is he in favor of that?

The President. Yes, we did discuss that. But his position is the same as mine. Gorbachev's—I mean, regarding Gorbachev, the Prime Minister and I are in exact sync on this. We both want to look at it and consider it and not leave the door closed nor open, but see what the proposals are. And if it will help, fine.

I mean, Gorbachev, I am still convinced, is working the reform path, working the *perestroika* path. And I'm not going to pull the rug out from under him. On the other hand, we have limitations in what we can do. And when we do something, we want it to be meaningful. We don't want to just have it some gesture that doesn't help the

struggling Soviet economy. So we're in a critical time here in terms of meetings, in terms of G-7 or summit. And I'm anxious to hear from Mr. Primakov, who is Gorbachev's special emissary. Just as he was anxious to hear from our agricultural specialists that went over there, come up with some good ideas. And this is the way you do it. You talk to each other and you keep going. And it's true for U.S.-Soviet, it's true for G-7, and it's true for the Middle East.

Thank you all very much.

Note: The President spoke at 3:30 p.m. at the North Portico of the White House. The President referred to Nicholas E. Calio, Dep-

uty Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs (House); Frederick D. McClure, Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs; U.S. Trade Representative Carla A. Hills; Representatives Dan Rostenkowski and Richard A. Gephardt; Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Prime Minister John Major of the United Kingdom; Marlin Fitzwater, Press Secretary to the President; Yevgeniy Primakov, Soviet Presidential Council member and envoy for Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev; Supreme Court Associate Justice David Souter; Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel; and Secretary of State James A. Baker III.

Statement on the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee's Action Approving the Administration's National Energy Strategy

May 23, 1991

I am pleased to congratulate Chairman Bennett Johnston, Senator Malcolm Wallop and the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee on the energy bill they approved today. The 17-3 vote by the committee demonstrates a genuine bipartisan commitment to balanced, realistic, and comprehensive energy legislation.

When I announced my National Energy

Strategy (NES) on February 20, I challenged the Congress to do its part to pass the legislation recommended in the NES. The committee's action today, taken on a bipartisan basis, marks a very constructive first step in this process.

The committee's action helps move America toward a more secure, cleaner, and more efficient energy future.

Exchange With Reporters on the Assassination of Former Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi of India

May 24, 1991

The President. Well, may I pay my respects to all the Embassy staff, too, and thank you very much for coming out to pay honor to this—we feel this very strongly, your loss.

Q. Mr. President, how confident are you that Indian democracy will pass through this crisis?

The President. India's democracy is strong, steadfast, and it has the full support

of our country. It always has, and it always will. And this is a terrible tragedy. It tests the souls of India, and it tests the hearts of all of us. But I fear not for India's democracy.

Q. Mr. President, are you worried about—

The President. I really must go on.

Q. Are you worried about the sectarian violence and really just wanted to—

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The President. Well, I hope that India will cope. They always try to do that. There are people that feel passionately about this, but this is no time for more violence. This is a time for calm, for peaceful resolution to differences. And if anybody ever stood for that, it was Rajiv Gandhi and his family.

Q. Do you have a small message for the Indian people?

The President. No. The United States will deal with the Indian Government with respect and quality. And so, I have no worries about that at all.

Q. What did you write on the book?

Q. Any message for the Indian people?

The President. Well, I tried to express my sentiments there. And I'm sure the Ambassador will share it with you.

Thank you.

Q. Do you ever worry about the possibility of a terrorist attack against yourself?

The President. No, I never worry about that. See you all.

Note: The President spoke at 8:40 a.m. at the Indian Embassy. In his remarks, he referred to Abid Hussain, Indian Ambassador to the United States.

Remarks at the Dedication Ceremony for the Khalil Gibran Memorial Garden

May 24, 1991

Please, those who have chairs be seated, and the rest of you, thank you for the warm welcome, really. I told them to leave Millie at home over here. I don't know what the barking is. [*Laughter*] But let me first salute my old friend, my dear friend Bill Baroody, and thank him for his leadership; to Sheryl Ameen and Colonel Tannous, Adelaine Abercia, our friend Ambassador Lahoud, and, of course, our distinguished Representative, Congresswoman Oakar. To all of you I would say, without your sponsorship we wouldn't be standing here today. I want to single out Flip Wilson for his help in making this possible; it's greatly appreciated. Salute another old friend, Jamie Farr.

And ladies and gentlemen, it's an honor—I mean this from the heart—it is an honor to be asked to dedicate this garden to a man who has done so much for poetry and, through poetry, for all of us. Barbara and I were pleased when Bill asked us, and others asked us, to serve as honorary co-chairmen of the dedication committee. And now that I see—Barbara's seen it—the beauty of this place, I'm struck by the committee's dedication.

They and all who contributed to this memorial offer it as a real tribute to Gibran's legacy—his belief in brotherhood, his call for compassion, and perhaps above all, his

passion for peace.

The spot where we now stand holds a special place in my heart because, as most of you know, for 8 years I lived up the street with my family. And this memorial renders this place so much more special by honoring a man who enlivened candor with cadence and lent song to truth.

Gibran once wrote that "remembrance is a form of meeting." So, in this garden, we meet this man again. The graceful symmetry and the slope of these grounds lead the eye in a sweep that is, indeed, poetry in motion. The cedars of Lebanon that will someday canopy the poet's memorial remind us of those which once sheltered his birth. His words carved on these benches—and they are so beautiful—echo those he has etched on our memory. And as the entrance's footbridge brings us into his garden, so his work "leads us to the thresholds of our own mind."

Perhaps his greatest bequest was the key by which we opened our own imaginations. His was not poetry for the passive but for the participant. He wrote that the wisest teacher reveals "that which already lies half asleep in the dawning of your knowledge." And his poetry sounded that reveille with a song of beauty and truth.

When Gibran said that "work is love

made visible,” those weren’t just words that he wrote; they were words that he lived. Part poet, part philosopher, he extracted “the secret of the sea from a drop of dew.” Poetry was the language in which he explored his soul and taught us about ours. And when he spoke of the realm of the spirit, his words pressed the veil we cannot see, yet cannot see beyond. He drew us where we were unused to climb and shared what he saw—the promise of a kinder, gentler world.

And as we survey today’s world, we see progress towards Gibran’s vision, but we also see promise unfulfilled. And we see the need to renew Gibran’s message of tolerance and compassion for a world too often at odds rather than at peace. Perhaps nowhere is this more important than in the Middle East, Gibran’s homeland where peace still wanders as the region’s prodigal son.

That region gave us a symbol of peace in Gibran. It is cruel irony that those lands now suffer the strife and hatred and fear. Our administration’s efforts are premised by those words Bill just quoted, that “We are all children of the same supreme being.” And that’s why we must strive to turn this bitter cycle of demanding an eye for an eye into one of offering a hand for a hand. We shall continue our efforts to help bring peace back home to this vital and historic part of the world, so that someday “its bread

of affliction” may become “bread cast upon the waters.”

Gibran once wrote, “Love is a word of light written by a hand of light upon a page of light.” The hand is his; and the page, our hearts.

May I say to those who follow on this program, I apologize. I would like to be a full participant, but we’re scooting off to New England on a long-established event. But I salute those who are participating in the program, ask their forgiveness and yours. And thank you very much, because it is Barbara and I who are honored by what has happened here today, inviting us to be participants.

Thank you very much.

Note: The President spoke at 8:59 a.m. in the Khalil Gibran Memorial Garden. In his opening remarks, he referred to William J. Baroody, Jr., Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars and president of the Khalil Gibran Centennial Foundation; Sheryl Ameen, member of the board of directors of the foundation; Peter S. Tannous and Adelaine Abercia, chairman and vice chairman of the dedication committee; Ambassador Nassib S. Lahoud of Lebanon; Representative Mary Rose Oakar; and entertainers Flip Wilson and Jamie Farr. Following his remarks, the President traveled to Boston, MA.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on the Airlift of Ethiopian Jews to Israel

May 24, 1991

We are delighted to announce that this morning at 7 a.m. Washington time, an emergency humanitarian airlift began which will transport the 18,000 Ethiopian Jews in Addis Ababa to Israel. The operation results from an agreement between the Governments of Israel and Ethiopia. We expect the airlift to last 2 days. We have been informed that the operation is proceeding smoothly.

We want to express our appreciation to

Acting President Tesfaye Gebre-Kidan of Ethiopia. We understand that the Ethiopian decision to allow the Falashas to depart the country was taken in response to a letter from President Bush on May 22. Our initiative in this humanitarian operation commenced with the visit of Senator Rudy Boschwitz to Addis Ababa as a special emissary of the President on April 26–27.

The United States will be hosting a conference in London starting on May 27 to

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help facilitate an end to the tragic war in Ethiopia. We hope at that time to see the establishment of a provisional government and agreement on a plan for a political transition leading to peace and democracy.

Israeli Prime Minister Shamir called President Bush at about 11 a.m. aboard Air Force One to thank him for the American role in release of the Falashas. The Prime Minister and the President also discussed

the Mideast peace process. The Prime Minister expressed his appreciation for Secretary Baker's efforts in the Mideast and said he hoped the peace process will continue.

aNote: The statement referred to former Senator Rudy Boschwitz; Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel; and Secretary of State James A. Baker III.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on Multilateral Export Controls

May 24, 1991

Last evening, the United States and sixteen Western allies agreed in Paris to implement a new system of export controls for dual-use goods and technologies with significant military applications. The agreement brings to a close a major review of allied East-West export control policy initiated in January 1990, in response to the President's call upon the member states of the Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls (COCOM) to adapt their export control regimes to the rapidly changing international political and military environment.

For over 40 years, COCOM, comprised of NATO members (less Iceland) plus Japan and Australia, has maintained a system of export controls to keep key technologies with both military and civilian uses from being used to enhance the military capability of certain countries. Historically, these have included the Soviet Union, former members of the Warsaw Pact, the People's Republic of China, and several other countries. The changes to be implemented by COCOM partners demonstrate the continued relevance of COCOM and its ability to adapt quickly to changing world circumstances.

The agreement means a 50% reduction in existing export controls to a "Core List" of militarily strategic technologies and goods. That reduction is in addition to a 33% cut in the list agreed to by COCOM in June 1990. The United States and its

partners concluded that an overhaul of the lists was justified, based on a changing strategic situation and rapid diffusion of some technologies that were making the existing control lists obsolete. The Core List contains only the most critical goods and technologies, which are essential in maintaining the existing significant gaps between Western and Soviet-based military systems, gaps that were demonstrated to be critical to our national security in Operation Desert Storm. On the other hand, because of the broad diffusion of certain technologies, export controls have been eliminated, for example, on most of the computers exported from the United States today. COCOM member/states also agreed to significant reductions in controls on microprocessors, machine tools, aircraft, avionics, and propulsion systems. In addition, the United States will continue a presumption of approval for the export of Core List items to bona fide civil end-users for civilian purposes.

The new agreement continues the trend toward reducing controls on items destined for Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary, reflecting the disintegration of the Warsaw Pact and the fact that these three countries have entered into strategic trade agreements with Western nations to prevent diversion of Western-supplied technology to the Soviet Union.

COCOM partners agreed that individual countries will continue controlling goods and technologies dropped from the

COCOM list that could contribute to the development of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons, and the missiles to deliver them.

Full implementation of the new lists is planned for September 1, 1991, and a fact sheet is available that provides additional details on the COCOM agreement.

Remarks at the Exports-Generating Jobs for Americans Luncheon in Boston, Massachusetts

May 24, 1991

Thank you all very, very much for that warm welcome. Secretary Mosbacher—and let me single out the other man up here—it's so good to see the Bay State's own, able, achieving Governor Bill Weld here, who is working hard also in his spare time on this very important question of exports. I salute him and thank him for what he and the other New England Governors are doing when they come together to do this.

I want to salute Lieutenant Governor Paul Cellucci, an old friend who is out here somewhere; and another one, the treasurer of this State, Joe Malone, who are with us right over here. I'm going to get in trouble on this, but I see, next to Joe, Pat Saiki, the new head of the SBA; and Ron Roskens of AID is over here. John Macomber, formerly one of you, one of the chief executives of one of the largest companies in America, now ably heading the Ex-Im Bank over here. Another one so well-known who came out of private business, a big success, and now in Government, Fred Zeder, the able head of OPIC. And then—many others—Priscilla Rabb-Ayres from the U.S. Trade and Development Program; Ron Skates, head of Data General. Let me just cut it off there. But I should have many, many more to whom I pay my respects and my thanks. Let me just simply say thank you all for coming out, all of you in the audience who are supporting American exports.

Frankly, having gone to school outside of Boston, it is nice to visit Boston, a place known for its humility and intellectual modesty. [Laughter] The old saying you remember: If you hear an owl hoot to "whom" instead of "who," you can be sure it was born and educated in Boston. [Laughter]

But I am glad to be back here. This area

has been through hell, and I am absolutely confident that under the State's leadership of Bill Weld and under your leadership, Boston and Massachusetts has not lost its enterprise spirit. You're caught up in a regional problem with this recession, and I am confident that you'll come booming out of it, particularly if your work on exports is as successful as I'm sure it will be.

You know, it feels a little strange to be talking about exports in front of the real expert, my dear friend Bob Mosbacher. And I just can't tell you how much he's done on Fast Track and on all these regional conferences and in so many other ways. I'm glad to see him here. And I heard that he dashed back to Washington from yesterday's lunch to give a last-minute push for the extension of Fast Track.

Bob, you and everyone associated with our national export initiative have really done a spectacular job promoting exports from the United States. And, frankly, the numbers tell the tale. This nation enjoyed its greatest export month ever last October. And the latest monthly figures—and they're for March—nearly equaled the record. We exported \$34 billion in goods that month, and we had the smallest, the smallest monthly trade deficit that we've seen in 7½ years.

As you all know, the world economy has changed. It's changed dramatically in recent years. If you want to succeed in business these days, you can't worry just about competition from U.S. companies; you have to go head-on-head with firms from all over the world. The lesson is clear: If we want to remain the greatest economic power on Earth, we must build a strong economy at home. But in my view just as important, we

must make sure that our companies have a fair chance to do business abroad.

In recent years—I look around this room and read my briefing papers on the attendees—your companies led the way. You helped drive the longest peacetime expansion in our nation's history. In the process, you supplied jobs and you generated ideas, and you created new industries. All you have to do is look around the Boston area at Information Alley, at larger companies such as Digital Equipment, Foxboro, Raytheon—builders of the Patriot missile. Look at the medium-sized firms, such as Little and Ocean Spray. And you even have small dynamos, like Octocom Systems and Jet Spray International.

Boston was built on trade. Before our independence it was one of the most important ports in the entire British Empire. We reminded the Queen of that when she was here the other day—[laughter]—because we had her for lunch up in our Family Dining Room, which is surrounded with pictures of the Port of Boston and the vital trade that was going through there years ago, and it still continues. But it served as this nation's trading capital for years.

Enterprise comes naturally here. Yankee entrepreneurs push the envelope of innovation. You give America the power of inspiration, of enterprise, and of creativity.

The New England Governors Conference has worked hard to promote the cause of international trade. Governor Weld and five other colleagues have put together an economic development strategy that stresses the importance of increasing New England's visibility, increasing New England's clout in international markets.

Our administration has tried hard to encourage export businesses in a number of ways. Just a year ago we created the Trade Promotion Coordinating Committee, a council of 18 Federal agencies that provide export assistance to U.S. businesses. This week, the Committee has inaugurated a trade information center for companies to call in. The number: 1-800-USA-TRADE. It gives callers access to information about the full range of Federal programs to help our exporters.

Today, let me just focus briefly on two critical aspects of international competitive-

ness: quality production at home and free and fair trade around the globe. Let's start with quality. It is no secret that American products, once the envy of the world, face stiff competition now from all over the globe. But no one can say that Americans aren't interested in quality.

In a competitive world we have reasserted ourselves and will continue to do so. Four years ago the Reagan administration and the Congress created the Malcolm Baldrige awards to honor quality in the workplace. We now give up to six awards a year, but only if we find enough companies that meet what are very exacting standards that the Baldrige award requires. The competition, I'm proud to say, gets more intense each year. Only 66 companies applied for the award in 1988; this year 106 did. The largest number of applications came from small businesses.

Everywhere you can find evidence that American businesses want to compete. You see it in the workplace, where labor and management are working together to build better and more reliable and more innovative products. You see it in the classrooms, where workers go to build upon our most precious natural resource, our minds. And you see it, I proudly say, in our America 2000 education strategy, which encourages lifelong learning. Even see it in shops and stores, where "Made in the U.S.A." has become a selling point again and where the Baldrige award has become a major advertising bonus.

This is also true in foreign markets. Our export business has grown dramatically of late. American firms exported \$371 billion worth of goods and services in 1985. Just 5 years later, their total had grown to \$673 billion.

We export more than any nation on Earth, and we import more. Since 1986 sales to Canada, our largest trading partner, have increased by two-thirds. Our trade with Latin America has increased even more rapidly, up 74 percent. Listen to this one in light of the recent debate. Exports to Mexico, now our number 3 trading partner, have grown to an astounding 130 percent since 1986. That's really, as we see it—Bob and I see it—just a beginning.

We enjoyed an 80-percent increase in sales both to Western Europe and Japan. Exports to the newly industrialized nations of the Pacific Rim rose by 132 percent. And trade in this hemisphere has grown dramatically because the new democracies in Central America and South America have begun eliminating constraints on foreign investment and lifting import restrictions on such products as automotive parts, computers, software, industrial supplies—the building blocks of any modern market economy.

As an administration, we want to build upon that record by completing the Uruguay round of the GATT negotiations and opening up the entire world for free and fair trade. We also want to create a free trade zone that would encompass Canada and the United States and Mexico.

This single market—360 million consumers who now produce \$6 trillion in annual output—would tower over even the European market. But, frankly, we don't want to stop there. We also hope to build upon our trade success south of Mexico through the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative. We no longer will take South America for granted. I can't think of a more appropriate time to talk about these initiatives than today. We're wrapping up World Trade Week, and we stand on the verge of a new age of wider, swifter, more integrated world trade.

I am very, very happy, indeed, to say that the United States Senate a few minutes ago joined the House in extending the Fast Track trade procedures. And that was thanks to a great show of bipartisanship. I salute my fellow Texan, Lloyd Bentsen; I salute our leader in my side of the aisle, Bob Dole; I salute Bob Packwood and so many others who went up against big odds to prevail on this issue.

The administration can move ahead on several very important trade initiatives now. And these do include the Uruguay round of the GATT talks, the North American free trade agreement, and the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative. We've shown the world that we will meet the challenges of the 21st century and that we'll meet them united in purpose and united in effort.

Let me stress that the administration will

consult closely with Congress in these trade talks. We have a superb negotiator in Carla Hills, Ambassador Hills, who along with Bob Mosbacher and others in this room worked their hearts out to achieve these victories in the House and the Senate. But we must from now on continue to cooperate with the United States Congress.

Fast Track provides a tool for dealing in good faith with Congress and with our trading partners. Its passage provides some of our best economic news in months.

I met recently with leaders from the textile and apparel industries. Let's face it, that industry was somewhat divided. But I met with quite a few of them in the White House, leaders of the industries, each of whom saw great opportunity in a free trade agreement with Mexico. One CEO told me that her company's 1,200 jobs in Mexico support 2,000 jobs here in the United States of America. And without this alliance, she said, those 2,000 jobs simply would not exist.

And the point is this: Through Fast Track, I really believe everybody wins. In a world built upon free trade, every nation has a vested interest in the prosperity of its trading partners. After all, you can't export to a nation that is suffering from economic depression. Free and fair trade builds ties of mutual interest. It lays down a foundation for peace and for prosperity right here in our hemisphere and throughout the world.

Our entire administration is dedicated to the cause of free and fair trade and American exports. Vice President Quayle was promoting the cause just this week in Japan, Singapore, Malaysia, and Indonesia. And just a short while ago, I met with members of PEC, the President's Export Council. And what a superb Council we have—busy people, busy executives giving their time to help this concept of expanded exports. Heinz Prechter and Bev Dolan and the other hard-working members are advancing the cause.

And you in your daily affairs play an equally crucial role. You help America put its best face and its best products before the entire world. And so again, on this very special day for American exports and, I say, for American prosperity, I thank you for

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being here. I thank you for all the time you give to this noble crusade. And may God bless you and God bless our wonderful country. Thank you very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 12:34 p.m. in the Cityview Ballroom at the Boston World Trade Center. In his remarks, he referred to Secretary of Commerce Robert A. Mosbacher; Gov. William Weld and Lt. Gov. A. Paul Cellucci of Massachusetts; Joseph Malone, Massachusetts State treasurer; Patricia F. Saiki, Administrator of the Small Business Administration; Ronald W. Roskens, Administrator of the Agency for

International Development; John D. Macomber, President of the Export-Import Bank of the United States; Fred M. Zeder, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation; Priscilla Rabb-Ayres, Director of the Trade Development Program; Ronald L. Skates, president and chief executive officer of Data General Corp.; Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom; Senators Lloyd Bentsen, Bob Dole, and Bob Packwood; Carla A. Hills, U.S. Trade Representative; and Heinz C. Prechter and Beverly F. Dolan, Chairman and Vice Chairman of the President's Export Council.

Remarks at a Fundraising Reception for Congressional Candidate Steve Pierce in Boston, Massachusetts

May 24, 1991

Thank you. What a wonderful enthusiastic turnout for Steve. I wanted to come up and tell you how firmly I am convinced that he ought to be the next Congressman. We need many, many more like him in the United States House of Representatives, believe me.

At the outset, let me salute several people here. I'll tell start with Bill Weld. Here's a guy who came in against big odds. He's making the tough calls on the budget, and I think he's earned the respect of everybody—Republican, Democrat, and independent alike.

At his side are Paul Cellucci and Joe Malone, the State treasurer—and of course, Paul, our Lieutenant Governor. I salute them. I thank my old friend Leon Lombardi for stepping up to the plate and taking over the chairmanship of the party. At his side, I'm proud to say, is one who works with me in the White House, my old dear friend Ron Kaufman, who is a Republican national committeeman. And I'm glad that this is a team working together to build the party here. I am one who feels that we have a good chance in the State of Massachusetts, particularly given the leadership that Bill Weld has given it, and particularly given the new breath of fresh air that Steve Pierce

is going to give it when he gets to Washington, DC.

You see, he's come a long way to get where he is today—100 miles. [Laughter] Down the Mass Pike, all the way from Westfield. [Laughter] If you don't believe me, ask Andy Card. [Laughter] Steve's been—and I might add, to Andy's many friends here, what a joy it is to have him as our Deputy Chief of Staff. The guy takes on more difficult problems, handles them with compassion and finesse, and always comes up with the right answer. It's a joy going to the White House, knowing he's right down the hall.

But on Steve, he's already proved that he's a fighter. He served in the legislature, in the statehouse, and he's demonstrated his convictions, what he really believes, what he can do. So, I think we're dealing here with a proven—not just a candidate but a proven entity that has already made his mark. And now we need him in Washington.

You see, I asked him what the race is about, and I think I understand it. I understood it when he started in. The race is about taxes and the need to keep them down, and the race is about jobs and the need to get them up. And the two go hand

in hand. And this man understands it, and he's going to fight for it when he gets to Washington.

You know, last fall we put on some meaningful caps on Federal spending—long overdue. I'm proud to say they are working at the Federal level. And I take a look at what Bill Weld is doing at the State level, and it can work. You don't have to raise the tax on the working men and women in this country. And Steve understands that, and I believe he will hold the line—we must do it—and help us steer what will be known as a steady path to growth.

Incidentally, I am confident that this economy is coming out of recession. And I think this area of the country, which has been beleaguered, disproportionately so, will soon be on the road to recovery. I am confident of that.

We've been talking about this with some of our most outstanding Massachusetts business people, men and women, some of our most outstanding business leaders on the national scene, just this morning because a key to this continued growth is free and fair trade. Just a few minutes ago Bob Mosbacher and I, with our marvelous Export Committee, discussed this. And I am very proud to say that as we were discussing the matter in there, or just before I walked into that room, the Senate did what the House did last night, approved Fast Track. And I am convinced that's going to be jobs for the people of Massachusetts.

The U.S. exported more than \$673 billion last year in goods and services. Exports generated 84 percent of our overall growth. Think about that one. In a slow economy, 84 percent came from exports, a sure sign that the future lies in free and fair trade. That's why our administration, joined by Governors like Bill Weld, place such an importance on ensuring American companies a fair shot in the global marketplace. We must demand—and I think we can now through the negotiations on GATT and the negotiations with Mexico—we must demand, should demand an even playing field. And if we get that, America can compete with anybody anywhere in the world.

So, what's at stake here is a successful conclusion to the Uruguay round of trade talks with Europe and all the rest of the

countries of the world, an agreement that breaks down the barriers that now hold some of you all back when you try to export. And also, we want to create this free trade zone uniting U.S., Canada, and Mexico, and that will create a single market of 360 million people. We're working now through our Enterprise for the Americas Initiative to expand trade opportunities with all the nations of the hemisphere—north, central, and south.

You see, it is my deep conviction that we must not neglect our neighbors to the south. And I don't think it will cost us jobs; I'm convinced it's going to create jobs if we can open up those markets and have those economies start back on the road to recovery, just as I'm sure ours will do.

I'm happy to salute the leaders of the United States Senate, Republican and Democrat alike, who joined the bipartisan leadership in the House yesterday to take this legislative action that was essential to give us what we need to negotiate these pacts.

We've shown the world, I believe, that we can meet the challenge of the 21st century and that we'll meet them united in purpose and in effort. So, let me just say to those who are interested in this free and fair trade and in this Fast Track: I pledge to the Members of the United States Congress that we are going to consult as we go along. We will not bring to them a bad trade agreement with Uruguay round or with Mexico; no point in that. It will pass, and it will pass because we will be consulting with the Democrats and the Republicans in the United States Congress.

Let me also say that this passage provides, I think, some of the best economic news we've had in months.

Now, to Steve. We've talked about this. He came down to check in with me in the Oval Office the other day, looking at the drapes. I don't want him to get too far ahead of himself there—[laughter]—but he understands—listen, I know this guy. This is one that I've got my heart in, this endorsement, because I know him. I know what he stands for. I know what his political heartbeat is. I know that he understands the tremendous potential for growth that's represented in these global markets.

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Also, I think we need a champion in the Massachusetts delegation who understands—not just a champion for business itself but for jobs, for the men and women that are out there on the production line. And I think in Steve we have just exactly that because Steve is not a pessimist about it. He knows that these Massachusetts companies are ready to compete, and he wants to do what he can—you heard him—on growth, the empowerment agenda, to unleash the competitive energy.

So, let us stand nationally for what he stands for, not just in this race but in his past record: jobs, opportunity, and growth. That's the formula, and I think if we send Steve down there, you'll know that your wallets are safe for a while, anyway, at least as far as he's concerned. *[Laughter]*

This gives me an opportunity to get back in the political arena. I haven't been in it for a while because now we've had a little lull since last fall's election, and I feel the adrenaline flowing. I hope it doesn't go to my heart, but nevertheless—*[laughter]*—but I can't think of a finer young man, a finer family to represent the western part of this great State. So, when he asked if I would come up here and he asked Barbara to help out—I believe she'll be doing it next week, but in any event, she's in his corner 100 percent—I accepted before he

could change his mind. And I'm glad to be here, proud to be with your Governor, your Lieutenant Governor, and our chairman, and especially proud to be with our next Congressman from western Massachusetts. What big shoes to fill, but he will do it.

Thank you all very much, and may I take this opportunity to make a nonpartisan comment. Bill and I and Paul Cellucci and others rode in from the airport, and I must say I was deeply touched and moved by the warm response and welcome from the people that lined the streets coming in from the airport. I was deeply touched, and it gives me one hell of a sendoff for what's going to be a great Memorial Day weekend. Thank you all very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 1:22 p.m. in the Harborview Ballroom at the Boston World Trade Center. In his remarks, he referred to Gov. William Weld and Lt. Gov. A. Paul Cellucci of Massachusetts; Joseph Malone, Massachusetts State treasurer; Leon Lombardi, Massachusetts Republican Party chairman; Ronald C. Kaufman, Deputy Assistant to the President for Political Affairs; Andrew H. Card, Jr., Assistant to the President and Deputy Chief of Staff; and Secretary of Commerce Robert A. Mosbacher.

Statement on Signing the Niobrara Scenic River Designation Act of 1991

May 24, 1991

Today I have signed into law S. 248, the "Niobrara Scenic River Designation Act of 1991." This action will, among other things, designate three segments of the Niobrara River and one segment of the Missouri River in Nebraska and South Dakota as "instant" components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System without the benefit of a formal study.

The Niobrara River is an outstanding river resource, and the national significance of the resource is not in question. Approval of this bill will preserve and protect the resources of the Niobrara for future genera-

tions and will provide for a worthy addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

However, I am extremely disappointed that the Congress has acted to designate these segments for Wild and Scenic River status without the benefit of a study under section 5(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. This study is not just a matter of blind process; rather, such a study would have given the Congress all the information needed to determine the most appropriate method of protecting the valuable resources along the Niobrara. Such a study is especial-

ly important when the lands along the designated segments are predominantly privately owned. Where private property interests are at stake, a formal study should be an absolute requirement before Federal action is taken that may infringe such rights.

I believe that to protect the integrity and viability of the National Park System, completion of feasibility studies should be a prerequisite for establishment of any new unit of the National Park System. Any component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers

System that is administered by the National Park Service becomes a unit of the National Park System. I urge the Congress to adhere to the requirement for such studies in the future.

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,
May 24, 1991.

Note: S. 248, approved May 24, was assigned Public Law No. 102-50.

Remarks at the Yale University Commencement Ceremony in New Haven, Connecticut

May 27, 1991

Thank you very, very much. President Schmidt and members of the faculty, and the Yale community, fellows of the Yale Corporation, and especially with congratulations to my fellow honorands, it is an honor to be here today. Mayor Daniels, it's nice to be back in the city. And most importantly, to the graduating students, congratulate each and every one of you. May I single out Yale's band. They've cleaned up for today, and they've never been better under Mr. Tom Duffy. Thank you, sir. And thank you for the warm welcome. *Si res prehensio en cano est non oves sic vacio*. That means, if you're holding up the sign, you can't throw eggs. [Laughter]

I remember my own commencement. Like so many of my classmates, I'd come to Yale fresh from war, ready to make up for "lost time." I remember our impatience and our optimism. And we sensed upcoming adventure. I imagine it's the same today for all of you. It's almost as if life is about to begin, that is, if the commencement speech ever ends. [Laughter]

Twenty-nine years ago, President Kennedy stood right here, and my dad was honored with him. And he said, "I have the best of all worlds: a Yale degree and a Harvard education." [Laughter] He had it wrong. I've got the best of all worlds: a Yale education and a Yale degree.

My day was no different. There's an ex-

citement in the air. And Barbara and I spent a good part of our senior year thinking about, literally, becoming farmers. We talked about life on the land and rising early and working hard and raising a crop and a family. And we looked into the finances of running a farm. In the end, we decided against the whole idea. We realized that when it came to pigs and chickens and cattle or corn, we didn't know the first thing about farming.

So, of course, there was only one alternative: I went west and became an oilman. [Laughter] The very day after the ceremony like this one, I traded the familiar surroundings of this beautiful old campus for the dust and grit and searing heat of the Lone Star State.

Odessa, Texas, became my world. And yet, far beyond 37 Hillhouse Avenue where Barbara and I lived or the Flatlands of West Texas, change rocked the whole world in ways that would affect us all for more than 40 years. On June 20th, 1948—my graduation day—the United Nations sent out its first peacekeeping force, 49 men from the United States and 6 other nations, to bring the promise of peace to the Middle East. And on that day, the Soviet Union tried to clamp down on the free sectors of Berlin. The Berlin blockade had begun. And on

that day, Congress, after an all-night session, passed a bill to help the nations of war-torn Europe. That package would become known, as we all know, as the Marshall plan.

Today's world—your world—is every bit as astonishing. Back in my day, opportunity knocked. And yours, your pager beeps.

We have seen in 2 short years the end of a long era of cold war and conflict. The Iron Curtain collapsed—it's gone, the wall is down—and with it the myth of an ideology called communism. On the barren ground that once separated East and West, the democratic idea sprouted anew.

As a nation, we can take great pride in this triumph. It vindicates more than 40 years of American vigilance—a lesson learned on the battlefields of Europe and the seas of the South Pacific—that this nation could no longer pursue a policy of "splendid isolation."

The democratic renaissance in Central and Eastern Europe, the blossoming of democracy here in the Americas, the emerging consensus on the African Continent that democracy is the road to development, none of this would have taken place if America had turned inward, away from the challenges of a new world. So today, as we seek to promote freedom and democracy and human rights, as we seek to strengthen stability within the international community, an America confident enough to engage the world remains our best hope for peace, security, and shared prosperity.

Look in every corner of the globe and you will find that the American example has consequences. When we reach out, we offer more than cars or grain or MTV. We exemplify an ideal, an ideal that conquers circumstance and suspicion, that conquers despots and empowers people. Some argue that a nation as moral and just as ours should not taint itself by dealing with nations less moral, less just. But this counsel offers up self-righteousness draped in a false morality. You do not reform a world by ignoring it.

East Asia is a case in point. Today, this dynamic region plays an important role in the world economy. As it has grown more prosperous, it has also grown more free. Driven forward by the engine of economic

growth and trade, especially with the U.S., South Korea and Taiwan have shed their once-authoritarian rule in favor of democracy and freer trade.

This same approach guides our policy towards the People's Republic of China, home to fully one-fifth of the world's people. China easily can affect the stability of the Asian-Pacific region and, therefore, affect the entire world's peace and prosperity. The Chinese play a central role in working to resolve the conflict in Cambodia and relax tensions on the Korean Peninsula. China has a voice now in the multinational organizations. And its votes in the United Nations Security Council against Iraq's brutal aggression helped us forge the broad coalition that brought us victory in the Gulf. And so, when we find opportunities to cooperate with China, we will explore them. When problems arise with China's behavior, we will take appropriate action.

After the tragedy of Tiananmen, the United States was the first nation to condemn the use of violence against the peacefully demonstrating people of Beijing. We were the first to guarantee the rights of Chinese students studying on campuses across the country, including here at Yale. The United States was the first nation to impose sanctions, and we are now the last, alone among the Western democracies, to keep those original sanctions in place. At every high-level meeting with the Chinese Government, U.S. officials reiterate our position on human rights violations.

Unfair trade is also high on our agenda. Just last month, we cited China under the trade rules of a special 301 for pirating U.S. copyrights and patents. And for the sake of national security, we will ban technologies and equipment to any Chinese company found to violate rules outlawing transfer of missile technologies.

We will continue to advance our interests and ideals: for free and fair trade, for broader democratization, for respect for human rights throughout China. Let me be clear: As a member of the United Nations, China is bound by the U.N. Declaration of Human Rights. We will hold China to the obligations that it has freely accepted.

And finally, we continue urging China to

exercise restraint in its weapons exports. Our recent experience with Iraq proves how dangerous the deadly trade can be. And very soon, I will announce significant new steps that we can take to control arms exports to the entire Middle East. Every nation must play a part in this effort. That's why we urge the Chinese Government to abide by the letter and spirit of international agreements on missile technology controls, and to do what 141 other nations have already done: sign the nuclear nonproliferation treaty.

And this is one way that the United States can be a catalyst for positive change. This week, I will employ another by proposing formally that MFN trade status continue for China. This policy has generated considerable controversy. Some critics have said: Revoke MFN—or endanger it with sweeping conditions—to censure China. Cut our ties, and isolate it. We are told this is a principled policy, a moral thing to do. This advice is not new. It's not wise. It is not in the best interests of our country, the United States. And in the end, in spite of noble and best intentions, it is not moral.

First, MFN is [not] special. It is not a favor. It is the ordinary basis of trade worldwide. Second, MFN is a means to bring the influence of the outside world to bear on China. Critics who attack MFN today act as if the point is to punish China, as if hurting China's economy will somehow help the cause of privatization and human rights.

The real point is to pursue a policy that has the best chance of changing Chinese behavior. If we withdrew MFN or imposed conditions that would make trade impossible, we would punish South China, in particular, Guangdong Province, the very region where free market reform and the challenge to central authority are the strongest. Right now, there's an estimated two million Chinese who are working and proving that privatization can work—all in South China. Withdraw MFN, and their jobs would be in jeopardy. In addition, endangering MFN would deal a body blow to Hong Kong, the bastion of freedom and free trade in the Far East.

But the most compelling reason to renew MFN and remain engaged in China is not

economic, it's not strategic, but moral. It is right to export the ideals of freedom and democracy to China. It is right to encourage Chinese students to come to the United States and for talented American students to go to China. It is wrong to isolate China if we hope to influence China.

For two decades after the Communists seized power in 1949, the Western world followed a policy of isolation toward China. This period proved to be among the most brutal episodes in Chinese history, a nightmare of anguish and death and suffering that will scar the soul of China for decades to come.

So, it comes down to the strength of our belief in the power of the democratic idea. If we pursue a policy that cultivates contacts with the Chinese people, promotes commerce to our benefit, we can help create a climate for democratic change.

No nation on Earth has discovered a way to import the world's goods and services while stopping foreign ideas at the border. Just as the democratic idea has transformed nations on every continent, so, too, change will inevitably come to China.

This nation's foreign policy has always been more than simply an expression of American interests; it's an extension of American ideals. This moral dimension of American policy requires us to remain active, engaged in the world. Many times, that means trying to chart a moral course through a world of lesser evils. That's the real world, not black and white. Very few moral absolutes. Enormous potential for error and embarrassment. But all are part of the risks that we willingly take to advance the American ideal.

Many times in the past 40 years, people have encouraged us to adopt a policy of righteous isolationism, but we remained engaged. We cannot advance principles if we curl up into a defensive ball. We cannot transform a world if we hide from its unpleasant realities. We can advance our cherished ideals only by extending our hand, showing our best sides, sticking patiently to our values, even if we risk rejection.

Look at the way American encouragement and the American example, the power of the American example, is paying

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off in Taiwan and Korea. We will have no leverage, we will not be able to advance our cause or resist repression, if we pull back and declare that China is simply too impure a place for us. We want to promote positive change in the world through the force of our example, not simply profess our purity. We want to advance the cause of freedom, not just snub nations that aren't yet wholly free.

Let me close today with some modest pieces of advice. First, understand that you often will confront moral ambiguity. There will come times when you will have difficulty distinguishing between good guys and bad guys. When these situations arise, identify your principles and stick by them. Stick by them even when people jeer, when people urge you to find a quick and easy out. If you remain patient and true to yourself, you can't go wrong. Second, remember

that the corner of the world that matters most is one right here at home, the one you share with friends and family. And finally, your destiny and the currents of history will most likely intersect more than once. You will have ample opportunity to make your mark. And take care to make it count.

To all the graduates of the class of '91 who now join me as proud alumni of this great university, congratulations, good luck to you, and may God bless the United States of America.

Note: The President spoke at 11:55 a.m. in the Yale University Quadrangle. In his remarks he referred to Benno C. Schmidt, Jr., president of the university; John Daniels, mayor of New Haven; and Thomas C. Duffy, director of the Yale University bands.

The President's News Conference in Kennebunkport, Maine May 28, 1991

President's Health

Q. Mr. President, could we get your reaction—

Q. How about the water at the White House? Do you want to talk about that now?

The President. The water at the White House?

Q. Yes.

The President. What about it?

Q. They're apparently checking it.

Q. It's being checked to see if this is the thyroid problem.

Q. They're saying that possibly you and Mrs. Bush and the dog, having gotten these autoimmune problems, that perhaps it's something to do with the water.

The President. Maybe the air. I don't know—

Q. You didn't know about it?

The President. No.

Q. Did you know it was being checked?

The President. Not checked. I just heard something on the television. I could hardly believe it.

The odds against two people in the family having—the doctor told me, the thyroid specialist, one of the classic thyroid men, Colonel Burman, known for his expertise, told me the odds are one in three million. But many people live in the same house together, one of whom has thyroid—so I'm not going to lose confidence in the water at the White House until we know a little more about this.

Q. How about two people and the dog?

The President. I feel very comfortable in looking into it. Well, two people and the dog, that's about one in 20 million. [*Laughter*]

Q. How are you feeling today?

The President. Good. Feel good.

Q. How about the water at the Vice Presidential mansion?

The President. Well, it tasted good to me, but I don't have any reason to believe that had anything to do with my thyroid. But let them look into it.

Q. Have you been gaining weight up here, sir?

The President. Yes, darn it. [Laughter]

Q. How much?

The President. Well, the low was—I hit a low of 185 in the morning, weighing in. You drop a little overnight with this. And this morning I was 190. That's a dangerous—

Q. Coming back.

The President. Yesterday I got a little tired at the end of the day, and today I feel fine. You have to pace yourself a little. But I'm sleeping much better, and I really do feel good and wish I had about 4 more days here.

Q. Is the medication any different? Are you still—

The President. No, they're taking it, but they're trying to phase it out. They're going—the doctor—here, get over here, Larry. I may need some—[laughter]—no, but they're cutting it down, and then they balance it out. And it's a balance situation. I got very dry in the mouth when I was talking, and they suggested maybe I needed to push fluids. But it's a balance question.

In terms of feeling good, though, I really do. I'm not just putting that on; I feel very good. I almost feel like getting some aerobics up this afternoon on the bike or a short jog, just to—because I don't feel good unless I have that kind of exercise. This, if I walk the thing, would be better, but I enjoy playing so much that I'd rather get more golf in.

Q. Are they going to let you jog now?

The President. Well—

Dr. Mohr. That's left up to the President. He's feeling well, his medication is being tapered according to the original plan, and everything is going very well, according to our plan. So, we're very pleased.

Q. Doctor, what do you think of these reports of the water at the White House being—

Dr. Mohr. That's something that is being checked, largely to answer the kind of speculation that is being propagated right now. We have no reason to suspect that there's any problem, but we did ask the Secret Service to check the water for lithium and iodine, which are two substances known to cause thyroid problems. We think the probability of that being a cause of this is very small, but largely, just to allay any specula-

tion, we're having that done.

Q. Are you doing anything as a precaution, like having bottled water put in?

Dr. Mohr. No, no. Nothing—

The President. We usually take that anyway.

Dr. Mohr. Nothing unusual like that. Absolutely not.

Q. Was this initiated by the story last Friday, or was this something that the doctors had been thinking of looking at?

Dr. Mohr. This is something that we initiated, largely realizing that there might be some speculation about that, and so it's something that we asked the Secret Service to check into. And they have—

The President. What do they know about water?

Dr. Mohr. Well, they have the laboratory capability of checking water for—

Q. Now he's worried about it.

Dr. Mohr. —checking water for unusual substances. They have the mechanisms for doing that and the contacts for doing that, and they actually do monitor—

The President. I'll tell you this, and make a medical contribution. You correct me if I'm wrong. But somebody asked one of our specialists, Colum or Ken Burman, about lead—lead in the air. And they said that is impossible—I mean, that's what he told me. Now, I don't know. You know, if there were pipes or something of that nature.

Q. There are no reports that we're aware of, of lead having any relationship to thyroid disease.

The President. But our motto is "get the lead out," so let's—[laughter]—

Dr. Mohr. You bet.

Q. Doctor?

Q. Why did Mrs. Bush bail out on you today?

The President. She hasn't been playing at all, Jerry [Gerald Seib, Wall Street Journal].

Q. Is she playing tennis up there?

The President. Yes, one day she played—no, I didn't hit yet.

Q. You haven't jogged at all, then?

The President. No. Haven't jogged, haven't rode the bike, haven't walked the treadmill. Going out in the boat now. I may do one or the other this afternoon, or maybe come back up here. But I do feel

good. Been taking a little sleep after lunch here, which is good. Sleeping very well. Going to bed real early, much earlier than I normally do.

Q. To what do you attribute the weight gain? Lobster?

The President. No, we haven't had that. Just to the thyroid, I'm afraid, because I loved it at 185. But I'd rather be well at 195 than having these problems at 185.

Soviet Union

Q. Mr. President, did you talk to Gorbachev about MFN for the Soviet Union?

The President. I'm going to leave Marlin to discuss that, but that subject did not come up. But I'd rather he brief you on the whole substantive part of that conversation, a conversation which I think was good. We initiated it, as I did a couple of weeks ago with President Gorbachev. They're working very hard—he is—this “nine-and-one” agreement, other agreements they're working on.

Primakov and his associate will be here this week, and President Gorbachev told me that they were prepared to talk in detail about economic reform, and I told him I personally would be delighted to see both of them after they've had a chance to visit with our experts. We did talk arms control, and both of us agree that we must get these differences on CFE worked out, which are now very narrow, and START, which Moiseyev told me—I asked him in the Oval Office how he felt about it, and he went like this: He said—[*at this point, the President gestured*—this much difference.

I think our people agree. So, there's no reason if the Soviets will move a little bit on CFE that we can't get agreement on CFE and then move quickly to close the START. I want to go to Moscow, and I've said that, and I don't know that the Soviets have believed this all along because there's speculation in our papers that we're pulling away. So I had an opportunity to tell him that we're not moving away from him or the Soviet Union, that we want to do what's right; we want to see their reform continue. And as you all know, I guess if I'm criticized on the Soviet relationship it's for staying what some would say is too close to Gorbachev, and I don't think so.

I think our administration is on the right path here, and I'm not about to forget the significant reforms already taken in the Soviet Union, and I'm not about to forget what President Gorbachev did in his role in the freeing of Eastern Europe. So we're going to stay this course, and we're going to iron out these difficulties, and then we'll see how we go on some of these technical matters like MFN and credits and these points that are very important.

But I think if we can get our arms control agreements, get our summit going, we can accomplish a lot.

Q. But you didn't give him an answer on the grain credits?

The President. No, I didn't.

Q. Has Gorbachev backed away from going to the London summit?

The President. Do I get credit for a full press conference if I take one more?

Q. Yes.

The President. That's 98.

Q. Has he backed away from the idea of speaking at the London summit in July? Did you discuss that?

The President. I don't think so. We're going to be discussing that, obviously, with—Lori [Lori Santos, United Press International]?

Q. I can't find it.

The President. What was your question? It's our fault, okay.

Q. Is Gorbachev going to the London summit? He still wants to go? Did you discuss that, and what—

The President. No, we didn't talk about that, but I don't imagine that he's changed his view on this. I do think there was some misinterpretation of—original story that came out, and I'm afraid I responded to it, that he was asking for \$100 billion. And I'm afraid I didn't take my own advice and listen to what he said before I commented. But that did not come up in this conversation.

Q. What is your view now on having him come to the London summit? Do you think that's a necessary—

The President. My view now is, let's go forward and discuss these matters with Primakov and Yavlinsky and see where we come out. We've stated our position that if

it can help reform and that if it can be positive, I'm convinced that not only will the United States but the other—this is very complicated—the other members of the G-7 would feel that way. I've done some talking. I talked to Mulroney last night about it, for example. Talked to John Major.

Hey, I give up.

Q. No, no. Let's finish. Finish.

The President. Do I still get credit?

Q. No, you don't get credit.

Q. Are you at the point of talking dates for the Moscow summit?

The President. No, there are no dates.

Q. When do you think it could happen?

The President. Well, sooner rather than later, if we get these—I'd have to do some schedule changing now, because we're getting—but no, we'd have to wait and see. But it's important enough that we would change my schedule in order to go there if these conditions that both sides recognize are met.

Q. Does that mean there won't be a summit someplace else before Moscow? Are you shooting for Moscow yet?

The President. That's a good question, but not necessarily. But there's no discussion of that, Tom [Thomas Raum, Associated Press]. There's no—with the Soviets. There may be some administration talk about it that has not come to my attention, and there may be some on the Soviet side. I want to think positively and I want to try to keep driving forward. It's in our interest—that's the point I've got to make to the American people—it is in the interest of the United States to continue with improved relations with the Soviets. It's so clear to me, just as I made the point yesterday about China that, though we're disappointed in many things, that I do not believe isolation or setting the clock back is the way you effect change.

I believe contact and discussion—there's exceptions to that rule. But for the most part, on a major power like China and certainly a major power like the Soviet Union that has moved towards reform, we want to stay engaged. We want to go there. We want to talk. Want him to come back at some point. I went out of my way to tell him that we weren't playing games. We're not trying to say one thing and mean an-

other, and I hope Mikhail Gorbachev understands this. I think he does. And I say that because Margaret Thatcher had a good conversation with him. Our experts were very well received by him—Ed Hewett and the others on agriculture.

These things are not on the surface that much, like our delegation going there, but you note them. I note carefully who receives those people, what kind of reception they get in terms of substance. And Brent has already talked to our returning delegation. And I think that he feels that, given the report that I will receive from them either through him tomorrow or from them directly the next day, that there's reason to be hopeful.

So, I'd rather have the glass half full than half empty, and I'd rather think that we can resolve these problems that need to be resolved before we have the meeting.

President's Home in Kennebunkport

Q. Mr. President, were you shocked by your tax assessment on Walker's Point by the Portland Press Herald?

The President. The word shocked, or happy? Look, I'll pay my taxes. And the last thing I need is to argue with the tax assessor. Let somebody else do it. We want to pay our fair share, and I don't think anybody will argue in this case that I'm not. But that just goes with the territory.

Q. Is it worth \$2.2 million?

The President. I don't know. It's worth infinity to me because, as you know, it's been in our family since 1903—that house, the place before that. It doesn't matter about the price on it, as far as I'm concerned. It's where my family comes home, and it's our anchor to windward. It has great meaning in terms of family. And we are blessed; Bush family is blessed. The children come home, and they look forward to it. So, there's no price tag. Let them put the taxes wherever they want, and I'll pay them in this case.

Now, I might have a different attitude if it weren't Kennebunkport and Walker's Point.

China

Q. Can you set any conditions on MFN?

The President. We're not talking condi-

tions. I want it done the way I talked about. And that's the way it should be done. It's only right that it be done that way. I recognize I've got a hard sell from some Congressmen who did not listen to what I said before they were ready with their rebuttals. But that's all right. I can understand that. I can understand their anxiety about human rights. All I want them to do is understand mine and then understand that the way to move forward is to continue contacts and to continue supporting those elements in the Chinese society that are already changing and have changed.

I referred to Guangdong Province in South China yesterday. And I also noted—this I should have said in my speech—that one of the mothers of one of the leading dissidents came to this country and was quoted in the newspapers as saying things were improving there. And she was permitted to come here, and she was out front now.

Yesterday, I noticed they quoted—I believe it was on television; it might have been in the papers—one of the Yale students saying I didn't understand. But they might well have quoted the guy that walked across the platform, stopped, went out of his way—and it wasn't easy to do—and said, thank you for what you're doing for the students.

So, there's difference of opinion. We found that many of the students groups before supported our position on MFN. So, we've got a selling job, though, because I don't think I've made that point clearly enough yet. But just as we started uphill on fair trade, free trade agreement, we're starting perhaps a little behind on this. But I think I can explain it. I understand it, I'm strongly for it, and I know what I'm suggesting is in the best interest of the United States, not just China—in the best interest of our country. I've got to get out and make that as clear as I possibly can.

Q. Senator Mitchell sounded like he was going to give you a pretty good fight.

The President. Well, he's already indicated that, but I'd like to talk to George and I'd like to reason with him. I'd like him to understand exactly what will happen to Hong Kong, for example. I know that a lot of the leaders in other countries will

be weighing in, just as they did on the free trade agreement.

The British particularly are concerned, and I've already talked to the Prime Minister about that: if we cut off MFN, what happens to Hong Kong. I talked to Brian Mulroney. I hate to quote these leaders without asking their permission, but in this case I have no qualms saying that Mulroney will come back and say extension of MFN is in the interest of the free world as well as in China's interest.

So, I think when I sit down with Mitchell—I understand his position. I understand the politics of all of this, also. But for me, this transcends politics. Hey, the easy cop-out, the easy election year politics would be to go the other way. But that's not good foreign policy.

Q. Is Mitchell making a political issue out of this for his own good?

The President. My view is, I want to reason with him and see that he doesn't.

Q. Can you reason with him?

The President. Oh, yes. Yes, I have a good relationship with him.

Q. But you're not ruling out completely—

The President. He's the leader of the Democratic Party, pretty much. Ron Brown, maybe, but Mitchell, Jesse Jackson, and a handful of others. But he's got to stand there and say what he thinks and rally his troops. But I want to rally around what's good for the United States in this instance and leave the politics aside. I think the good politics are probably on the other side of this issue.

But I know I'm right on it, and therefore I'm going to fight for it, as I did and as we did—I shouldn't put this personally—on the Fast Track. We started, and all of you know this, with some big uphill odds on it. We came through because Carla Hills and others—Bob Mosbacher and so many others were very persuasive. And we'll have the same approach to this question. But I have no argument with George Mitchell to start with. I mean, he takes a position the minute I finish speaking, but that's politics.

Now, we sit down and talk about the issue. And if I can convince him, fine. It's not just Mitchell. We've got people in our

own party that are out there jumping around you, still. So, I'm not aiming the partisan shot at him; I just happened to hear what he had to say.

Q. Are the Democrats desperate for an issue?

The President. On this?

Q. On anything?

Q. Do you think it might be necessary in the end to accept some sort of conditions in order to save MFN at all? And are you willing to consider that?

The President. I'm not thinking about that, Susan [Susan Spencer, CBS News]. I'm thinking about winning it on the merits—what's best for the foreign policy of the United States and what's best for the foreign policies of the Western countries and what's best for China. And I think the answer is to continue MFN as is.

So, I'm not into the concession business or sitting down, or trading at this juncture, and I know we start off a little behind here. But I may have jumped the gun on getting it out a week or so ago, but I did it because I feel so certain that what I'm proposing is good foreign policy. I think we've got a good record, our administration, on foreign policy, and so we will go down that path.

Soviet Union

Q. One more on the Soviets. What about this business of possibly a Western aid package in exchange for economic reforms in Moscow?

The President. Again, we have made clear that we want these reforms to continue. But when you're dealing with equality and respect with sovereign nations, you don't try to dictate terms. You don't always put it in, "You do this or else you won't get that," "You do this and we'll give you that"—clearly it's a two-way street, and we want to see things done. But you've got to deal with respect with these people. When you have differences, make clear what they are. But the way you phrased that question I'm not sure is the way I would approach this. But they know that we want to see reforms continue, and they know if we're convinced of that, that good things will happen.

But I stop short of, "You do A, B, and C, and we'll do D, E, and F."

Q. Are you going to give them the ag credits?

The President. That's one of the matters that we'll be discussing with Primakov and Yavlinsky. The Soviets make the point, and I think with some justification, that they have never failed to pay on ag credits—never failed to pay back. I think they look at me now and say: "What's the President doing? We have never failed on this."

Q. Sounds like you're going to give it to him.

The President. And I'm looking at it in terms of overall reforms and wanting to see the credits, if granted, be—help. Not just alleviate hunger, but be used perhaps to help in their whole agricultural system. That's why we sent the team over there. And that's—before I get into that, want to sit down and talk to our returning specialists who were good and who were well received there.

Q. Are you coming out here for the Fourth, Mr. President?

The President. I don't think so. I don't think so. I hope to be up here—

Q. To have a summit.

The President. —well, who knows? But I have a summit here on July 1st. That's my mother's 90th birthday—and that goes back to the taxes on Walker's Point.

Q. I meant July 4th.

The President. No. Full credit on a press conference.

Note: The President's 85th news conference began at 11:30 a.m. at the Cape Arundel Golf Course. In his remarks, he referred to Kenneth Burman, chief of endocrinology at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center; Lawrence Mohr, White House physician; Colum Gorman, endocrinologist at the Mayo Clinic; Marlin Fitzwater, Press Secretary to the President; President Mikhail Gorbachev of the Soviet Union; Yevgeniy Primakov, Soviet Presidential Council member and envoy for President Gorbachev; Mikhail Moiseyev, Chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Union; Grigory Yavlinsky, Director of the Soviet Center for Economic and Political Research; Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada; Prime Minister John Major of the United Kingdom; Margaret Thatcher, former Prime Min-

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ister of the United Kingdom; Ed Hewett, Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs and Senior Director of Soviet Affairs; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; George J. Mitchell, Senate majority leader;

Ronald H. Brown, Democratic Party chairman; Jesse Jackson, candidate for the 1988 Democratic Presidential nomination; Carla A. Hills, U.S. Trade Representative; and Robert A. Mosbacher, Secretary of Commerce.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on the President's Health May 28, 1991

Because of the remarkable coincidence of the President and First Lady both having Graves' disease, the President's physician is exploring any possible link to environmental or other causes. While the doctors feel it is highly unlikely that their thyroid condition could be related, or in any way related to the lupus disease suffered by Millie, prudence dictates that all such possibilities be examined.

The Secret Service is taking water samples at Camp David, the Vice President's residence, the White House and Walker's

Point to ascertain any possible presence of iodine or lithium, two substances which have been associated with thyroid disease. In addition, Dr. Charles L. Christian, head of medicine at the Hospital for Special Surgery in New York, has been asked to review the medical history of the First Family, including Millie, to ensure that there is no relationship in any way. These tests and reviews will be made over the next few weeks. We do not expect conclusions for some time.

Presidential Determination No. 91-35—Memorandum on Disaster Assistance for Bangladesh

May 26, 1991

*Memorandum for the Secretary of State
The Secretary of Defense*

Subject: Drawdown of Department of Defense Articles and Services for International Disaster Assistance in Bangladesh

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by section 506(a)(2) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended (22 U.S.C. 2318(a)(2)) (the "Act"), I hereby determine that it is in the national interest of the United States to draw down defense articles from the stocks of the Department of Defense and defense services of the Department of Defense, for the purpose of providing international disaster assistance in Bangladesh.

Therefore, I hereby authorize the fur-

nishing of up to \$20 million of defense articles from the stocks of the Department of Defense and defense services of the Department of Defense, for the purposes and under the authorities of Chapter 9 of Part I of the Act.

The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to inform the appropriate committees of the Congress of this determination and the obligation of funds under this authority, and to publish this memorandum in the *Federal Register*.

GEORGE BUSH

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:42 a.m., June 7, 1991]

Note: This determination was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on May 29.

Remarks at the United States Air Force Academy Commencement Ceremony in Colorado Springs, Colorado

May 29, 1991

What a day. Please be seated, and thank you for that warm welcome. To my old friend, Senator Goldwater; to Secretary Rice and General McPeak; to General Hamm, who's done such a fantastic job here; ladies and gentlemen; graduates. Our altitude is 7,250 feet above sea level—far, far above that of West Point or Annapolis. And I'm sorry I'm a little late. I flunked my room inspection at Kennebunkport this morning. [Laughter] Barbara gave me 20 demerits. Then it took time to talk the pilot of Air Force One, Colonel Barr, out of doing an Immelmann over this stadium. [Laughter]

It is an honor for me to join you here at "Wild Blue U," the home of the quick and the brave. There's never been a better day to be part of this magnificent team.

For 40 years, my generation struggled in the confines of a divided world, frozen in the ice of ideological conflict, preoccupied with the possibility of yet another war in Europe. More recently, many here and abroad wondered whether America still possessed the strength and the will to bear the burden of world leadership. My fellow Americans, we do, and we will.

Through strength of example and commitment, we lead. You've been taught the price and the importance of leadership. As you leave the Academy, you answer your nation's call to advance the cause of freedom, to lead. There's a new sense of pride and patriotism in our land. And it's good for our nation's soul.

The beltway cynics may call this renewal of patriotism old-fashioned, but Americans rarely mistake cynicism for sophistication. Patriotism binds the real and lasting fabric of our nation. Assertive but not arrogant—self-assured, kind, generous—we remain committed to our fundamental values.

So today I speak to you, and to every member of America's Armed Forces, to say thanks. When others weren't sure we were up to the task, you were. When your country asked you to serve, you did. And when others said, "No, no, we're not ready; we

can't," you said, "Yes, we are ready; we can." You and your colleagues in all the services prove that Americans consider no risk too great, no burden too onerous to defend our interests and our principles—in short, to do what's just and to do what's right.

Consider our fundamental decency and humanity, our commitment to liberty. Our service men and women in the Gulf, weary from months in the desert, now help suffering Kurds and the people of Bangladesh. When a carrier on the way home after months in the Gulf was diverted to Bangladesh, a crewman was asked, "Aren't you disappointed that you don't get to go home?" He replied, "Not at all. We're saving lives. We're doing what we ought to do."

We do not dictate the courses nations follow, but neither can we overlook the fact that our examples reshape the world. We can't right all wrongs, but neither can any nation lead as we can.

Joined by the world's leading nations, we worked to create a coalition in which countries great and small joined forces to liberate Kuwait. That coalition saw soldiers from dozens of lands fight shoulder to shoulder, fly wingtip to wingtip in the cause of freedom. And it saw our forces as fully integrated as any in our history, demonstrating the true strength of joint operations.

A year before you came to Colorado Springs, I was privileged to be here. And I told the class of '86, "There's no doubt the Soviets remain our major adversary. Our two separate systems represent fundamentally different values."

Since then, we've seen remarkable political change. But let's not forget the Soviet Union retains enormous military strength. It will have the largest land force in Europe for the foreseeable future. With perhaps five new strategic missile systems in development, they'll be ready for yet another round of strategic modernization by the

mid-1990's.

At the same time, however, Soviet troops have embarked on the long trek home from Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland—and, happily, from a reunified Germany. We are hopeful that the Soviet Union itself will continue its move toward freedom.

As superpower polarization and conflict melt, military thinkers must focus on more volatile regimes, regimes packed with modern weapons and seething with ancient ambitions. We are committed to stopping the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. But there is danger that despite our efforts, by the end of this century nearly two dozen developing nations could have ballistic missiles. Many already have nuclear, chemical, or biological weapons programs.

Nowhere are the dangers of weapons of proliferation more urgent than in the Middle East. After consulting with governments inside the region and elsewhere about how to slow and then reverse the buildup of unnecessary and destabilizing weapons, I am today proposing a Middle East arms control initiative.

It features supplier guidelines on conventional arms exports; barriers to exports that contribute to weapons of mass destruction; a freeze now, and later a ban on surface-to-surface missiles in the region; and a ban on production of nuclear weapons material. Halting the proliferation of conventional and unconventional weapons in the Middle East while supporting the legitimate need of every state to defend itself will require the cooperation of many states in the region and around the world. It won't be easy, but the path to peace never is.

And as the world changes, our military must evolve and change with it. Last year, I announced a shift in our defense focus away from old threats and toward the dangers that will face us in the years to come. We need a more agile, flexible military force that we can put where it is needed, when it is needed. I also called for new technology in our defense systems. And I proposed a defense package to the Congress that meets these demands.

In the years ahead, defense spending will drop to below 4 percent of our gross national product, the lowest level in over 50

years. But we must spend that money in ways that address the threats that we are likely to face in the future. Although we developed this budget before the Gulf war, it anticipates very important lessons of that war—lessons that, frankly, some in the United States Congress now ignore.

Gulf lesson 1 is the value of air power. I remember meeting with General McPeak up at Camp David. In his quiet but forceful way, he told me exactly what he felt air power could do. After he left, I turned to my trusted National Security Adviser—who's with me here today, a former political science professor here at the Academy and a pilot, General Scowcroft—and said, "Brent, does this guy really know what he's talking about?" General Scowcroft assured me he did. And General McPeak, like the entire Air Force, was right on target from day one. The Gulf war taught us that we must retain combat superiority in the skies.

Then there's Gulf lesson 2: The value of Stealth. Surprise is a classic principle of warfare, and yes, it depends on sound intelligence work. But Stealth adds a new dimension of surprise. Our air strikes were the most effective, yet humane, in the history of warfare.

The F-117 proved itself by doing more, doing it better, doing it for less, and targeting soldiers, not civilians. It flew hundreds of sorties into the most heavily defended areas without a scratch.

The F-117 carried a revolution in warfare on its wings. The next step in that revolution is the Stealth bomber, the B-2. Not only for its contribution to nuclear deterrence, but also from the standpoint of conventional cost-effectiveness, the B-2 has no peer. It carries over 10 times the conventional load of an F-117 and can fly 5 times further between refuelings. It gets to the job faster, with more tons of ordnance—without the force buildup and time we needed prior to Desert Storm—and without needing foreign airfields in the immediate proximity of a conflict. And it replaces B-52 aircraft approaching twice the age of you graduates—and I say that respectfully. [*Laughter*]

Yet, last week, the House of Representatives voted to terminate the B-2, redirect-

ing those funds at unnecessary weapons. Anyone who tells you the B-2 is "too expensive" hasn't seen flak up close lately. America needs the B-2 bomber, and I'm going to fight for it every inch of the way.

Gulf lesson 3: We learned that missile defense works and that it promotes peace and security. In the Gulf, we had the technologies of defense to pick up where theories of deterrence left off. You see, Saddam Hussein was not deterred, but the Patriot saved lives and helped keep the coalition together.

That's one reason that we've refocused strategic defense toward Global Protection Against Limited Strikes or GPALS, as we call it. It defends us and our allies from accidental launches or from the missile attacks of international renegades. While the Patriot worked well in the Gulf, we must prepare for the missiles more likely to be used by future aggressors. We can't build a defense system that simply responds to the threats of the past.

Yet some in Congress want to gut our ability to develop strategic defenses. Last week the House irresponsibly voted to cut nearly \$2 billion from GPALS and to kill its most promising technologies. I call on the Senate today to restore our missile defense programs, to safeguard American and allied lives, and to promote security.

Gulf lesson 4, the most fundamental, is the value of people. People fight and win wars. And this nation never has fielded better fighting men and women than it does today. In 1980, 68 percent of those enlisting in the military had high school diplomas. Now it's 95 percent and climbing. The military has become our greatest equal opportunity employer. It offers everyone a chance, and it promotes people solely on the basis of merit. The men and women you will soon be leading are the best educated and most motivated anywhere, anytime, ever. You know the standards. You know, I was tempted to ask General Scowcroft how he thought I was performing during the war, but I was afraid he'd say, "Fast, neat, average, friendly, good, good." [Laughter]

Although we will cut troop levels 25 percent by mid-decade, we must ensure that they remain fully prepared to respond

quickly and decisively to crises. We must ensure that they are totally integrated, taking full advantage of the kinds of joint operations so powerfully demonstrated in the Gulf. We must ensure that they have weapons that emerge from military necessity, not pork barrel politics. We must ensure that the cuts in the Active and Reserve components result in the most effective and efficient forces possible. We must not compromise our readiness just to protect unneeded bases, programs, and forces.

Look, no President—no President could or would deny Congress its right to approve budgets or conduct oversight. But as Commander in Chief, my greatest responsibility is national defense, and I will veto any bill that doesn't support and sustain my defense program.

And so, I ask the Congress to help make our forces leaner and more effective. Don't weigh them down with pork. Don't deny our people the tools that they will need to do their jobs in the next century.

You graduates will find that no other combat force you encounter will have your skills, your technology, or support. You'll find that in world leadership we have no challengers. But in our turbulent world, you will find no lack of challenges. And I know you are ready.

So, to all of America's servicemen—and all of them, wherever they may be—and all of America's servicewomen, I salute them. I salute you. And to this 1991 graduating class of the United States Air Force Academy, may I say, you have earned your commissions. Well done, and Godspeed. And may God bless you and the United States of America. Thank you all very, very much.

Note: President Bush spoke at 11:15 a.m. in Falcon Stadium. In his opening remarks, he referred to former Senator Barry Goldwater; Secretary of the Air Force Donald B. Rice; Gen. Merrill A. McPeak, Air Force Chief of Staff; Gen. Charles Hamm, superintendent of the U.S. Air Force Academy. Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and President Saddam Hussein of Iraq. Following his remarks, President Bush returned to Washington, DC.

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Nomination of Lynn M. Hansen for the Rank of Ambassador While Serving as United States Representative to the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Joint Consultative Group

May 29, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate Lynn Marvin Hansen, of Colorado, for the Rank of Ambassador during his tenure of service as the U.S. Representative on the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) Joint Consultative Group and to the Negotiations on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE). He would succeed R. James Woolsey.

Since 1989 Dr. Hansen has served as the John M. Olin Distinguished Professor of National Defense and Security Studies at the United States Air Force Academy in

Colorado Springs, Colorado. Prior to this Dr. Hansen served as Assistant Director at the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency in Washington, DC, 1986–1989.

Dr. Hansen graduated from Utah State University (B.S., 1960) and the University of Utah (M.A., 1966; Ph.D., 1970). He was born December 27, 1935 in Idaho Falls, Idaho. Dr. Hansen served in the United States Air Force, 1960–1983, retiring as a colonel. Dr. Hansen is married, has seven children, and resides in Monument, CO.

Presidential Determination No. 91–36—Memorandum on Trade With China

May 29, 1991

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Subject: Determination Under Subsection 402(d)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974, as Amended—Continuation of Waiver Authority

Pursuant to the authority vested in me under the Trade Act of 1974, as amended, Public Law 93–618, 88 Stat. 1978 (hereinafter “the Act”), having determined, pursuant to subsection 402(d)(1) of the Act, 19 U.S.C. 2432(d)(1), that the further extension of the waiver authority granted by subsection 402(c) of the Act will substantially

promote the objectives of section 402 of the Act, I further determine that the continuation of the waiver applicable to the People’s Republic of China will substantially promote the objectives of section 402 of the Act.

You are authorized and directed to publish this determination in the *Federal Register*.

GEORGE BUSH

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:43 a.m., June 7, 1991]

Letter to Congressional Leaders on Trade With China

May 29, 1991

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)

I hereby transmit a document referred to in subsection 402(d)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended, 19 U.S.C. 2432(d)(1)

(“the Act”), with respect to the continuation of a waiver of application of subsections (a) and (b) of section 402 of the Act to the People’s Republic of China. The document

includes my reasons for determining that the continuation of the waiver currently in effect for the People's Republic of China will substantially promote the objectives of section 402, and my determination to that effect.

Documents concerning the extension of the authority to waive subsections (a) and (b) of section 402 of the Act, including a determination with respect to other coun-

tries and the reasons therefor, are transmitted separately.

Sincerely,

GEORGE BUSH

Note: Identical letters were sent to Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Dan Quayle, President of the Senate.

Presidential Determination No. 91-37—Memorandum on End Strength Level of United States Armed Forces in Europe

May 29, 1991

Memorandum for the Secretary of Defense

Subject: Determination Regarding End Strength Level of U.S. Armed Forces in Europe for Fiscal Year 1991

Consistent with section 406(b) of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991 (Public Law 101-510; 104 Stat. 1546), I hereby authorize an end strength level of members of the Armed Forces assigned to permanent duty ashore in European member nations of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in excess of 261,855

for fiscal year 1991, and determine that the national security interests of the United States require such authorization.

You are authorized and directed to notify the Congress of this determination and of the necessity therefor contained in the attached justification, and to publish this determination in the *Federal Register*.

GEORGE BUSH

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:22 p.m., June 3, 1991]

White House Fact Sheet on the Middle East Arms Control Initiative

May 29, 1991

Fulfilling the pledge he made in his March 6 address to a joint session of Congress, the President announced today a series of proposals intended to curb the spread of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons in the Middle East, as well as the missiles that can deliver them. The proposals also seek to restrain destabilizing conventional arms build-ups in the region.

The proposals would apply to the entire Middle East, including Iraq, Iran, Libya, Syria, Egypt, Lebanon, Israel, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, and the other states of the Maghreb and the Gulf Cooperation Council. They reflect our consultations with allies, govern-

ments in the region, and key suppliers of arms and technology.

The support of both arms exporters and importers will be essential to the success of the initiative. Since proliferation is a global problem, it must find a global solution. At the same time, the current situation in the Middle East poses unique dangers and opportunities. Thus, the President's proposal will concentrate on the Middle East as its starting point while complementing other initiatives such as those taken by Prime Ministers John Major and Brian Mulroney. It includes the following elements.

Supplier Restraint

The initiative calls on the five major suppliers of conventional arms to meet at senior levels in the near future to discuss the establishment of guidelines for restraints on destabilizing transfers of conventional arms as well as weapons of mass destruction and associated technology. France has agreed to host the initial meeting. (The United Kingdom, France, the Soviet Union, China, and the United States have supplied the vast majority of the conventional arms exported to the Middle East in the last decade.) At the same time, these guidelines will permit states in the region to acquire the conventional capabilities they legitimately need to deter and defend against military aggression.

These discussions will be expanded to include other suppliers in order to obtain the broadest possible cooperation. The London summit of the G-7, to be hosted by the British in July, will provide an early opportunity to begin to engage other governments.

To implement this regime, the suppliers would commit:

- to observe a general code of responsible arms transfers;
- to avoid destabilizing transfers; and
- to establish effective domestic export controls on the end-use of arms or other items to be transferred.

The guidelines will include a mechanism for consultations among suppliers, who would:

- notify one another in advance of certain arms sales;
- meet regularly to consult on arms transfers;
- consult on an *ad hoc* basis if a supplier believed guidelines were not being observed; and
- provide one another with an annual report on transfers.

Missiles

The initiative proposes a freeze on the acquisition, production, and testing of surface-to-surface missiles by states in the region with a view to the ultimate elimination of such missiles from their arsenals.

Suppliers would also step up efforts to coordinate export licensing for equipment,

technology, and services that could be used to manufacture surface-to-surface missiles. Export licenses would be provided only for peaceful end uses.

Nuclear Weapons

The initiative builds on existing institutions and focuses on activities directly related to nuclear weapons capability. The initiative would:

- call on regional states to implement a verifiable ban on the production and acquisition of weapons-usable nuclear material (enriched uranium or separated plutonium);
- reiterate our call on all states in the region that have not already done so to accede to the nonproliferation treaty;
- reiterate our call to place all nuclear facilities in the region under International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards; and
- continue to support the eventual creation of a regional nuclear weapon-free zone.

Chemical Weapons

The proposal will build on the President's recent initiative to achieve early completion of the global chemical weapons convention.

The initiative calls for all states in the region to commit to becoming original parties to the convention.

Given the history of possession and use of chemical weapons in the region, the initiative also calls for regional states to institute confidence-building measures now by engaging in presignature implementation of appropriate chemical weapons convention provisions.

Biological Weapons

As with the approach to chemical weapon controls, the proposals build on an existing global approach. The initiative would:

- call for strengthening the 1972 Biological Weapons Convention (BWC) through full implementation of existing BWC provisions and an improved mechanism for information exchange. These measures will be pursued at the 5-year Review Conference of the BWC this September;

—urge regional states to adopt biological weapons confidence-building measures. This initiative complements our continuing support for the continuation of the U.N. Security Council embargo against arms transfers to Iraq as well as the efforts of the U.N. Special Commission to elimi-

nate Iraq's remaining capabilities to use or produce nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons and the missiles to deliver them.

Note: The fact sheet referred to Prime Minister John Major of the United Kingdom and Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada.

Remarks at the Federal Bureau of Investigation Academy Commencement Ceremony in Quantico, Virginia

May 30, 1991

Thank you all very much. And Mr. Attorney General, Dick Thornburgh, thank you, sir. May I salute Director Sessions, a friend of long standing, a man in whose service I take great pride. I'm delighted that our drug czar, Bob Martinez, former Governor, is with us here today. I salute all the members, top-level members, of the law enforcement community that are with us here today.

I'm delighted to see our landlord, General Al Gray, who heads the Marine Corps and to whom we all owe a vote of gratitude and thanks for the way he and those Marines performed in Desert Storm. Al, we're delighted to see you here. And I'm delighted to be here, though I think that, on my way in, I may have spotted Hannibal the Cannibal in the audience. [Laughter] For those parents and others, that's an inside joke that I'm not sure I understand myself, but nevertheless—[laughter].

And of course, a special congratulations to today's newest Special Agents, the class of '91-6th. And given my doctors' orders, current orders, I'm glad it was you and not me who had to make it through the "Yellow Brick Road" in order to be here today. [Laughter] But my heartfelt congratulations to you. And I share in the pride that your families all have in you today.

Speaking of my health, which I am reluctant to do, but you might know that I just received a note—a true story—from a farmers' organization. And it said: "This wouldn't have happened if you had eaten your broccoli." [Laughter] I don't want to get in a fight with them; just give me thyroid prob-

lems any day. [Laughter]

But I'm very proud to be here saluting the FBI for its "fidelity, bravery, and integrity." And I'm proud to salute this class for its "courage, commitment, and common sense." But I've got a problem. I don't want to embarrass a fellow Texan, but tell me, Bill, how come, under the jurisdiction of the Director of the FBI, there's a little Virginia town that has the highest crime rate in the Nation? And after looking around there today—and, Tony, thank you so much for you and your able compatriots showing me all this. But after looking around there today, there's one thing I know for sure: No matter how persuasive you are, after I leave the White House, I am not retiring to Hogan's Alley. [Laughter] Once is enough.

But you young men and women graduating today have already solved your share of these Hogan's Alley crimes. And now you're going out to face the real thing. And we are grateful to you. You're joining an FBI that plays an essential role in preserving the peace of our country: investigating violations of Federal law in criminal and civil and counterintelligence fields. But there's something else very special about the FBI, beyond its crimefighting role. The Bureau sets an example for the country in showing how citizens and different levels of government can work together to meet our most important challenges.

The concept of teamwork between individuals and the various levels of government lies at the heart of the FBI's mission.

And frankly, we need to work together across this land to battle the scourge of violent crime that threatens our homes, our families, and our future.

Last year, six million American citizens—six million—fell victim to violent crime. Violent crime claimed the lives of over 20,000 Americans. Look at the statistics and a frightening fact emerges: Our streets posed a greater threat to our own service men and women than did the foes in the Middle East. We deserve better than that as a nation. Our children—God bless our children, and they deserve better than that. And we will, with your help and your leadership, take back our streets.

In May of 1989, I stood in the rain on the steps of the Capitol with some of the law enforcement officers who put their lives on the line for all of us. Together, we called on the United States Congress to pass our crime package, legislation designed to protect our cops by giving them the tools they need to get their job done. And yes, it was tough legislation, but it was fair legislation. Today, almost exactly 2 years later, I stand here in the midst of another group of law enforcement officers. Two years have passed, and Congress still has not acted on our request.

Earlier this year, the Attorney General and I convened an unprecedented crime summit. We called upon the finest minds in American law enforcement. And in March, following the summit and taking into account what we learned there, we sent a crime bill to Congress. Our Comprehensive Violent Crime Control Act of 1991 will confront the terrifying spiral of lawlessness. It will strengthen our nation's criminal justice system, too often unfairly loaded against dedicated law enforcement officials.

The act has four major elements. First, habeas corpus reform. We're determined to free the courts from frivolous, repetitive delays, gimmicks and challenges from people who have already exhausted their legal appeals. Our bill will ensure that convicted felons will no longer evade punishment by drowning justice in a sea of legal challenges unrelated to guilt or innocence.

The second major element is exclusionary rule reform. It is simply intolerable that armed criminals go free when law enforce-

ment officers have collected solid evidence in good faith efforts to follow court guidelines.

Our bill limits the possibility of releasing violent criminals on the basis of legal technicalities. It permits juries to consider evidence that's been gathered by officers acting in good faith. This will avoid situations like that of the DC drug squad. At a bus station, they seized a bag they believed contained cocaine. They called the prosecutors and were told that they didn't need a warrant to search. Sure enough, they found a large supply inside. And sure enough, the evidence was ruled inadmissible, even though they'd acted in total good faith. Our bill would assure that such evidence survives in court. In addition, it allows introduction into evidence of firearms seized from dangerous criminals, no matter how officers obtain those weapons. And that makes sure, then, that those who misuse firearms are caught and punished, plain and simple.

And third, more categories of firearm offenses and penalties. Under this bill, drug traffickers and violent felons who use semi-automatic weapons will face stiff mandatory sentences. First-time felons caught with firearms will spend 5 years behind bars. No plea bargains. No early release. Our bill also creates new Federal offenses for firearms, theft, and smuggling. We will silence the illegal guns that blast away in our streets, in our homes, and around our schools by punishing the violent criminals who misuse guns.

And our fourth core provision is for the restoration of the Federal death penalty. We need an enforceable Federal death penalty for the most heinous crimes—for the senseless murder of a Federal judge or the terrorist killing of civilians or the cold-blooded execution of a law enforcement officer or Federal witness. We should give juries the option of imposing the death penalty for such depraved crimes. And we must send the strongest possible message to those who would commit such crimes. We must tell them that our society will protect itself from violent predators.

And for more than a decade now Congress has talked about reinstating the Fed-

eral death penalty. And now, frankly, Congress should act. In that way, we will be telling victims and the families of victims that we will not forget their suffering, their loss. We will be telling them there that we're doing everything we can to ensure that others don't suffer similar fates.

But crime victims deserve more than compassion. They also deserve action. And that's why I take particular pride in the fact that, working with Congress, we have already not only reauthorized the 1984 Victims of Crime Act but have also boosted its annual victims compensation and assistance fund to \$150 million. Those are dollars that come not from taxpayers but, as you all know, from the fines and penalties levied against criminals.

But of course, the best way, the best way to help the victims of crime is to make sure that they don't become victims in the first place. And so, in our crime bill we've strengthened the core proposals with some potent new additions. Our act includes sections designed to curb terrorism, racial injustice, sexual violence, and juvenile crime. It requires appropriate drug testing as a condition of post-conviction release for Federal prisoners. It outlines protections for witnesses and for abused kids. The bill makes it easier for Federal officials to prosecute those who commit acts of sexual violence involving children. It provides for HIV testing of accused sex offenders. And it guarantees a victim's right to address the court at sentencing.

Listen to these words: "The land is full of bloody crime and the city is full of violence." The prophet Ezekiel wrote that over 2,000 years ago. The battle between good and evil still rages. But our crime bill will strengthen the hand of good—that's your hand, the hand of our nation's law enforcement professionals.

The American people, frankly, are tired of talk. I believe they want action. In March, we asked the Congress to pass a crime bill within 100 days; I challenged them at a joint session up there. And so far, 85 days have passed, and neither House has chosen to take up our crime package. The 100 days will expire on June 14th, but as you know, the crime issue will not. America wants real, comprehensive action against crime. Amer-

ica wants it done right, and it wants it done now. And I assure you, so do I.

Finally, there's another more subtle threat to the peace, and that's racial strife. For the past couple of years, the issue of civil rights has divided Americans. Our position as an administration is clear, and believe me, I'm telling you this from the heart. I want to sign a civil rights bill. I am proud of my record on civil rights, and I'm proud of my administration's record on civil rights. But we want to sign a bill that advances the cause of equal opportunity. We want to sign a bill that advances the cause of racial harmony. And we want to sign a bill that encourages people to work together.

Unfortunately, congressional leaders again want to pass a bill that would lead employers to adopt hiring quotas and unfair job preferences. This week, they proposed an antiquota amendment to take care of the problem, the quota problem they said didn't exist.

This shouldn't fool anyone. If you look closely at the amendment, you'll see that it endorses quotas. Even the section that supposedly outlaws quotas endorses quotas. It defines the "Q" word—as it's come to be known—it defines the "Q" word so narrowly that it would allow employers to establish personnel systems based on numbers, not on merit. Other sections rig the rules against employers. If their numbers aren't right, the employers are essentially helpless to defend themselves in court. And another section of the bill forbids many victims of illegal quotas from even getting their day in court.

If you listen to proponents of this bill, you'll hear another interesting thing. You'll hear them boast their approach makes it easier to prosecute and sue people. Well frankly, this is hardly the road to racial harmony. It's the road to lawsuits and discord.

And so, let's start over. Let's make harmony our goal. A good place to start is our own bill, the administration's civil rights bill. You see, our bill would punish vigorously those who practice prejudice in the workplace. It would not offer a blank check to lawyers and special interests. It frankly

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would offer a helping hand to victims of racism, sexism, and other forms of discrimination. It would build on the strong and just laws that we already have. And I'd like to sign it, along with our crime bill, and I'd like to sign it soon.

I'm very proud to be with you law enforcement officials. And I want you to know that you have the public's support—never doubt that—you have the public's support and gratitude. You have all of our support. And very candidly, you've earned it. You deserve our admiration, our respect, and the best, toughest anticrime package your grateful nation can give you. No more loopholes, no more rolls of the dice. It's time. It's long past time.

So, once again, I was just delighted when the Attorney General and the Director asked me to come down here to see you in action, to salute this graduating class. Congratulations to the graduates, to their families on this very special day. And the

best of luck to all of you. And may God be with you.

Thanks to all the FBI and DEA Agents here, to the State, and to the local and international police officers and the FBI National Academy and, again, to your landlords, the United States Marines. May God bless you all. And may God bless the United States of America.

Thank you very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 2:10 p.m. in the auditorium of the administration building. In his remarks, he referred to Attorney General Dick Thornburgh; William S. Sessions and Anthony E. Daniels, Director and Assistant Director (Training Division) of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; Bob Martinez, Director of National Drug Control Policy and former Governor of Florida; and Gen. Alfred M. Gray, Jr., commandant of the Marine Corps.

Letter to Congressional Leaders Reporting on the National Emergency With Respect to Iran

May 30, 1991

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)

I hereby report to the Congress on developments since my last report of November 29, 1990, concerning the national emergency with respect to Iran that was declared in Executive Order No. 12170 of November 14, 1979, and matters relating to Executive Order No. 12613 of October 29, 1987. This report is submitted pursuant to section 204(c) of the International Emergency Economic Powers Act, 50 U.S.C. 1703(c), and section 505(c) of the International Security and Development Cooperation Act of 1985, 22 U.S.C. 2349aa-9(c). This report covers events through March 31, 1991, including those that occurred since my last report dated November 29, 1990. That report covered events through September 30, 1990.

1. Since my last report, both the Iranian Transactions Regulations ("ITRs"), 31 CFR Part 560, and the Iranian Assets Control Regulations ("IACRs"), 31 CFR Part 535,

have been amended. Copies of these amendments are attached. The ITRs were amended on March 15, 1991, 56 FR 11100, to permit the issuance of specific licenses authorizing the case-by-case importation of Iranian oil in situations where the import transaction is in resolution of an outstanding claim against Iran before the Iran-United States Claims Tribunal in The Hague or otherwise results in the payment of the full proceeds from the sale of the Iranian oil into the Tribunal's Security Account. Permitting the importation of Iranian oil under these conditions is intended to promote the settlement of certain claims pending before the Tribunal and to replenish the Security Account from which monetary claims are paid to the U.S. claimant.

The IACRs were amended on February 15, 1991, 56 FR 6546, to comply with an arbitral award issued by the Tribunal which found that the United States Government

had violated the Algiers Accords by licensing various U.S. account parties to open blocked reserve accounts on their books to cover amounts demanded by an Iranian beneficiary under a standby letter of credit ("SLC"). Under section 535.568, these accounts were permitted to be held by account parties in lieu of payment of the SLC amounts by the issuing or confirming U.S. bank into a blocked account and the reimbursement of the bank by the account party. Under this amendment, the transfer of funds contained in blocked reserve accounts by SLC account parties is no longer restricted unless the account parties can demonstrate that they qualify for one of three limited exceptions.

2. The great majority of import licensing activity under the ITRs involved the importation of nonfungible Iranian-origin goods, principally carpets, that were located outside Iran prior to the imposition of the embargo and that did not result in any payment or benefit accruing to Iran after the effective date of the embargo.

During the reporting period, the U.S. Customs Service has continued to effect numerous seizures of Iranian-origin merchandise, primarily carpets, for violation of the import prohibitions of the ITRs. The Office of Foreign Assets Control and U.S. Customs Service investigations of these violations have resulted in forfeiture actions and the imposition of civil monetary penalties amounting to \$821,477. Numerous additional forfeiture and civil penalty actions are under review.

On November 16, 1990, a guilty plea was entered in *United States v. Iron Gate Products*, which involved the smuggling of Iranian-origin caviar into the United States. In addition to having merchandise valued at \$850,000 forfeited to the United States Government, the defendant also agreed to pay more than \$30,000 in cold storage costs incurred by the U.S. Customs Service during the course of the investigation.

3. The Tribunal continues to make progress in arbitrating the various claims before it. Since my last report, the Tribunal has rendered 18 awards, for a total of 507 awards. Of that total, 349 have been awards in favor of American claimants: of these, 214 were awards on agreed terms, author-

izing and approving payment of settlements negotiated by the parties, and 135 were decisions adjudicated on the merits. The Tribunal has issued 34 decisions dismissing claims on the merits and 76 decisions dismissing claims for jurisdictional reasons. Of the 48 remaining awards, two were withdrawn, and 46 were in favor of Iranian claimants. As of March 31, 1991, awards to successful American claimants from the Security Account held by the NV Settlement Bank stood at \$2,023,506,655.53.

As of March 31, 1991, the Security Account has fallen below the required balance of \$500 million 34 times. Iran has periodically replenished the account, as required by the Algiers Accords, by transferring funds from the separate account held by the NV Settlement Bank in which interest on the Security Account is deposited. Iran has also replenished the account twice when it was not required to do so by the Accords. Iran has not, however, replenished the Security Account to the required balance of \$500 million since the last report. Discussions are underway with Iran to rectify this deficiency. As of March 31, 1991, the total amount of the Security Account was \$252,838,236.81, and the total amount in the interest account was \$14,331,443.56. The aggregate amount that has been transferred from the interest account to the Security Account is \$832,872,986.47.

4. The Tribunal continues to make progress in the arbitration of claims of U.S. nationals for \$250,000 or more. Over 80 percent of the nonbank claims have now been disposed of through adjudication, settlement, or voluntary withdrawal, leaving 118 such claims on the docket. The largest of the large claims, the progress of which has been slowed by their complexity, are finally being resolved, sometimes with sizeable damage awards to the U.S. claimant. ARCO, for example, settled its case against the Iranian National Oil Company for a payment of \$9 million. Since the last report, 15 large claims have been decided.

5. As anticipated by the May 13, 1990, agreement settling the claims of U.S. nationals against Iran for less than \$250,000, the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission (FCSC) has undertaken to review 3,112

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claims. The FCSC issued its first awards in April 1991 and is expected to complete its adjudication of these claims by September 1993.

6. In coordination with concerned Government agencies, the Department of State continues to present United States Government claims against Iran, as well as responses by the United States Government to claims brought against it by Iran. Since the last report, the Department has filed pleadings in five government-to-government claims.

7. Since my last report, one additional bank syndicate has completed negotiations with bank Markazi Jomhouri Islami Iran ("Bank Markazi," Iran's central bank). After this settlement is finalized, only two syndicates will remain with claims against Dollar Account No. 1 at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

8. The situation reviewed above continues to implicate important diplomatic, financial, and legal interests of the United States and

its nationals and presents an unusual challenge to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. The IACRs issued pursuant to Executive Order No. 12170 continue to play an important role in structuring our relationship with Iran and in enabling the United States to implement properly the Algiers Accords. Similarly, the ITRs issued pursuant to Executive Order No. 12613 continue to advance important objectives in combatting international terrorism. I shall continue to exercise the powers at my disposal to deal with these problems and will continue to report periodically to the Congress on significant developments.

Sincerely,

GEORGE BUSH

Note: Identical letters were sent to Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Dan Quayle, President of the Senate.

Nomination of Luis Guinot, Jr., To Be United States Ambassador to Costa Rica

May 30, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate Luis Guinot, Jr., of Puerto Rico, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Republic of Costa Rica. He would succeed Deane Roesch Hinton.

Since 1988 Mr. Guinot has served as a partner and attorney with the law firm of Kelley, Drye & Warren in Washington, DC. Prior to this Mr. Guinot served as a partner and attorney with the law firm of Rose, Schmidt, Chapman, Duff and Hasley, 1985–1987, and Chapman, Duff and Paul, 1974–1985. From 1972 to 1974, Mr. Guinot served as Assistant General Counsel for the Department of Agriculture. In addition, Mr.

Guinot was a self-employed attorney at law and consultant, 1972, and served as Administrator for the Office of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico in Washington, DC, 1969–1972. He also served as an associate attorney with the law firm of Faerber and Cerny, 1968–1969.

Mr. Guinot graduated from New York University (B.A., 1957) and the Columbus School of Law at Catholic University (J.D., 1968). He was born April 8, 1935, in San Juan, PR. Mr. Guinot served in the U.S. Army, 1959–1967. Mr. Guinot is married, has five children, and resides in Clifton, VA.

Exchange With Reporters on Soviet-United States Relations May 31, 1991

The President. Let's turn so they can all see.

Q. Is it later yet, sir?

The President. Yes.

Q. All right. Well, then, will you tell us about the Primakov meeting?

The President. Yes. That's all I'll tell you about. I'd rather talk about swimming and these champions that we have here. I take great pride in the accomplishments of my fellow Texans and what they stand for in sports the example they've set for the rest of the country—not only in competitive sports, but in fitness generally, something that we are trying to emphasize. And I might say to you all that the famous Arnold Schwarzenegger is doing a first-class job. He's taken this Fitness Council thing very seriously and goes all over the country. He's been, I think, in 26 of the States now.

But I do mean it. You all set a wonderful example. Congratulations on the competitive side, too.

Just a word, then, on the Primakov visit. In the first place, it's the kind of thing that is extraordinarily helpful to international relations and to improved relations between the Soviet Union and the United States. This visit comes on the heels of a visit by our experts, among them Ed Hewett right here in the White House, to the Soviet Union where they were very cordially and courteously received by President Gorbachev.

The emphasis on our delegation was primarily agriculture. And I will have an opportunity to get more detail within the next day or two from them as to their recommendations and their views. But they come back leaning forward, and I think that's good. We want to try to be helpful where we can.

The Primakov visit came at the suggestion of President Gorbachev. And what he wanted to do is send this very high-level visit, three distinguished individuals to explain to us the reforms that are being undertaken in the Soviet Union and their commitment in the future to reform. And I was very impressed with Mr. Primakov's presen-

tation. Mr. Yavlinsky fleshed it out a little bit on the economic side. And I told them what I've told the American people, and that is that we want to be helpful, that we will study in detail the presentation they made. They've had an opportunity to go into much more detail, incidentally, with our experts in State and Treasury; here at the White House, Dr. Boskin.

So, I liked what I heard, and we have some decisions ahead of us, and I'm not going to prejudge those decisions. I'm not going to suggest that my mind is made up, nor is the administration position yet firmed up on a wide array of matters with the Soviets. But I can say this to all those interested, not only here but abroad, that this visit by Mr. Primakov was extraordinarily helpful, and we talked about almost every subject that has been on the front pages over the last few days.

So, I'll have more to say about this later on when I get a chance to visit with our experts and see what they feel in terms of some of the detail. In a meeting that lasts 45 minutes you cannot go into the detail that's necessary to reach firm conclusions. But I'd have to say preliminarily that I view this as a very positive, positive meeting.

Q. Secretary Baker seemed to think it didn't go far enough.

The President. Well, I have great respect for Jim Baker's views, and I don't know what that means, that predicate that it didn't go far enough. I mean, I've talked to him, and he didn't use those words to me. I've learned something since I've been in this job, and that is not to comment on what somebody says somebody said because you get in trouble that way.

Q. Mr. President, do you think the Soviets—does it appear that they're willing to take the severe economic steps and take the pain that's going to be needed for the economic reform the United States expects?

The President. I think that they made clear that they were prepared to do that, and all I'm saying is we need a little more

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detail—detail that has, incidentally, been presented to our experts and more of which will be presented to our experts in the time that remains.

So yes, I had the impression that they are undertaking what for them is and what the world will see is radical economic reforms. And when you've had a totally controlled economy and you try to move to a market economy, it's not easy. They need help along the way. But Rita [Rita Beamish, Associated Press], I believe the answer to your question is, yes, they certainly say they're prepared to do that.

Q. How about the economic summit, sir? Would you invite Mr. Gorbachev to the London summit? Have you made up your mind on that?

The President. The matter was obviously discussed, and as I say, I've got a little homework to do now before I make comments on that, definitive comments on that or on grain credits or on MFN. But I'm feeling more positive on a wide array of specific questions. And yet, that isn't to suggest that there are not some big problems out there.

Q. What about a Moscow summit in—

The President. —inside, and they're roasting out here, these swimmers.

Q. What about a Moscow summit in June? Did Primakov give any indication that the Soviets were going to move on CFE and allow this summit to take place in June?

The President. We did not, in this meeting, discuss arms control. So that did not come up—CFE, START, or the Moscow

summit. Now, maybe before they leave we'll have more insight into that. But it did not come up in this meeting here, if that's what your question is.

Q. And Moscow summit in June?

The President. No, that summit and the arms, they link, as you know. And that didn't come up. But what's happening on that is, Jim Baker will be dealing with Bessmertnykh in Lisbon on that question. Maybe they already met. And Mr. Gorbachev told me on the phone last week that the way to handle—that Bessmertnykh would be coming to Lisbon with firm proposals and a firm desire to resolve the difficulties on CFE and certainly to narrow the remaining differences on START. Thank you all very much.

Note: The President spoke at 10:50 a.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to the NCAA champion University of Texas men's and women's swim teams; Arnold Schwarzenegger, Chairman of the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports; Special Envoy Yevgeniy Primakov of the Soviet Union; Ed A. Hewett, Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs and Senior Director of Soviet Affairs; Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev; Grigory Yavlinsky, Director of the Soviet Center for Economic and Political Research; Michael J. Boskin, Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers; Secretary of State James A. Baker III; and Aleksandr Bessmertnykh, Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union.

Presidential Determination No. 91-38—Memorandum on the Use of Wheat Reserve for Disaster Assistance

May 31, 1991

Memorandum for the Secretary of Agriculture

Subject: Food Security Wheat Reserve Release

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President by the Food Security Wheat Reserve Act of 1980 (the "Act") (7 U.S.C.

1736f-1), I hereby authorize the release in fiscal year 1991 of up to 300,000 metric tons of wheat from the reserve established under the Act (the "reserve") for use under Title II of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended (7 U.S.C. 1691 *et seq.*), to meet relief needs that exist in developing countries of

the Middle East, Africa, and Asia, which I hereby determine are suffering major disasters. The wheat will be used to provide urgent humanitarian relief to the peoples in the Middle East, Africa, and Asia who are suffering widespread hunger and malnutrition.

This action is taken because wheat needed for relief in these regions cannot be programmed for such purpose in a timely manner under the normal means of obtaining commodities for food assistance due to cir-

cumstances of unanticipated and exceptional need.

You are authorized and directed to publish this determination in the *Federal Register*.

GEORGE BUSH

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 3:46 p.m., June 20, 1991]

Note: The memorandum was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on June 1.

Remarks at the United States Military Academy Commencement Ceremony in West Point, New York

June 1, 1991

Thank you all very much for that warm welcome back to West Point. Thank you all very, very much. Thank you, General Palmer—Dave Palmer—for that introduction. May I salute our Secretary of the Army, Secretary Stone; our Chief, General Vuono. And might I say at the beginning that this country owes a great vote of thanks to both these general officers who have served their country with sacrifice and distinction. Please express yourselves by showing your appreciation to Carl Vuono and Dave Palmer, two great soldiers.

And may I single out at the outset several other special guests who, along with Secretary Stone and General Vuono, came up with me on Air Force One: Congressman Sonny Montgomery, of Mississippi, a great supporter of a strong military. You guys better cheer, he's a major general also. [Laughter] And then, Congressman Ham Fish, who represents this West Point sister so well in Congress. And also may I single out my trusted national security adviser, Brent Scowcroft—the class of '47 at this Academy. Also Congressman Ben Gilman, who represents, as I understand it, the next congressional district over—also a great friend of the Point.

And last, but certainly not least, let me single out a friend of our country, Ambassador Bandar, the Saudi Arabian Ambassador to the United States. And look, don't

hold it against him that he's a fighter pilot. [Laughter] From day one of Desert Shield, all through Desert Storm, Saudi Arabia and the United States stood shoulder-to-shoulder versus aggression. And together we did what was just and right.

Now to the business at hand. A special greeting to the families and to the friends and, most important, to the cadets of the class of 1991. It is an honor—and I mean that, for both Barbara and me today—it is an honor to be here at this symbol of “duty, honor, country,” and to know what Douglas MacArthur meant when he said, “In the evening of my memory, I always come back to West Point.” Barbara and I are proud to become honorary members of this Long Grey Line.

You know, it's really something to look out over this outstanding military audience. Now I know how Bob Hope feels. [Laughter] Also, let me say it was good of you to invite a Navy man to speak at West Point. I left the goat outside, but I'm glad to be here. [Laughter]

Before my remarks to this graduating class let me just make an announcement that is of interest to all here—to all around the world. The United States and the Soviet Union not many hours ago resolved our differences on the CFE treaty, clearing the way for an important step towards a superpower summit. And I congratulate our Sec-

retary of State, the Foreign Secretary of the Soviet Union Bessmertnykh, and all involved. This is important to world peace, and I'm glad to make this announcement right here at West Point.

You know, we meet this morning not as members of opposing teams but as one people called Americans, Americans who know that like the memorial at Pearl Harbor or the chapel at the Air Force Academy, its silhouette reaching toward the sky, this ground right here at West Point reflects our deepest values and principles.

Look around you—the majestic cadet chapel, the four statues in the mess hall, on grounds hallowed by generations of military heroes. Their lessons live as oral history, passed from one decade to another. Militarily and culturally, morally and spiritually, West Point has always been a metaphor for the American character.

The American character inspired generations of immigrants to push back the wilderness, establish settlements, and secure independence. One generation preserved the Union. Another fought “the war to end all wars.” The generation of your parents and grandparents showed that the Iron Curtain could not hold back America's values, America's hopes, America's example.

Today, I want to talk of the American character and how it makes ours a great nation. This character has many elements, the foremost of which is our devotion to freedom. The love of liberty drives our national heartbeat. Might I add that that beat is regular, not fibrillating. A central tenet of this devotion, freedom of religion, creates a special place for values, for morals and faiths and causes larger than ourselves.

Next, our character bursts with self-reliance and creativity, two qualities that propel us from the drawing boards of today to the launching pads of tomorrow. Indeed, to this day, the only footprints on the moon are American footprints; the only flag, the Stars and Stripes.

Finally, we define our character through the service we render to others, by assuming responsibility for the welfare of our homes, our families, and communities. We must serve those for whom the American dream still seems an impossible dream.

You at West Point have established an

example for the rest of the Nation. Here people measure each other in terms of merit, heart, and will, not creed or sex or color or national origin. Look to your left and look to your right, and what do you see? People divided by race and religion? No. You see your friends and your future. Our Armed Forces have shown what Americans can do when they see themselves not as white and black and red or brown but as one people united in common purpose, pulling for each other, helping each other, relying upon each other—and in the process, getting the job done.

More than three decades ago, the civil rights movement reshaped a nation by appealing to this American character. It invited people to join hands in common cause against evil, to build a society upon common decency and respect. Martin Luther King dreamed of an America in which one day our children would—and to quote—“not be judged by the color of their skin but by the content of their character.” In the Army, just as here at West Point, that “one day” has arrived.

As Chief Justice Earl Warren wrote in *Brown versus the Board of Education*, “The road to progress for the victims of past discrimination is equal and excellent education.” In the years since the Army became a volunteer force it has featured equal and excellent education. As a result, we have the best educated military in our history. The percentage of minority enlisted personnel has nearly doubled, as has the number of minority noncommissioned officers. The number of minority officers has almost tripled.

And you may recall that at the beginning of the Gulf war—think back now—you may recall that at the beginning of the Gulf war some complained that we have too many minorities in the military. My disagreement could not be more clear. The military is, yes, the greatest equal opportunity employer around. And as our distinguished Chairman, Colin Powell, said at the time, we have nothing to be ashamed of.

And at West Point, certainly, you have plenty to be proud of. Your class boasts the 1,000th black graduate of this institution, a great leader, as anybody who's been around

this place knows, a great athlete. The 1,000th female graduate, also an all-around leader, a good soldier. And then the first graduate—your class—the first graduate from among the Hmong people of Laos. Yet the Army and West Point don't recruit minorities. They recruit soldiers, the finest sons and daughters any country could ever have.

And so, our country's task, America's task, is to achieve nationally what we celebrate today at West Point. We must think of ourselves not as colors or numbers but as Americans, as bearers of sacred values. To reach that end, we must destroy the racial mistrust that threatens our national well-being as much as violence or drugs or poverty. We've all seen images of racial violence, vivid pictures of fire and destruction, flashing lights and nightsticks. But we've also experienced little episodes of mistrust, little ugly examples—people slipping across the street to avoid someone of a different color, pressing themselves wearily into the back of an elevator. The practice of distrusting strangers because of their race or nationality, the habit of using patronizing or demeaning stereotypes.

Let's not kid ourselves. Regrettably, racism and bigotry still exist in this great country of ours. But let there be no doubt, this President and this administration will strike at discrimination wherever it exists. Because, you see, prejudice and hate have no place in this country, period. The real question that's facing us is not whether to fight these evils but how.

Black and white, the great civil rights leaders of the fifties and sixties deplored intolerance, demanded equality of opportunity and equality under the law. Government's responsibility is to enhance, not redistribute, opportunity to ensure that all people get a fair chance to achieve their dreams. And today, some talk not of opportunity but of redistributing rights. They'd pit one group against another, encourage people to think of others as competitors, not colleagues. That's not the way to achieve justice and equality here in America. We need to adopt a more unifying, moral, and noble approach.

I learned long ago that if you want something done, give someone a reason for doing

it. Don't put them on the defensive; don't browbeat them. Appeal to the better angels of their nature. As I see it, this is the concept behind affirmative action. To me, true affirmative action expresses a duty of citizenship: good faith efforts to provide opportunity for individuals based on merit, to reach out and create truly equal opportunity for those who have been left behind, those who have been excluded.

Some think affirmative action should involve a Rubik's Cube of workplace guarantees. And I believe that it should inspire people of all races to nurture affirmative values, affirmative views of themselves, affirmative lives. And that's why our administration is committed to a comprehensive attack on the problems facing disadvantaged Americans.

We've called for a revolution in education with our America 2000 strategy. We've tried to reform the public housing system, turn it into an ownership system with a program we properly call HOPE, H-O-P-E. And we've proposed enterprise zones to plant seeds of growth amid the ruins of crumbling cities and dusty rural areas. And we've offered tough anticrime legislation because no American is free if imprisoned by the fear of crime. And we have advocated community opportunity areas to shift power from the heavy hand of the state to the hands that run the home, raise the family. God bless the strength of the American family. We've got to do more to help strengthen it.

These policies give power back to the people, and they move us toward achieving the goal of equal opportunity. They do not—cannot—ensure equal success.

In that spirit, consider our civil rights package. Our administration's S. 1991 civil rights bill would forbid consideration of factors such as race and sex in employment practices. It will ensure that Congress lives by the same rules it prescribes for others. And it will not force employers to choose between using quotas or the risk of costly litigation.

I know there's another so-called civil rights bill out there, but it's a quota bill, regardless of how its authors dress it up. You can't put a sign on a pig and say it's a

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horse. It invites people to litigate, not cooperate. And this is no way in our country to promote harmony.

And so, let us cast off now the politics of division. Let's build a society in which people respect each other, work with—not against—each other, and strive to illuminate the American character.

Tomorrow, our able Secretary of HHS—Health and Human Services—my colleague in our Cabinet, Dr. Lou Sullivan, will address the high school in his hometown of Blakely, Georgia. What's unusual is that this distinguished doctor now, then was not permitted to attend that school when he was young. It would not admit black kids. He overcame the burdens of prejudice to become an eloquent advocate of good education and sound values. And Lou has forgiven, but he and we can never forget the terrible things that racism and prejudice can do to a land.

Here at West Point you have shown the essence of the American character, opportunity based on merit. And now, let us build a "we," not a "me," generation by carrying the ideals of this school to the Nation and the world.

You know, many of the service men and women who performed brilliantly during Operation Desert Shield and then subsequently Desert Storm have become what we call Points of Light at home. They've returned to their own communities and urged young people to follow their lead, to work hard, to stay in school, to stay away from drugs. And so, let's thank those who have taken this message back to the schools and communities across our land. And let's vow to do more.

And I'd like to encourage all of you, respected in your communities now, to become Points of Light. Visit a school or a recreation center or a place of worship, and share some of your lives and your experi-

ences. I ask communities to invite these wonderful men and women to speak at the schools and other forums. You in this class of 1991 can show that the story of the Good Samaritan is more than just an object lesson, for, you see, it's part of the American character.

Douglas MacArthur, a son of West Point, once said, "The soldier, above all other people, prays for peace, for he must suffer and bear the deepest wounds and scars of war." America's magnificent military has helped secure the peace abroad. Our challenge now is to heal the wounds and the scars at home and help the extended hand spur harmony and brotherhood, not faction and suspicion.

And so, let us honor the true grandeur of America, the dignity of the individual. You here at West Point, you all lead the way.

May God bless the class of 1991 as you go on with your service to the greatest country on the face of the Earth. And may God bless the United States of America. Thank you very much.

Note: The President spoke at 10:10 a.m. in Michie Stadium. In his remarks, he referred to Lt. Gen. Dave R. Palmer, Superintendent of the Academy; Michael P.W. Stone, Secretary of the Army; Gen. Carl E. Vuono, Army Chief of Staff; Representatives G.V. (Sonny) Montgomery, Hamilton Fish, Jr., and Benjamin A. Gilman; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; Prince Bandar bin Sultan, Ambassador from Saudi Arabia; entertainer Bob Hope; Secretary of State James A. Baker III; Foreign Minister Aleksandr Bessmertnykh of the Soviet Union; Gen. Colin L. Powell, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; and Secretary of Health and Human Services Louis W. Sullivan. Following his remarks, the President traveled to Camp David, MD, for the weekend.

Exchange With Reporters on Soviet-United States Relations

June 1, 1991

The President. Well, good news on CFE. We're very pleased, of course. The agree-

ment was achieved under the original limits, which is good—[inaudible]—under

the original limits. And so, I think it's a good thing for world peace, and I think it's very good for U.S.-Soviet relations. The agreement, of course, has to be acquiesced to by a lot of other countries besides ours, but I think we feel that the deal is guaranteed. Others will go along because it is fair. And others were very anxious that we take the lead role and try to work out what heretofore were differences.

So, we have that one under control. We're still going to work the START problem. When I asked Moiseyev, General Moiseyev, about it, he held up his fingers like that, and he said, "That's about the amount of difference." Now, Brent can go into detail if he wants to on it, but we're talking about a problem, particular problem, that won't be overly easy to solve. But nevertheless, we're going forward positively. And that, of course, will clear the decks for a Moscow meeting that I want to see very much. So, it's a good day. This is an important step that was taken in Lisbon.

And in a sense, it masks another thing—[inaudible]—and that is the peace talks or the meeting resulted after a lot of diplomacy, and some of it on our part—Chester Crocker and Hank Cohen and Secretary Baker—in bringing these factions in Angola together. That is an important thing that happened and it may get obscured because the arms control announcement came out of Lisbon also.

When I saw Cavaco Silva of Portugal—[inaudible]—we ought not to underestimate the importance of that, peace on the continent of Africa after all this time. So, it's a good day.

Q. Does this affect your thinking on whether or not to invite Mr. Gorbachev to the London economic summit?

The President. It doesn't affect this at all.

Q. Would you have your own superpower summit before the London summit? Is it that close?

The President. Well, I don't know. Brent and John Sununu are trying to sort out the scheduling problems. But as far as I'm concerned, as soon as we get the remaining details out of the way, the sooner, the better. And I think President Gorbachev wants that. Of course, the G-7 meeting is set,

so it would have to be either before or after. I don't think it's that critical whether it's before or after, but my view is that we're getting close on time, getting closer to scheduling problems for me and maybe for him. So, we don't know the answer really.

Q. Are you closer right now so that you want to nail it in its entirety before the summit?

The President. We want to get it down so we can sit down and say, hey, we've got agreement on START. Whether that means sign a paper with everything written on it—

Q. Or initial a framework or something—

The President. Yes, I think it should be the framework because that means then that we've worked out some gritty details that still plague us.

But the point is, this is good on its own merits, and also, I think it will help. Now we've seen that we both can overcome difficulties, and our experts now can go forward. And I will assure the Soviets that I will instruct our experts to lean forward as far as possible. And as I remember, he told me the same thing. So, I view it as an optimistic happening there and something good for our country.

Q. What did you think about the \$250 billion price tag on the Soviet aid package?

The President. I don't—[inaudible]—talk to the Soviets. I've talked to Gorbachev and nobody yet has a price tag on anything.

Q. Wasn't that what they asked for—

The President. I don't know what they asked. I was talking about what they've talked to me about. And I expect if there's some firm price tag of that nature, why, they'd want the United States—[inaudible].

Q. Have you talked to Gorbachev in the last couple of days? Do you expect to talk to him now with the breakthrough?

The President. I talked to him a few days ago—well, I could well do it because we're very pleased, and I'm sure he is. But I have no schedule of a phone call, and we did talk a few days ago.

Q. Are you going to announce MFN this weekend? You have only a couple more

days.

The President. On——

Q. The Soviets—on extending the deadline of June 3d.

The President. Well, as I told them, we're looking at the emigration bill. We encouraged them to go forward with the bill; they've done that. But I just want to be sure of the details. We're not holding back. We're trying to just be sure we know what we're doing.

Listen, I've got to get out of here so I get there before you guys do.

Note: The exchange began shortly after noon aboard Air Force One, prior to the President's departure from West Point, NY. The President referred to Gen. Mikhail Moiseyev, Chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Union; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; Chester A. Crocker, former Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, and Herman J. Cohen, the current Assistant Secretary; Secretary of State James A. Baker III; Prime Minister Anibal Cavaco Silva of Portugal; Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev; and John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President.

Presidential Determination No. 91-39—Memorandum on Trade With the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and Mongolia

June 3, 1991

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Subject: Determination Under Subsection 402(d)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974, as Amended—Continuation of Waiver Authority

Pursuant to the authority vested in me under the Trade Act of 1974, as amended, Public Law 93-618, 88 Stat. 1978 (hereinafter "the Act"), I determine, pursuant to subsection 402(d)(1) of the Act, 19 U.S.C. 2432(d)(1), that the further extension of the waiver authority granted by subsection 402(c) of the Act will substantially promote the objectives of section 402 of the Act.

I further determine that the continuation of the waivers applicable to the Republic of Bulgaria, the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, the Soviet Union, and the Mongolian People's Republic will substantially promote the objectives of section 402 of the Act.

You are authorized and directed to publish this determination in the *Federal Register*.

GEORGE BUSH

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 4:51 p.m., June 10, 1991]

Letter to Congressional Leaders on Trade With the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and Mongolia

June 3, 1991

To the Congress of the United States:

I hereby transmit the documents referred to in subsection 402(d)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2432(d)(1)) ("the Act"), with respect to a further extension of the authority to waive subsections (a) and (b) of section 402 of the Act. These

documents continue in effect this waiver authority for a further 12-month period.

I include as part of these documents my determination that further extension of the waiver authority will substantially promote the objectives of section 402. I also include my determination that continuation of the

waivers applicable to the Republic of Bulgaria, the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, the Soviet Union, and the Mongolian People's Republic will substantially promote the objectives of section 402. The attached documents also include my reasons for recommending the extension of the waiver authority, and for my determination that continuation of the waivers currently in effect for the Republic of Bulgaria, the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, the Soviet Union, and the Mongolian People's Republic will substantially promote the objectives of section 402. My determination with respect to the waiver applicable to the People's Republic of China and the reasons therefor is transmitted separately.

I note that the extension of the waiver

applicable to the Soviet Union will apply to Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. This in no way affects the long-standing U.S. policy of not recognizing the forcible incorporation of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania into the Soviet Union or our support for the right of the Baltic States to reclaim their independence.

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,
June 3, 1991.

Note: Identical letters were sent to Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Dan Quayle, President of the Senate.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on Trade With the Soviet Union

June 3, 1991

The President submitted to the Congress his recommendation to extend the waiver authority granted under the Jackson-Vanik amendment (Section 402) to the 1974 Trade Act. In doing so, the President has determined that extension of the authority and of the waiver for the Soviet Union granted in December 1990 will promote the objectives of the agreement, free emigration.

The President made this decision in view of the fact that the Soviet Government has

substantially reduced barriers to emigration for Soviet citizens. Numbers of Soviets emigrating rose from 2,000 in 1986 to over 370,000 in 1990. The administration believes that this positive trend will continue.

The President's action will permit the Soviet Union to remain eligible for export credit guarantee programs of the Commodity Credit Corporation of the Department of Agriculture and of the Export-Import Bank. The waiver is for 1 year.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on Trade With Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and Mongolia

June 3, 1991

The President submitted to the Congress his recommendation to extend the waiver authority granted under the Jackson-Vanik amendment (Section 402) to the 1974 Trade Act, as well as the separate waivers for Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and Mongolia. These waivers will promote freedom of emigration

in these three countries and ensure their continued eligibility for official credit programs such as those of the Export-Import Bank and Commodity Credit Corporation. The waivers are also required for the extension of most-favored-nation trade status.

The President's report to the Congress describes the dramatic surge toward democracy in Czechoslovakia and the com-

plete freedom of emigration its citizens now enjoy. Czechoslovakia has benefited from most-favored-nation trade status since November 1990. Bulgaria and Mongolia have also made impressive progress toward de-

mocratization and free emigration. We anticipate according MFN status to both countries pending ratification by the respective legislatures of the bilateral commercial agreements signed in April 1991.

Remarks to the National Federation of Independent Business

June 3, 1991

Thank you very, very much for that welcome. Listen, I should be the one clapping to thank you all for the fantastic support that NFIB has given to this administration as we work towards common goals.

First, let me thank John Sloan not just for the introduction but for the leadership he has given to these sound business principles. I'm also very pleased that with us here, with John and me here on this platform, is Pat Saiki. She has joined our team in the administration, having been a key member of it when she was in the Congress, and she already has brought new energy to the SBA. And we're very proud of her. And I know you will enjoy working with her.

Let me warn you ahead of time, I gave four commencement addresses last week. And if I lapse into saying things like, "Your future lies ahead of you,"—[laughter]—or "You're at a crossroads in your life," you'll know exactly why. [Laughter]

Actually, my favorite commencement line of all comes from that great philosopher, Woody Allen. [Laughter] That's right, Woody Allen. He once told a graduating class, "Mankind is at a crossroads. Down one path is despair and utter hopelessness. Down the other, total destruction." [Laughter] Then he goes on and finishes, "Let's hope your generation has the wisdom to choose correctly." [Laughter]

Well, this is one place I don't have to worry about that. You offer something other than hopelessness and destruction and despair. You create opportunity and hope. You've played a leading role—and I don't say this just in passing, I mean it—you've played a leading role in helping this administration advance the cause of free markets and economic growth. And thanks for help-

ing us win some important victories in the Congress, victories in pushing back this endless flow of mandated programs—mandated parental leave now, and helping us in pushing for parental choice in child care, a wonderful step forward for our country that strengthens the family of the United States. And thanks for helping us persuade Congress to preserve a crucial device for securing free and fair international trade, the Fast Track procedures.

And now, we need your help in securing civil rights legislation that ensures the most basic civil right of all: the right of all people to pursue their dreams without fear of discrimination or fear of unfair lawsuits.

In that regard, I notice some of the buttons out there. I like the buttons. And I don't know anybody who disagrees with that sentiment, as a matter of fact. You've got mine, as a matter of fact.

Calvin Coolidge once told a gathering of newspaper editors that "the chief business of the American people is business." And that much-maligned quote contains an important truth. We are an enterprising people, and our economy thrives because people with ideas establish businesses like yours. They risk money. They risk comforts. They risk failure. And they achieve greatness.

The Government can help advance the cause of economic freedom in three ways. First, it can promote it. It can create an environment that enables entrepreneurs to flourish, especially the men and women who run small businesses. Our economic growth package offers a series of positive inducements to growth. We want to bring down the tax on capital gains. That reform won't just reduce the cost of capital but to

reform. And it won't just reduce the cost of capital, it will encourage investors to risk money on new businesses, therefore expanding job opportunities for all Americans, including small businesses. It also will encourage people to sell assets such as real estate that they won't sell now because the taxes are too high.

This administration also is determined to put a lid on the growth of Federal spending. Last year's controversial budget agreement—the largest deficit reduction program in history—imposed real, long-term caps on spending. You now see Members of Congress trying to retreat from the spirit of that agreement, urging us to raise taxes so they can buy political pork. No way. Congress must keep its word. Congress must keep its word. And if it doesn't, I will veto spending bills that violate the caps and violate our budget accord.

Our growth package also includes a comprehensive set of long-overdue banking reforms. These reforms are designed to bring our banking system up to date and to make banks, large and small, stronger and better able to serve their customers. The business community—particularly yours, the small business community—needs strong banks that can provide much-needed financing for jobs and for economic growth.

This administration believes in free and fair trade. In an age of international economic competition we cannot afford, simply cannot afford, to shield ourselves from competition or to lose the vast benefits that free and fair trade will produce. We will use the Fast Track procedures to pursue three vital trade agreements: the Uruguay round of the GATT talks, the North American free trade agreement, and the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative. These agreements would open the world to American products and would create fantastic opportunities for American businesses.

We also want to create a work force that can propel America into the 21st century, to make that 100 years the next American century. Our America 2000 strategy for education lays out a series of bold challenges: to create better and more accountable schools that parents can choose, to reinvent the American school by developing a new generation of American schools, to

turn our land into a nation of students and, in the process, me into a computer genius. [Laughter] But no one's too old to learn. That's part of our fundamental thesis. And to create communities where learning can happen.

I understand the vital importance of a well-educated work force to the small business sector in particular. You depend on schools to educate our kids. You don't have the resources to provide remedial education. You depend on schools to provide sensible measures of educational achievement. That's one of the reasons we are developing a series of voluntary national achievement tests.

I'll be talking today to groups—when I leave here, I'll go over to speak to one of them—to groups that are helping us develop sound educational goals and measurements. And you can be sure that I'll stress that their business will give a big boost to America's businesses.

But it's not enough just to encourage growth. Government's second role must be to remove some of the obstacles that it has created. Regulations cost the economy at least \$185 billion—that's billion dollars—last year. That's \$1,700 for every taxpayer. The Government generated 5.3 billion hours' worth of paperwork during the same period. I think that we can all agree we don't need this much paperwork and regulation. You've seen the volumes of regulation. Maybe the Surgeon General can help—[laughter]—make them put a warning label on the *Federal Register*: Do not attempt to lift this unless your name's Arnold Schwarzenegger. [Laughter]

The Vice President's Council on Competitiveness has zeroed in now on regulations that turn would-be Edisons into paper-pushers. It helps weigh the costs and the benefits of regulation so that when the Government issues rules it will produce more benefits than redtape.

Health care costs also have become a major factor for many businesses. Although some people think it makes sense to establish our own brand of federally mandated national medical care, I disagree strongly. And we have offered reforms to hold down medical costs without reducing the amount

of available medical care. Some encourage people to take care of themselves. Others encourage people to resolve disputes with doctors instead of hauling everyone involved off to court. Too many of our medical dollars go to pay off lawyers—with all respect to you guys out there. Our medical money ought to pay for healing, not suing.

And thirdly, this administration will fight legislative proposals that threaten small business, that threaten the heart and soul of our economic system. We will resist mandated benefits programs. You know them all too well, Washington's one-size-fits-all solutions to problems that come in all sizes and shapes.

We will also oppose striker replacement legislation. The bills in Congress, believe me, could have catastrophic consequences for small businesses, regardless of whether they have union representation. As you know, small business creates most of our jobs in this country. A survey published just last week showed that firms with 100 or fewer employees generate 58 percent, 58 percent, of our new jobs.

And finally—and this is timely—we will fight for a civil rights bill that pursues the cause of civil rights, the cause of equal opportunity. Our civil rights package—and you haven't read anything about it because the debate is being dominated by the Democrats that control the Congress—takes dead aim at those who discriminate unfairly. But it also encourages people to work together, rather than employing quotas or other devices; encourages them to work in the name of equality, instead of inviting people to squabble and to feud.

You know, let me talk from the heart here. I have been accused of playing election politics with this issue. And very frankly, it's the other way around, and it has been for some time. My opponents won't even consider my civil rights bill. They keep changing theirs to attract different blocks of voters. Their obvious move to convert the bill into a "women's issue" is just plain, pure politics—a politics of selective inclusion and exclusion. Our bill would properly protect women's rights, everyone's rights.

The beltway interest groups and their spokespersons want to make me accept or veto a quota bill. And the fact is we have

tried to compromise, but not to accept quotas. And at one point last year, we had an agreement that would bring all sides together. But the beltway interest groups refused. They wanted a political win. They wanted to grind me into the political dirt.

And we have a good record on civil rights. And we had a good history of fair play. And I want a fair, strong antidiscrimination bill that will guarantee worker's rights, women's rights, workplace rights, but will not create quotas. And P.S.—P.S.—[laughter]—I want a bill that will help all working men and women and not one that will produce a bonanza for avaricious lawyers. And now you know my position.

If you listen to these talk shows you wouldn't even know we have a civil rights bill up there. [Laughter] You see the same ones, hey? [Laughter]

Today, you have my word: Whatever happens to this bill—and I feel this in my heart—I will continue to work for racial harmony and fair play and against discrimination in the workplace.

We want to build a society of shared hopes and helping hands, a society in which all benefit from growth and prosperity. We want to make this kind of society—a good society—the hallmark of our administration.

In closing, let me say that this administration will not waver in its devotion to free enterprise. All of us here know that no experience can match the scary thrill of striking out and starting a business. Nothing better tests your mettle. And as we prepare to launch ourselves into the next American century, we must do the three things I've outlined today: We must encourage enterprise, sweep away unnecessary barriers to growth, and fend off attempts to place chains on entrepreneurs.

We want a free society, a just society, a fair society. But we also want a society brightened by growth and hope. And you know, each in your own way, in your own communities, you promote that dream every day. And we will encourage you every single step of the way.

Thank you. May God bless you all. And may God bless the United States of America. Thank you very much.

Note: The President spoke at 1:04 p.m. in the Regency Ballroom at the Capitol Hill Hyatt Regency. In his remarks, he referred to John Sloan, president and chief executive officer of the National Federation of Independent Business; Patricia F. Saiki, Adminis-

trator of the Small Business Administration; humorist and film director Woody Allen; and Arnold Schwarzenegger, Chairman of the President's Council on Physical Fitness and Sports.

Remarks to the National Education Goals Panel

June 3, 1991

Well, thank you very much, Governor Romer. And what I really wanted to do is to come over and join my colleagues from the Department of Education—particularly our Secretary—in thanking this busy and distinguished group of Governors who are taking the lead on our educational reform.

Roy, at the outset, thank you, sir, as chairman. And let me say, we are enthused over your concept of this interim council—very much so—and delighted that you and Carroll are willing to undertake that commitment.

I'm pleased to be here with the National Education Goals Panel as you tackle tough work on behalf of the entire country. And all of us feel that you're doing a great job. And I want especially to thank the Governors who spent so much of the past year traveling—as Roy said—around the country and traveling to Washington to deal with this challenging assignment. We all owe a great debt to Governor Romer and to his colleagues for their important work on this panel. And so, thank you all very, very much.

You know, there are only a few moments in our lives when we are called upon to join a crusade, and I honestly believe this is one of them. We have a crisis in American education, and we've simply got to do something about it.

I just came from a meeting with the National Federation of Independent Businesses, NFIB. And I talked to them about economic growth—something we can't achieve without an educated, motivated work force. Education is vital to everything we are and everything we can become. But look at the facts. Eight years ago, the Na-

tional Commission on Excellence in Education published its powerful indictment of our schools. And yet today, ours is still, remember, a "nation at risk."

And at the same time, we remain devoted to education. If you talk to parents, you'll hear that nothing is more important. No nation on Earth believes as deeply as we do in the value and the importance of education. People from coast to coast have begun the hard work of educational reform.

I had an inspiring day with Lamar out in Minnesota the other day. You could just feel their commitment to revolutionary new methods in this one little corner of our great country.

The nonpartisan Federal-State—and let me emphasize that word again, nonpartisan—Federal-State partnership brought this issue to the forefront of the national agenda a couple of years ago. And we brought the Nation's Governors together, or they came together with us for an unprecedented education summit at the home of Thomas Jefferson, a true education President. The Governors weren't worried about their place in history. They came to work. And as they did, a compact emerged, one that rests not on flowery promises but on a challenge to raise our expectations and achieve concrete results.

We resolved then to become an America of tougher standards, higher goals, and bigger dreams. And 5 months later, after reaching out to educators and parents and civic leaders, the Governors and I adopted six national education goals for the year 2000. This audience is familiar with them, but let me click them off: readiness for school; school completion; student achieve-

ment and citizenship; science and math supremacy; adult literacy and lifetime learning; and safe, drug-free schools.

And these goals were in our minds as we developed one of the administration's most exciting initiatives, a comprehensive educational reform challenge known as America 2000. America 2000 calls for a revolution in American education. It challenges all Americans to raise expectations, to pledge genuine accountability, and above all, to create a new generation of American schools. It sets out to transform a nation at risk into a nation of students. And it urges everyone to make our communities places where learning will happen.

And now we're here with a team that figures prominently in the America 2000 game plan, the National Education Goals Panel. The panel's charge is to hold us accountable. It will report on the Nation's and the States' progress toward meeting our education goals. In meetings with educational experts and in regional forums across the country, this, again, nonpartisan panel has already launched a national dialog about how to measure our own educational progress.

I know that the members were hard at work earlier today, defining the first education report card to the Nation. And they'll issue that report in September, on the second anniversary of the education summit. This and subsequent reports will do more than simply monitor our progress. They will use our new national standards. They will supply clear direction to our efforts. And they will help promote accountability and promote excellence.

This panel's work will hold a mirror up to the Nation and force us to take an honest look at ourselves and at our schools. And when we look in that mirror, we'll see that our actions can and will make a difference.

So, that's where we are right now, poised to rise to the challenge. But there's something else. National Assessment of Educational Progress, known as NAEP, is about to release a report. It will tell us what we already know, that we have work to do. It will show that the level of student performance varies widely across the country and that we're not measuring up.

I want to talk directly to every parent,

student, teacher, and administrator, and elected official in this country. When you see the NAEP—N-A-E-P—when you see the NAEP report, view it as evidence that we need high national standards to serve as an incentive for every student. View it as a personal call to accountability and to action. This panel will. It will use this assessment as its benchmark, a reminder of what we must achieve.

It will take a long time. For instance, this panel's charge is for a decade. And it will take a lot of tough work. It will take energy and determination and imagination. But those are the building blocks of the American spirit.

But we're armed for this battle. Fortunately, our kids give us a great secret weapon. They are the best natural resource of any nation on Earth. We've seen our young people perform in the Persian Gulf, and we've seen what they can do. And they inspire us to reinvent our educational system. We must forge a system worthy of them. We've got to create a system that will help them compete in the world of the 21st century and one that will let them be the very best in that world. They can be the best, and they will be the best.

Teachers—bless them—also provide an incredible resource, like teacher Danford Sakai of Waiakea High School. He summed up what we need in this battle when he called for “commitment, caring, common sense, communication, and courage.”

I really, Governor Romer, want to thank this panel on behalf of the country. Your meeting certainly makes this an important day, a concrete beginning and pledge of commitment. You are our navigator, guiding us toward this new world of standards of excellence in education.

And as we prepare to confront what may be the most pressing crisis of our society, a favorite quote comes to mind: “Whatever you can do—or dream you can do—begin it. For boldness has genius, power, and magic in it.”

We can respond to that call together. We can dream bold dreams and unleash the power and magic that are, indeed, the genius of the American spirit. And that's how we can reinvent American education.

Thank you all very much for giving your time to your country in this manner. We are very, very grateful to you. And may God bless our country. Thank you so much.

Note: The President spoke at 1:30 p.m. in the Independence "A" Ballroom of the Grand

Hyatt Hotel. In his remarks, he referred to Gov. Roy Romer of Colorado, chairman of the panel; Secretary of Education Lamar Alexander; and Gov. Carroll A. Campbell, Jr., of South Carolina, a member of the panel.

Remarks to Education Leaders

June 3, 1991

This is what we call in the White House a cameo appearance—in, out. [*Laughter*] But we have our new Deputy Secretary, number two in the Department, David Kearns here. I want to tell you something about him. He was the former chief executive of Xerox, and he comes to this big job, but with a total dedication and commitment to education. And I think it says a wonderful thing to our country that a man with his extraordinary business achievements—all the time, incidentally, when he was in that job he was constructively engaged in helping our schools and helping education. But here he is now working hand-in-hand with our very able Secretary, who all of you know and to whom I just once again express my real appreciation for the job he and this fantastic team we've got over there at the Department is doing.

I'm not here, though, to talk about what the center can do for the people. That's not the way we're going to reform education in this country. What I want to do is talk about or just thank you for what you are doing and what we're counting on you to do as we reach out to achieve our national education goals, goals that were established in a totally nonpartisan way by the Governors, unanimously adopted by the Governors.

Governor Romer was going to come on over here today, Governor Campbell with him on our education panels of the Governors' Association. But they've actively involved in another meeting which the three of us attended not so many minutes ago. And I say that because they wanted to be here, too. But we're grateful to Governor Romer of Colorado, Governor Carroll

Campbell and the others that are participating on the Governors panel.

Lamar and I were talking. He said, well, look, remind these people that they're the ones that stand at the center of this crusade to reform the American schools and to reach the six national goals that you all are familiar with, and reach them by the year 2000. It's a strong agenda, a tough agenda in some ways. But all of us are determined that, with your help, we can do it.

So, what we talk about in the America 2000 strategy, you put into action. And the ideas for implementing a lot of our strategy has got to come from you all and thousands like you across this country. It can't succeed—we cannot dictate from Washington. I am not anti-Washington. I am not anti-bureaucracy. We've got some wonderful people who have given their lives in these Departments, but this program, America 2000, cannot succeed if we try to do it from Washington itself.

And so, we've got to spread the message. And along those lines I'm going over to Delaware next week—I think with Lamar, I hope—to attend a graduation for graduates of an adult education program. One of our goals, as you know, is you're never too old to stop learning. And by going there we hope that this will put some focus on the program—many of you are already involved in that kind of education—give a boost to what you're doing and maybe in the process get some good ideas as to how we can do it better.

Then the following week, I go by to Colorado and see Governor Romer, who's our chairman really of the Governors on this, in

the education field, talking about the role of community in education. Once again, community in education, because we simply—dedicated though I know our people are here—can't get it done without a sense of community. Governor Romer and his colleagues in the Colorado 2000 effort are going to hold meetings in 176 locations across the State in a single night. I don't think he'll be at all of them, but nevertheless—[laughter]—he's a good man, but not that good.

And that's an impressive effort. I cite it because it builds on this theme of participation that is absolutely essential. And we hope that kind of thing will happen all across the country. And so, we've urged all cities and States to take a few simple, commonsense steps to get the reform going in whatever way they feel they can be most effective. First, they have to adopt the goals for themselves, the national education goals. And as some of you know, there may be resistance here and there. But look at them carefully, put them all together, and I think you'll think it's the right approach or the right program for the country.

And the approaches, they may well vary. They have to adopt these goals. They've got to devise a communitywide strategy to meet them, develop a report card system to assess progress towards the goals, and then be willing to create and support a new school.

One of the aspects of this that Lamar has me fired up the most about is citizens and communities starting from scratch—and we haven't done it well enough yet—and creating new schools. And hopefully we'll be able, with the effort of David and Lamar, to supplement those efforts with some funds to get these things going in the different States.

But it's a wonderful concept. And some may need longer school terms. Some may want to have varied hours. Some may want different curricula—whatever it is. But that's the genius of it, the diversity of it. And I think it's an exciting project.

I think you can stimulate the kinds of local activities that you need, that we need, and I know you will. So, I really want to say thanks. Lamar told me you all are dis-

proportionately involved for American citizens, so in some ways I'm singing and preaching to the choir. But the choir can get out there and get others in phase and get them creating.

And of all the things that we're trying to do—we're trying to clean up the streets and help with the neighborhoods, and Barbara and I are trying to at least in some tiny way say how important we think family is. And we're trying to deal with the Soviet Union, and all of these things that you have the privilege of doing as President. But there's nothing that I feel more excited about or whose importance I think is priority than this program of America 2000.

So, I've told the Secretary that I want to help in every way possible. And I mean it. And Barbara has already, in my view, set a pretty good example in her own way in terms of reading and the emphasis on that, and helping kids. But she's a Point of Light. You all are Points of Light. And we're going to do what we should do in terms of legislation and all of that, but I need your help. The country needs your help—your leaders. And I'm very grateful to those of you who are already out there doing the Lord's work in helping these young kids of ours. Thank you very, very much.

In order to feel that you're never too old to learn, I'm going off to a lecture on Andrew Jackson's Presidency. And I expect I'll be better informed when I finish. But I will now turn this podium over to Lamar and to David. And again, with my sincere thanks to all of you, thank you very much.

Note: The President spoke at 4:45 p.m. in the Indian Treaty Room of the Old Executive Office Building. In his remarks, he referred to David T. Kearns, Deputy Secretary of Education; Gov. Roy Romer of Colorado, chairman of the National Education Goals Panel; Gov. Carroll A. Campbell, Jr., of South Carolina; and Secretary of Education Lamar Alexander.

Remarks Announcing the Nomination of Robert Strauss To Be United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union

June 4, 1991

The President. Let me just say that I am delighted to announce my intention to nominate an old friend and an experienced diplomat, Robert Strauss, to be our next Ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Bob Strauss has taken on difficult and delicate assignments in the past for Presidents of both parties. I know that he's the right man to represent the United States in this fantastic period of change in the Soviet Union. And at this moment, we are considering any number of ideas to foster democratic reform, to foster economic change in the Soviet Union. And at the same time, the status of East-West relations is being redefined by the emerging democracies of Eastern Europe and by President Gorbachev.

We have an important role in leading and defining a new world order in which the United States and the Soviet Union continue to work cooperatively for the betterment of mankind. And I frankly can think of nobody, no one, more qualified or more talented to bring to this representation what we need: contacts with high officials, a knowledge of America, a guarantee that two ships—big ships, important ships—won't pass in the night for lack of understanding. And I'm very proud that he will be our representative to the Soviet Union during this important, I would say, critical period.

And Bob, I just can't tell you how grateful I am to you and I ought to say to Helen, too, your wife, for being willing to undertake this important assignment. It's a wonderful thing for our country. And I am confident that this appointment will be well-received by your many friends on both sides of the aisle of the United States Senate, of the Congress, and certainly by the American people. So, thank you for suiting up once again, and I believe it's a wonderful thing for the United States. Thank you for being willing to do this.

Now, please say a word, if you will. And then we'll get the Secretary.

Mr. Strauss. I have no statement to make

other than, a week ago if anyone had told me I would be standing here, I would have thought they were crazy. I spent the last several days in consultation with the President and with the Secretary of State and with Helen Strauss, I might add. And I have concluded that if there is a role I can play, I'm delighted to play it with the Secretary of State and with this President.

I enter this administration as a Democrat, as all of you know. It's a nonpolitical appointment, if ever there was one and could be one, and I certainly will come out a Democrat. And in the meantime, I'll do my damndest, Mr. President, to represent this nation as you and the Secretary would want me to.

I'll take a question or two later on after the Secretary says something, if you like.

Secretary Baker. Mr. President, Ambassador Strauss, let me simply echo, Mr. President, what you've said with respect to this appointment. We are extraordinarily pleased that Ambassador Strauss is willing to undertake this responsibility. It is a real plus for America. It's a plus for the American people. It is a plus, a big plus, for the developing relationship and the emerging and continually positively forward-moving relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union.

The President. Bob, thank you. And I have an 11:15 a.m., but if you want to fire a couple of questions at—

Q. Mr. President, are we going to have a summit at the end of the month?

Q. Mr. President, are you going to Moscow at the end of the month?

The President. We're talking about that all in the next couple of days here. I have no comments on any of these stories right now. I want to keep the focus on this wonderful new appointment. And Bob will take some questions. And I don't know whether—Jim, do you want to stay with him?

Note: The President spoke at 11:07 a.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. In his

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remarks, he referred to President Mikhail Gorbachev of the Soviet Union; Mr. Strauss' wife, Helen; and Secretary of State James A. Baker III. Following the President's re-

marks, Mr. Strauss, who was a former U.S. Trade Representative, responded to questions from the press.

Message to the Congress Transmitting the Annual Report on Aeronautics and Space

June 4, 1991

To the Congress of the United States:

It is with great pleasure that I transmit this report on the Nation's achievements in aeronautics and space during 1989 and 1990, as required under section 206 of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2476). Not only do aeronautics and space activities involve 14 contributing departments and agencies of the Federal Government, as represented in this report, but the results of this ongoing research and development affect the Nation as a whole.

In 1989 and 1990 we successfully conducted eight space shuttle flights, deploying the Magellan Venus probe, the Galileo Jupiter probe, the Syncom IV Navy communications satellite, and the Hubble Space Telescope and retrieving the Long Duration Exposure Facility. The successful launch of 28 expendable launch vehicles put into orbit a wide variety of spacecraft including the Cosmic Background Explorer and the Roentgen satellite. In addition, many ongoing activities contributed to the period's achievements. The Voyager 2 encounter with Neptune capped off the highly successful 12-year Voyager program; the Tracking and Data Relay Satellite System became fully operational; the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency sponsored a commercially developed first launch of the Pegasus Air-Launched Space Booster; the Department of Commerce continued studies on ozone, cloud occurrence, and snow

cover—factors critical to our study of climate change; the Federal Aviation Administration strengthened aviation security by deploying the advanced Thermal Neutron Analysis system for detecting explosives in baggage; the Smithsonian Institution contributed greatly to the public's understanding of space research and conducted programs to improve pre-college science instruction; and we helped Soviet Armenians in need of medical assistance by establishing the Telemedicine Space Bridge between U.S. doctors and hospitals in earthquake-struck Armenia. These are just a few of the many accomplishments produced by our 1989 and 1990 budgets for space (\$28.4 billion and \$31.8 billion, respectively) and aeronautics (\$10.6 billion and \$11.4 billion, respectively).

The years 1989 and 1990 were successful ones for the U.S. aeronautics and space programs. Not only did these lead to significant accomplishments in scientific knowledge, but also to improvements in the quality of life on Earth through benefits to the economy, to the environment, and in the defense of freedom. Our mission must be to provide stability in aeronautics and space leadership in an ever-changing international environment.

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,
June 4, 1991.

Statement on China

June 4, 1991

On the second anniversary of the Beijing massacre, we recall the disappointment, heartbreak, anger, and frustration that we all felt as our hopes and those of the people of China were raised and then dashed on Tiananmen Square. The brutal and arbitrary use of deadly force against the peaceably demonstrating people of China can never be forgotten.

When the Beijing Spring was crushed,

I was the first leader of the free nations to condemn the violence, impose sanctions, and urge that China return to the path of reform. Today, we maintain more sanctions against China for its human rights violations than any other nation. Our goal is to remain engaged over the long term with China in order to foster its return to a pattern of reform.

Remarks Announcing the Resignation of Dick Thornburgh as Attorney General

June 4, 1991

The President. I just want to deviate from my normal position on not taking questions or making statements at these Cabinet meetings. But I do want to take what is an unusual opportunity to let you know that our colleague and our very able Attorney General, Dick Thornburgh, has informed me that he expects to become a candidate for the U.S. Senate. And at my request, however, I am pleased—we talked about this yesterday and again just now—I am pleased that he has agreed to remain in office through at least the end of July.

And we've also discussed the key legislative issues that we have before Congress that are so important to the administration, and certainly to the Attorney General and to the Department of Justice. And he's agreed to continue to help to push for our civil rights bill, for a crime bill that is long overdue. And one of the key things we've got left to do is the implementation of that landmark Americans with Disabilities Act,

drawing up the regulations for that. It's critical.

And I want to just take this opportunity before the Cabinet to thank him, my friend and our able Attorney General, for his outstanding record as Attorney General and for his sound advice—legal adviser to two Presidents. And we are going to miss his wisdom and his support.

And Dick, I just can't tell you what a fantastic job, in my view, you have done. And so, I'm delighted you're willing to accommodate my request that you stay on for the end of this timeframe I mentioned, and we just wish you the very best in whatever lies ahead.

Q. Who is his replacement? [*Laughter*]

The Attorney General. I'm sorry to hear you're so sad I'm going. [*Laughter*]

Note: The President spoke at 2:05 p.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House.

Remarks at the Awards Presentation Ceremony for Emigration Assistance to Ethiopian Jews

June 4, 1991

I am just delighted to see all of you here in the Rose Garden to celebrate a wonderful thing and to honor four people of the many who participated in permitting people to go home. And I have had a chance to express my personal appreciation to Senator Boschwitz and this team of able American diplomats who made possible a humanitarian rescue mission of heroic proportions.

Their efforts set the stage for an airlift over the weekend of May 24th which brought freedom for one of history's most remarkable people, the Ethiopian Jews.

As civil war escalated in that country, we worried. This year it grew stronger, and prospects for the Falashas' departure to Israel were jeopardized. And their future security looked increasingly in question. And I know everybody out here that has talked to me about this and checked in with friends in the administration felt very strongly about that.

In April, as insurgent forces closed in on the capital, I called Rudy Boschwitz. I asked Senator Boschwitz to go to Addis Ababa urgently as a personal emissary of the President to seek to arrange the expedited departure of the Ethiopian Jews. Events since Senator Boschwitz and his team took their trip have unfolded with dazzling speed. And thanks to him and especially to his colleagues here and others who aren't with us today, arrangements were put in place between Israel and Ethiopia for one of the most bold humanitarian airlifts in history. It succeeded, in less than 24 hours, in carrying more than 14,000 Ethiopian Jews to new lives in Israel.

The London roundtable, chaired by the United States, resulted in a joint declaration by the Ethiopian combatants who have agreed to organize an all-parties conference to select a transitional government there. We view that decision as a commitment to the democratic process and hope that all Ethiopian political parties and groups in Ethiopia will take advantage of this opportunity to help build a pluralistic future

for their country.

As I say, for all of us here today and I think for all the Jews around the world, this was an event of emotional proportions. And I just want you to know that I share in that emotional feeling that something wonderful has happened.

So, in recognition of his extraordinary efforts to arrange for the evacuation of the Falashas at this crucial moment during this period of dramatic political change in Ethiopia, I am today awarding Senator Boschwitz the Presidential Citizen's Medal. And at the same time, I am presenting special awards for exceptional service to the three individuals who made up the Senator's courageous diplomatic team. And Rudy sings their praises to high heavens for the work they did: Irvin Hicks, a Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs; Robert Frasure, the Director of the African Affairs here in the White House at the National Security Council; and then one who's not with us today but is ably represented, Robert Houdek, our Charge d'Affaires of our Embassy in Addis, operating under fire, under great pressure, performing admirably. Mrs. Mary Houdek is accepting the award on behalf of her husband who is still in Ethiopia.

And in presenting these awards, I also want to make special mention of someone else, and I'm talking about Assistant Secretary Hank Cohen in his role in this remarkable odyssey. Operation Solomon represents a culmination for his leadership over the years on this question of the Ethiopian Jews. And all of this occurred at the same time when the Angola accords were signed, a negotiation in which, as we all know, Hank Cohen played an extraordinarily important role.

I salute the contribution which all of them have made to this tremendous success in removing the Ethiopian Jews from harm's way and reuniting them with their loved ones in Israel. And I also salute your

efforts to bring peace and democracy to that country, to Ethiopia, a troubled country with which we feel a special kinship in spite of the years of bad relations under the previous regime.

And now it's a privilege and a pleasure to get on with this small awards ceremony, but I think I speak for everybody in the audience when I say we do this with grateful hearts. And now I might ask my military aide, Major Boschwitz—[laughter]—Major Boschwitz. [Laughter] Sorry—Major Bonwit to—close, Dave—to read the first citation, if you would, sir.

Note: The President spoke at 3:19 p.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to former Senator Rudy Boschwitz; Irvin Hicks, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs; Robert C. Frasure, National Security Council Director for African Affairs; Robert G. Houdek, Charge d'Affaires at the U.S. Embassy in Ethiopia, and his wife, Mary; Herman J. Cohen, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, and Major David F. Bonwit, Marine Corps Aide to the President.

Appointment of the 1991–1992 White House Fellows

June 4, 1991

The President today announced the appointments of the 1991–1992 White House fellows. This is the 27th class of fellows since the program was established in 1964. Sixteen fellows were chosen from nearly 800 applicants who were screened by 11 regional panels. The President's Commission on White House Fellowships, chaired by Ronna Romney, interviewed the 32 national finalists prior to recommending the 16 persons to the President. Their year of government service will begin September 1, 1991.

Fellows serve for 1 year as members of the White House staff or as special assistants to members of the Cabinet. In addition to the work assignments, the fellowship includes an education program that parallels and broadens the unique experience of working at the highest levels of the Federal Government. The program is open to U.S. citizens in the early stages of their careers and from all occupations and professions. Federal Government employees are not eligible, with the exception of career Armed Forces personnel. Leadership, character, intellectual and professional ability, and commitment to community and national service are the principal criteria employed in the selection of fellows.

Applications for the 1992–1993 program may be obtained by contacting the President's Commission on White House Fellow-

ships, 712 Jackson Place, NW., Washington, DC 20503.

The 1991–1992 White House fellows are:

Anderson, Betsy L., of New York, NY, is a corporate attorney associated with Davis, Polk & Wardwell in New York City. Ms. Anderson, a Rhodes scholar, received a B.A. degree in jurisprudence from Oxford University in 1982 and a J.D. degree from the Yale Law School in 1984. Following graduation from Yale, she served for 2 years as a law clerk to the Honorable Charles S. Haight, Jr., U.S. District Judge for the Southern District of New York. Ms. Anderson was born October 5, 1956, in Phelps, WI.

Broz, Joseph S., of Evergreen, CO, a theoretical physicist, received a bachelor's degree in physics from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT) in Cambridge. He recently obtained a doctorate from the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich, Switzerland. While an undergraduate, he founded a consulting practice in energy research and development and in 1985 cofounded a joint U.S.-French public manufacturing company. Dr. Broz was born November 7, 1956, in Omaha, NE.

Caldwell, William B., IV, of Columbus, GA, serves as a major in the U.S. Army assigned to the 82d Airborne Division stationed at Fort Bragg, NC. He graduated from the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, NY, in 1976. Major Caldwell received a master of science degree in systems technology from the Naval Postgrad-

uate School and a master of arts degree in combined operations from the Army Command and General Staff College. A published military author, he is the recipient of the Hannibal Award for Leadership, which he earned at West Point, and the coveted Master Tactician Award while at the Command and General Staff College. Major Caldwell was born January 24, 1954, in Columbus, GA.

Colmenares, Margarita H., of Los Angeles, CA, is an executive of the Chevron Corp., El Segundo, CA. She is on loan to the Society of Hispanic Professional Engineers, Los Angeles, where she is completing her second term as national president. Ms. Colmenares received a bachelor's degree in civil engineering from Stanford University in 1981. She has participated in Leadership America, the American Center for International Leadership, and programs associated with the National Hispana Leadership Institute. Ms. Colmenares was born July 20, 1957, in Sacramento, CA.

Cox, Darlene Louise, of Newark, NJ, is chief nursing administrator, University Hospital, University of Medicine & Dentistry, Newark, NJ. She graduated from Cornell University-New York Hospital School of Nursing in 1974, where she excelled in the maternal-child and psychiatric nursing specialties. Ms. Cox received a master's degree in nursing from the University of Michigan in 1980. She plays a major leadership, management, and policy role in her present position. Ms. Cox was born August 13, 1952, in Harrisburg, PA.

Douglas, Charlene Yvonne, of Cleveland, OH, is a nurse and teacher who specializes in public and community-based health programs. She received a bachelor of arts degree in American studies in 1975 and a bachelor of science degree in nursing from Case Western Reserve University in 1978. In 1981 she received a master of public health degree from Johns Hopkins School of Hygiene and Public Health and is presently a Ph.D. candidate at the same institution. Ms. Douglas is a specialist in occupational health and health psychology. She was born August 19, 1953, in Cleveland, OH.

Gray, W. Scott, of Alexandria, Virginia, is a lieutenant commander in the U.S. Navy, assigned to the Naval Sea Systems Command in Washington, DC. He graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1979 with a bachelor of science degree in mechanical engineering. In 1981 he successfully completed the Navy's rigorous nuclear power training program and since has held various assignments as a nuclear submarine officer. Lieutenant Commander Gray was born June 30, 1957, in Providence, RI.

Hagerott, Mark R., of Kent, WA, is a lieutenant in the U.S. Navy, assigned to the Office of

the Chief of Naval Operations, Washington, DC, as a political-military specialist. Lieutenant Hagerott received a B.S. degree in history from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1983. He was later selected as a Rhodes scholar and attended Oxford University, where he earned an M.A. degree in politics and economics in 1985. Lieutenant Hagerott was born March 4, 1961, in Wayne, MI.

Hagerty, William F., IV, of Tokyo, Japan, is an international management consultant with the Boston Consulting Group, Inc., in Tokyo. He received a B.A. degree in economics and business administration from Vanderbilt University in 1981 and received a J.D. degree from Vanderbilt Law School in 1984. Mr. Hagerty, noted for his expertise concerning U.S.-Japan trade issues, serves as the director of the American Chamber of Commerce's Market Japan program in Tokyo. He was born August 14, 1959, in Nashville, TN.

Harker, Patrick Timothy, of Cherry Hill, NJ, is an associate professor of decision science at the Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania, and director of the Fishman-Davidson Center for the Study of the Service Sector. Dr. Harker graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1981, where he earned a B.S.E. degree in civil engineering. Dr. Harker then entered graduate school where he earned an M.A. in economics and a Ph.D. in civil engineering; both degrees were awarded in 1983. He was born November 19, 1958, in Camden, NJ.

Johns, Raymond E., Jr., of Westwood, NJ, is a lieutenant colonel in the U.S. Air Force, currently assigned as a test squadron commander at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, OH. He graduated from the U.S. Air Force Academy in 1977 with a B.S. degree in aeronautical engineering, and after graduation he attended pilot training at Williams Air Force Base, AZ, where he was named a distinguished graduate. In 1987 he received an M.S. degree in administration from Central Michigan University. Lieutenant Colonel Johns was born December 7, 1954, in Teaneck, NJ.

Kutchins, Alison B., of San Francisco, CA, until recently a vice president of the investment banking division of Goldman, Sachs & Co., San Francisco. In 4 years she earned both a B.S. degree in economics and a master's degree in management from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, graduating in 1982. Ms. Kutchins was born May 22, 1960, in Chicago, IL.

McCowan, Rod A., of Lawton, OK, is manager of several major higher education accounts for International Business Machines Corp., U.S. Marketing & Services, Rockville, MD. Mr.

McCowan graduated from the University of Oklahoma in 1984 with a B.A. degree in ethics and religion. In 1985 he earned a master's degree in social and professional ethics from Yale University Divinity School, and in 1990 earned a master's degree in public policy from the John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University. Mr. McCowan was born January 15, 1959, in Lawton, OK.

Miller, Matthew Louis, of New York, NY, is an associate with McKinsey & Co. in New York City. He received a B.A. degree in economics, magna cum laude, from Brown University in 1983, having spent his junior year at the London School of Economics. In 1986 he received a law degree from Columbia University School of Law, where he was editor of the *Columbia Law Review*. Mr. Miller was born November 20, 1961, in New York, NY.

Thoman, Sally J., of Bakersfield, CA, is an advanced systems manager in the space and com-

munications division of TRW's electronic systems group, Redondo Beach, CA. In 1979 she received a bachelor of science degree in electrical engineering from the University of Southern California. She was a trustee scholar and one of five graduates named to the Order of Troy. Ms. Thoman was born February 20, 1957, in Bakersfield, CA.

Young, George Haywood, III, of New York, NY, is a vice president in the mergers and acquisitions group of The First Boston Corp., New York City. In 1982 he received a B.A. with honors in international relations and political science from Brown University. In 1983 he earned an M. Phil. in international relations from Magdalene College, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, England. Mr. Young earned a master's of public and private management degree from Yale School of Organization and Management in 1987. He was born February 10, 1959, in Washington, DC.

Message to the Congress Transmitting the District of Columbia Budget and Supplemental Appropriations Request

June 5, 1991

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with the District of Columbia Self-Government and Governmental Reorganization Act, I am transmitting the District of Columbia Government's 1992 budget request and 1991 budget supplemental request.

The District of Columbia Government has submitted three alternative 1992 budget requests. The *first alternative* is for \$3,083 million in 1992 and includes a Federal payment of \$425 million, which is the currently authorized level. The *second alternative* is for \$3,142 million and includes a Federal payment of \$484 million, which is the amount contained in the 1992 Federal budget. The *third alternative* is for \$3,288 million, which includes a Federal payment of \$631 million, the amount requested by the D.C. Mayor and City Council. My transmittal of this District budget, as required by law, does not represent an endorsement of its contents.

There are two specific issues to which I would direct your attention. First, I encourage you to continue the abortion fund-

ing policy enacted in the District's 1989, 1990, and 1991 appropriations laws. The Congress should continue to prohibit the use of both Federal and congressionally appropriated local funds for abortions, except when the life of the mother would be endangered if the fetus were carried to term.

Second, the 1992 budget proposes to modify and make permanent the 1990 pilot project that requires the District of Columbia to charge Federal establishments directly for water and sewer services. Inappropriate charges and excessive usage have been eliminated through this pilot project. Taxpayers have been relieved of the burden of paying water bills totaling over \$4 million for non-Federal entities. Further reductions of 6-10 percent in Federal appropriations for water and sewer services have also been realized because non-appropriated, self-financing entities are now required to pay for the services they receive.

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,
June 5, 1991.

Remarks Following Discussions With Prime Minister Anerood Jugnauth of Mauritius

June 5, 1991

The President. Mr. Prime Minister, it is an honor for us, our whole team, all of us, to welcome you to the White House on this, your first official visit to Washington. I understand you have with you some of your business community, and I look forward to greeting them when this little ceremony is over.

Your visit comes at a time of tremendous change for my country and yours and for all the world. We've seen a new faith in freedom sweep the globe. It's taking hold on every continent.

This new discovery of free enterprise and free government across Africa vindicates the path that Mauritius has followed since the very first days of its independence. On the island of Mauritius, democracy has deep roots. Pluralism flourishes in a free and open multiparty system. And the free market is widely recognized as the engine of growth and development.

Mr. Prime Minister, under your leadership Mauritius has experienced almost a decade of unprecedented economic growth. The challenge for Mauritius now is to diversify its economy, to ease the exclusive dependence on the export of one product, and I'm pleased that we had a chance to talk about that today. The key is creating a pro-investment climate, and here Mauritius has made a strong beginning with its Export Processing Zone. Gross earnings generated by this zone, this EPZ, now surpass earnings from Mauritius' traditionally dominant sugar industry. The EPZ is responsible almost singlehandedly for slashing unemployment, providing the people of Mauritius with new opportunity and new hope.

Mr. Prime Minister, let me repeat here what I said in our meetings today. The United States applauds the course you have chosen. We stand ready to help. We will tailor our assistance programs to meet Mauritius' new needs, to help your nation develop new markets and industries. But we know that government-to-government pro-

grams alone cannot unlock your nation's tremendous potential for growth, so we must build ties between our private sectors. And I am pleased that this September the Agency for International Development and OPIC, our Overseas Private Investment Corporation, plan an investment mission to Mauritius to develop promising opportunities for American industry.

Under the terms of the Lome Convention, Mauritius does enjoy access to European markets, to the Middle East and Asia, and of course, to the continent of Africa. Geography has made Mauritius a gateway to growth. There is every reason that Mauritius, the "star of the Indian Ocean," can turn its potential to prosperity in the years ahead.

In addition to the issues of increased trade and investment, I reviewed with Prime Minister Jugnauth world affairs of urgent concern, in particular our common security concerns in the Indian Ocean. I stressed the tremendous value to Mauritius, to its neighboring nations, to the international community as a whole, of the American military presence in the region as demonstrated so clearly in Operation Desert Storm. We talked about the Middle East. We talked about the continent of Africa. And from our view, sir, this was a far-reaching and very constructive dialog that we had here today.

Our two peoples are separated by thousands of miles, but we are linked across that vast distance by a common faith in freedom and, by that faith, to a common future as friends.

So, once again, sir, it has been my real pleasure to welcome you and your able assistants, your teammates here, to the White House and to Washington. May God bless you all. And thanks for coming our way.

The Prime Minister. Mr. President, I very deeply appreciated the opportunity given to me today to discuss with you matters of importance to our two countries and pertinent issues of mutual interest to the United

States and Mauritius, two countries which share very many common ideals of freedom, democracy, respect for human rights, peace, justice, and equality.

On this historic occasion, it gives me the greatest pleasure on behalf of the Government and people of Mauritius, and in my own name, to convey to the wonderful people of the United States of America our warmest greetings, our very best wishes, and the expression of our admiration and friendship. To you, Mr. President, I convey our highest respect as the inspiring leader of the free world.

Our talks were conducted in a friendly atmosphere as naturally as leaves come to the tree. This is but normal. Although Mauritius is on the other side of the world in the middle of the Indian Ocean, we do share so many common ties. We Mauritians enjoy, as do the Americans, democratic traditions, a free press, an independent judiciary, and a free market system.

In the 23 years of our independence, Mauritius has conducted regular and free elections in a multiparty parliamentary system. Mauritius, like the United States of America, is a melting pot of many races and religions. Our people, too, worked hard and transformed a bare country from a land of opportunity to what the international community now calls an economic miracle nation.

A lot of the success comes from our dedication to educating our people. We therefore applaud, Mr. President, your efforts as the education President. We have one of the highest literacy rates in the world. And we continue to provide for better access to higher education and specialized training free of cost to our students. At the same time, we are trying to develop a society that will not, in its material search, become oblivious of human values.

This again reminds us, Mr. President, of your own ideals so eloquently expressed during your Inaugural Address when you said that—I quote—“America’s success would be measured by the need not to be more driven to succeed than anyone around us, but to celebrate the quieter, deeper successes that are not made of gold and silk, but of better hearts and inner souls.”

In our consultations with you, Mr. Presi-

dent, we reviewed the situation in the Persian Gulf, and we are happy to note that a permanent peaceful settlement is in the offing. I congratulate the allied nations under your able leadership in their efforts to demonstrate that aggression shall not be allowed to succeed.

In the new world order that is developing, it augurs well for the future that international cooperation is given paramount importance in allowing consultations and dialog to promote peace, as demonstrated in recent United Nations concerted action in the Gulf crisis. It is in this spirit that problems, whether in the Horn of Africa, Southern Africa, the Middle East, or elsewhere, can be successfully resolved.

Mr. President, we Mauritians are, however, very much concerned about recent events in South Africa. Such events—namely, continued violence and postponed agendas—unfortunately raise doubts about the future of the negotiations process. We appeal for the immediate cessation of hostilities. We feel that Mr. Mandela and Mr. Buthelezi should aim at bringing unity among the black communities. A united leadership would bring about a dismantlement of apartheid sooner. President de Klerk, Mr. Mandela, and Mr. Buthelezi have a tryst with destiny to build a united, democratic, nonracial South Africa.

I share, Mr. President, your vision of this new world order. I trust this can serve as a guide for the Indian Ocean region also. As a small, vulnerable country, we want to ensure peace in the area. That is why we support the move for the Indian Ocean to be a zone of peace and also the establishment of a nuclear free zone in the region.

The process of demilitarization embarked upon by you, Mr. President, and President Gorbachev should be encouraged to its logical conclusion. It is obvious, therefore, that the Chagos Archipelago should be returned to Mauritius, its rightful owner.

We also had much to talk about international trade in general, and Mauritius trade in particular, the key to our continued economic development and long-term prosperity. I am confident that our two largest exports, sugar and textiles, will continue to

obtain reasonable and sustained access into the U.S. market. We are ready, willing, and prepared to continue to supply the highest quality products to the United States of America. Mauritius looks forward to successful diversification programs while attracting foreign investments in new areas, for example, medium and high technology, manufacturing, tourism, banking, shipping, and computer technology.

I'm reminded of Napoleon Bonaparte's maxim that "a leader is a dealer in hope." Your leadership proves it. Like you, Mr. President, we have a vision. A vision that, as old rivalries disappear, as we build new consensus among world leaders, we can create a future world that will be rid of environmental pollution, we'll see an end to famine, provide universal access to health care, establish better standards of living for all, encourage free trade and ensure peace.

Mr. President, I'm proud to say that Mauritius is a great little country wherein there is unity in the richness and splendor of diversity and wherein peaceful coexistence is not a mere blueprint but a living reality. We have been referred to as a United Nations in miniature. So, indeed, we are. But our people have great hearts and great visions for ourselves and for the peoples of the world, united in freedom and true democracy, the democracy and democratic life that Americans and Mauritians enjoy fully.

Mr. President, we Mauritians are a peace-loving and hardworking people. We're also a sophisticated people. In our humble but strong contributions to the free world, we naturally expect tangible gestures of encouragement from the stalwarts of freedom led by the wonderful American people. Our success deserves special attention and further encouragement, for after all, we, too, wish and work towards the advent of true democracy throughout the world. In this

context, an economically stronger and more prosperous Mauritius would become an ongoing example to prove that the democratic way of life is the best way of life. Mr. President, I rely on you to help Mauritius to achieve this.

Before closing my remarks, I should like to express my unflinching support to you, Mr. President, in your ceaseless and dedicated efforts to safeguard world peace and promote democracy everywhere. We are touched by the warmth of the hospitality that has been extended to me and my delegations since our arrival. I shall treasure these great moments of my visit. I wish to extend our deepest appreciation to you, Mr. President, and to the great people of the United States of America for having invited us to visit the sanctuary of freedom that your country is and for having made our stay as useful as it has been pleasant. Thank you very much, indeed, and God bless you and God bless America.

The President. Thank you very much, and thank you for those kind words. I appreciate it.

Note: The President spoke at 1:23 p.m. at the South Portico of the White House. In his remarks, the Prime Minister referred to Nelson Mandela, Deputy President of the African National Congress; Mangosuthu Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of South Africa's KwaZulu Homeland and leader of the Inkatha Freedom Party; President Frederik Willem de Klerk of South Africa; and President Mikhail Gorbachev of the Soviet Union. Prior to their remarks, the President and the Prime Minister met privately in the Oval Office and with U.S. and Mauritian officials in the Cabinet Room, and then attended a luncheon in the Old Family Dining Room.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on Civil Rights Legislation *June 5, 1991*

Although the President has indicated that the Democratic leadership's civil rights bill passed by the House of Representatives today is a quota bill that he intends to veto, we are gratified by the number of votes in opposition to the legislation. The 273–158 vote indicates strong support for sustaining a Presidential veto.

We are disappointed that the President's civil rights legislation was not approved

Tuesday evening. It is a comprehensive bill that fights discrimination and offers the Nation the best chance to ensure equal opportunity in the workplace. The President remains hopeful that antidiscrimination legislation which does not produce quotas is enacted by Congress this year. We hope that the President's proposed legislation will receive more comprehensive consideration as this issue moves to the Senate.

Nomination of Steven I. Hofman To Be an Assistant Secretary of Labor

June 5, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate Steven I. Hofman, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor for Public Affairs. He would succeed Dale Triber Tate.

Since 1989, Mr. Hofman has served as vice president of Hagar Sharp, Inc. in Washington, DC. Prior to this, he served as a guest scholar at the Brookings Institute, 1989; as director of research and policy de-

velopment for the House Republican Research Committee, 1987–1988; and as executive director of the House Wednesday Group, 1979–1987.

Mr. Hofman graduated from Queens College/CUNY (B.A., 1975). He was born August 9, 1953, in New York, NY. Mr. Hofman is married, has two children, and resides in Silver Spring, MD.

Nomination of Frances C. McNaught To Be an Assistant Secretary of Labor

June 5, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate Frances Curtin McNaught, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor for Congressional and Intergovernmental Affairs. She would succeed Kathleen Harrington.

Currently, Ms. McNaught serves as Chief of Staff for Secretary Designate Lynn Martin at the Department of Labor. Prior to this, Ms. McNaught served with United States Representative Martin as: chief of staff, 1985–1990; legislative director, 1981–

1985; and as an administrative assistant, 1977–1979. In addition, she served as acting campaign manager for the Lynn Martin for Senate Committee, August 1989–October 1989.

Ms. McNaught graduated from the University of Wisconsin (B.A., 1961). She was born January 9, 1941, in Richlands, VA. Ms. McNaught has one child and resides in Arlington, VA.

Remarks at the Annual Southern Baptist Convention in Atlanta, Georgia

June 6, 1991

Thank you all very, very much. Thank all of you. And Dr. Chapman, Morris, a fellow Texan, pride of Wichita Falls and the rest of the country. And Dr. Bennett, I salute you, sir. You came down today with one who's serving well our principles overseas, and that is a son of Atlanta, Paul Coverdell, Director of the Peace Corps, who's with us—one of Georgia's favorite sons. I salute him.

The last time—and we were talking about this on the long way up the stairs over here; this is a tremendous auditorium—the last time I attended a Southern Baptist Convention was in 1982. Too long ago. But never so long that I'd lose touch with the rock-solid values of this community, qualities that make it uniquely American. Strong but compassionate, proud but not boastful, decent and giving, and as Morris said, believing strongly in family, bearing an enduring belief in freedom, an abiding faith in the love of God and, yes, in the power of prayer.

Everywhere you turn, it seems, American values are ascendant around the world. Look at Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union: there, places of worship long stood silent and subdued, forced underground by the iron fist of the state. But now, the churches, the synagogues, and the mosques buzz with life, reclaimed by the people, joyfully emerging to proclaim their faith anew.

In Africa and Asia and Latin America, your ministries flourish and spread the word of God around the world. And even in the heat of the Persian Gulf, nearly 200 Southern Baptist chaplains reported that well over 1,000 conversions among the service men and women of Operation Desert Storm had taken place, and some solemnified with poncho-lined holes in the sand serving as makeshift baptistries.

Southern Baptists have been doing quiet but crucial work, engaging in countless acts of kindness and compassion, spreading the word of God, demonstrating the profound power of religious freedom. And you've held to faith where others may have lost

it, gained in numbers where others haven't, and made a difference where others couldn't. You prove that the flower of faith can bloom anywhere; that no matter how hard the journey, no matter how humble a surroundings, God's love provides.

During the Gulf crisis, Barbara and I, and much of this nation—I think, in this instance, most of this nation—found guidance and comfort in prayer. And throughout the struggle, your prayers sustained us. And so, I want to thank you all and ask that you keep—as Morris generously said—those in the decisionmaking process, keep us in your prayers.

You know, I've confessed this to Dr. Chapman and a few others, leaders in the Southern Baptist movement. And for me, prayer has always been important, but quite personal. You know us Episcopalians. [Laughter] And like a lot of people, I've worried a little bit about shedding tears in public or the emotion of it. But as Barbara and I prayed at Camp David before the air war began, we were thinking about those young men and women overseas. And I had the tears start down the cheeks, and our minister smiled back. And I no longer worried how it looked to others. Here we go.

And I think that, like a lot of others who had positions or responsibility in sending someone else's kid to war, we realize that in prayer what mattered is how it might have seemed to God.

Above all, after all the months of praying and asking for God's guidance, I thought it important to thank God for sustaining our nation through this crisis. And that led to 3 National Days of Thanksgiving and Prayer, which I really believed strengthened our wonderful nation.

You know, for too long, too many have worried that we Americans have weakened the two fundamental pillars supporting our society, our families and our faith. But while the cynics may sense some kind of religious resurgence over the last 2 or 3 years, they've always been a lagging indicator of

American life. Most of us have never had to get our faith in God back, because we never lost it. In a recent survey, 40 percent of Americans named “faith in God” the most important part of their lives. Only 2 percent selected “a job that pays well.”

In this bicentennial year of the Bill of Rights, we would do well to pause and reflect on religion’s roots in our society, and our society’s roots in religion. The Founding Fathers thought long and carefully about the role of religion and government in our society. And it’s no accident that among all of the freedoms guaranteed by the first amendment—freedoms of speech, of the press, of assembly, of petition—the first was the freedom of religion. And that’s why the story of a little girl named Monette Rethford, out in Norman, Oklahoma, is now getting national attention.

A fifth-grader in public elementary school, Monette liked to read her Bible under a shade tree during recess. No teachers involved, no disruption of the school activities. Just Monette and then, from time to time, a handful of friends who joined her voluntarily to share their faith and discuss how it touched their daily lives. Yet school officials told Monette that her prayer group was illegal on school property, an “unlawful assembly.” They forgot that the first amendment was written to protect people against religious intrusions by the state, not to protect the state from voluntary religious activities by the people.

I would add this: that the day a child’s quiet, voluntary group during recess becomes an “unlawful assembly,” something’s wrong.

In that spirit, once again I call on the United States Congress to pass a constitutional amendment permitting voluntary prayer back into our nation’s schools. You see, let’s put people first and allow them the freedom to follow their faith.

Putting people first also means making sure government allows people to make their own decisions. And that means giving parents and families the right to choose the kind of child care that they want for their kids. Choice in child care.

Just today we are publishing regulations that will provide the first vouchers for child care. And finally, low-income parents will

have the chance to choose where their kids get child care, including religious settings and with religious instruction. Just on my way over here this morning, here in Atlanta, I visited a church-based child-care center where children receive first-class care regardless of their parents’ religion, background, or income. We fought a long time to preserve choice for parents. And today it truly becomes a reality, at least in child care.

We want to extend the concept of choice to include schools. Every family should have the freedom to choose a school for a child. Our efforts for choice in schools seek to put power in parents’ hands. We trust them to make the right decisions for their kids. And some argue that choice will make bad schools worse. Our new Secretary of Education doesn’t agree with that, and I don’t agree with that. I am confident that choice will make even the bad schools better. They’ll have to compete.

And something more—one of our national education goals: We believe that kids should be safe to walk the streets, any streets. Schools should also be free from the fear of crime and the despair of drugs. And if you detect a note of frustration in what I’m about to say, you’re a good psychiatrist, because it’s true.

Back on March 6th, I challenged the Congress of the United States to pass a tough crime bill in 100 days to keep our streets safe. And yet, the leadership has failed to make crime a priority issue. We submitted our first crime bill more than 2 years ago, and nothing has happened. Surely the United States Congress can pass a crime bill in what’s left of that 100 days.

There’s another issue before the Congress: that’s the question of human life, the question of abortion, a difficult and a deeply emotional decision for all Americans. The question—and we’ve faced it before—is whether the American taxpayer should pay for abortions. And honest people of good will, I’m sure, differ on this question, but I firmly oppose Federal funding of abortions, except where the life of the mother is endangered. Since 1981 the Federal Government has determined that taxpayer funds should be used for abortion only in this

most narrow of circumstances.

And whatever we've learned over the last few decades, it's clear that America is a nation that no longer lacks a moral vocabulary. Ideals like decency and virtue are no longer subject to scorn.

And I'd ask that you hold fast to the Southern Baptist ideal of "a free church in a free state." Hold fast to protect—and, Morris, once again, in his generous introduction, spoke of this—to protect all faiths in freedom, and hold fast to protect our most essential unit of life, the family.

As I look at our social agenda, and as Barbara and I talk about it and worry about it in the wonderful setting of the White House, we keep saying: What can we do? Privileged as we are to serve this great country, what can we do to strengthen family life in America? It is essential to our well-being.

Let me close with a story—well, let me just make a couple of other remarks. [Laughter] Not many. I mentioned family, so let's ask ourselves in child care and education and crime legislation: Are we doing all we can to preserve faith and family? And, if not, we've got to do more. Only when we protect and preserve our most cherished ideals and institutions, does government by the people serve the people.

We are, as ever, "One nation under God." No nation better reconciles diversity of faith with unity of purpose. And as new challenges confront us we must draw on that strength and work to build a nation united in its commitment to decency and opportunity, to freedom, to family, and to faith.

Now to this story about a Kurdish family, Mikail and Safiya Dosky, who escaped from Iraq over a decade ago. During their perilous journey across the Iranian border, they became separated from their 2-year-old daughter, Gilawish. Mikail and his wife made it; the child, left behind. Their daughter did not make it out.

After settling in America, Mikail, the father, kept trying to get his daughter out

of Iraq, even traveling there himself, but to no avail. And just a few weeks ago, the dad, Mikail, got a phone call from an American helicopter pilot in Turkey, one of our heroes. This pilot had been flying supplies to save the lives of these Kurdish refugees when he got a note from Gilawish—now, this child, now 18 years old—asking him to call her parents in America. He did, and Mikail's friends at the First Baptist Church in Alexandria, Virginia, helped him get to Turkey and bring his daughter back. And after thousands of miles, thousands of days, and thousands of dollars, Mikail and Gilawish arrived in America Tuesday night—where years of sorrow were washed away with tears of joy.

What a testament to the power of faith and hope and love, all of which God provides in abundance. In war and peace, as I've mentioned above, faith provides our solace, our shield, and our shelter. I understand what Lincoln talked about when he said many times he went to his knees as President of the United States. And as the Psalmist wrote, "God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble." God's light leads us forward. And today, as always, let us pray for His continued guidance and His grace.

Thank all of you for your commitment, your leadership, your love, and your prayers. And may God continue to bless this land with freedom and peace.

Thank you all very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 11:44 a.m. in the Georgia World Congress Center. In his remarks, he referred to Morris Chapman and Harold C. Bennett, president and executive president of the Southern Baptist Convention; Paul D. Coverdell, Director of the Peace Corps; and Secretary of Education Lamar Alexander. Prior to attending the convention, the President toured the child development center at Central Presbyterian Church in Atlanta.

Exchange With Reporters Aboard Air Force One June 6, 1991

Soviet-U.S. Relations

The President. —a couple of experts to answer your questions.

Q. What's going on in Geneva tomorrow?

The President. Well, I assume they'll be talking about a possible summit meeting. As we've said before, we want to move START further along. So, they'll be talking substance. I am going to have a meeting with—back this afternoon—a rather important meeting. That will help Secretary Baker, if I can get a hold of him.

Q. Who will be at that meeting this afternoon?

The President. It's an NSC meeting. I don't know exactly the participants or who's in town or not, but it's an NSC meeting. And one of the main agenda items is on the strategic arms topic.

Q. What has to be decided?

The President. Well, there are some very technical issues; I'm not exactly the world's greatest expert, but downloading and counting. I mean, there are some things that are highly technical, but are very, very important. And so, we have to hammer out some remaining differences. But a lot of the work has been done. So, we're pushing. We're going to start getting—

Q. Will Secretary Baker be able to set the date for the summit in this meeting tomorrow, do you think?

The President. Well, it depends a lot on what we do today and then on how those ideas are received by Mr. Bessmertnykh and on what they bring to the table. I mean, it's a two-way street here, and both sides are dealing in very good faith at this point. And both sides want to have a summit, and both sides obviously want to get a strategic arms agreement. So, that's a given at this point. That hasn't always been the case necessarily, but we'd like to have that—I mean, if we start with that spirit, and then we'd like to have the meeting.

Civil Rights Legislation

Q. What do you think of Senator Danforth's proposal in the Senate on civil rights?

The President. Well, he has three bills, and our people are taking a hard look at them. What I want to see happen somewhere along the line here is somebody take a look at our legislation. It's good legislation; it is strong in terms of elimination of discrimination in the workplace. It avoids the quota problem that's dividing the forces in Congress. I'd like to see people deal from our legislation. We've been fighting on "theirs" legislation, and I've said very frankly for 2 years now what's wrong with it. And I think a lot of the American people agree with me, very candidly, on this. But I keep saying I want a civil rights bill that will bar discrimination in the workplace, and I think we can get it. But I don't believe any of you have heard a serious analysis of our bill, and the reason is, we're always playing from somebody else's sheet of music.

So, we've got this power to veto bad legislation. I want an antidiscrimination bill. So, as the action shifts to the Senate, what we're going to try to do is talk to the Democrats about trying to give our bill a fair chance. It hasn't had it. Most of the editorials that oppose me don't even know what's in our bill. And part of my responsibility is to try for what I believe, and I think what I believe in, most of the American people believe in—antidiscrimination, but no quotas. So, what happens? They flail me for divisive politics; that means not doing it Ralph Neas' way, some civil-appointed guy up there in Washington that calls all the shots. Well, that's not good enough now.

Q. Are you willing to compromise on yours?

The President. I have compromised. Sure I am. So, that's the spirit I bring to it. But my problem has been, we had a deal worked out with one of the leading Senators last year and a handshake and a look in the eye. And he goes up, and some of the people in Washington, beltway crowd, says that's not good enough. So, I've given you

my—politics in this, I must say I really still honestly feel that it's on the other side. And I must say I get offended a little bit when people question my motives on this because we've been out front on what we are for. And it's very seldom you hear any discussion of it.

Persian Gulf Conflict

Q. Were you embarrassed to get a little teary up there?

The President. No, I do that in church. No embarrassed, but maybe in public it's kind of a first or maybe third.

No, I feel very emotionally about the war and about having to send other people's sons and daughters halfway across the world and commit our troops to battle. So, I was trying to speak to them from the heart. Maybe I'm not too proud of myself, but I felt strongly. I'll never forget that day. I knew what was over the horizon in terms of our air war, and I stood there with the tears coming down my face, and that's the way it was. So, why not say it?

Q. Did you think it was going to be worse? Did you think the air war was going to be worse?

The President. Well, I just wondered about it, and one life—you remember all the talk about body bags. And I'm a human being, and I felt a great responsibility to the American people and to the families. I hope it doesn't get too emotional at the service at Arlington. I still feel it. I feel very strongly about those kids that gave their lives for this country. So, if I show some emotion, that is just the way I am.

Q. Mr. President, the Southern Baptists—

The President. And so does the rest of the family, I might add. I'm putting this off on Barbara, too.

National Endowment for the Arts Chairman

Q. They want you to fire John

Frohnmayr for supporting sacrilegious art.

The President. I support John Frohnmayr. I support him, and I oppose sacrilegious art. Some of the things in the name of art that are put forward and called art that are totally sacrilegious are deeply offensive to me. But I also think they're offensive to Frohnmayr. He's in a very difficult position, and in my view he's doing a good job. So, we have a difference, and I think if some of his critics had a chance to understand his role, they would understand he is trying very hard. It is tough. And we don't want censorship, but we don't want just plain sacrilegious junk being peddled as art. And I'll spare the American people the one vivid offensive example that comes to my mind, and it is so bad that I don't even want to tell you what it is. I think most of you know what it is.

Lesbian Episcopal Priest

Q. Mr. President, your home church ordained a lesbian woman as a priest today. What do you feel about that?

The President. Well, I'll be very candid with you, I think the churches, regional churches and branch churches, have a right to do what they want. Perhaps I'm a little old-fashioned, but I'm not quite ready for that.

Note: The exchange began at 12:40 p.m., prior to the President's departure from Dobbins Air Force Base in Atlanta, GA, for Washington, DC. In his responses, the President referred to Secretary of State James A. Baker III; Foreign Minister Aleksandr Bessmertnykh of the Soviet Union; Senator John C. Danforth; Ralph G. Neas, executive director of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights; and John E. Frohnmayr, Chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts. A tape was not available for verification of the content of this exchange.

Nomination of Desiree Tucker-Sorini To Be an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury

June 6, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate Desiree Tucker-Sorini, of Colorado, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for Public Affairs and Liaison. She would succeed Roger Bolton.

Since 1989 Ms. Tucker-Sorini has served as Deputy Assistant Secretary of Public Affairs at the United States Department of the Treasury. Prior to this, she served as Director of Public Affairs for the International Trade Administration at the Department of Commerce, 1986–1989; Press

Secretary for the United States Trade Representative, 1984–1986; and as Special Assistant to the Director of Women in Development at the Agency for International Development, 1983. Ms. Tucker-Sorini also served as Director of Fundraising for Tucker & Brown in Washington, DC.

Ms. Tucker-Sorini was graduated from Colorado State University (B.A., 1980). She was born January 14, 1958, in Grand Junction, CO. Ms. Tucker-Sorini is married and resides in McLean, VA.

Presidential Determination No. 91–40—Memorandum on Export-Import Bank Services for Bulgaria

June 5, 1991

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Subject: Presidential Determination Under Subsection 2(b)(2) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as Amended—Bulgaria

Pursuant to subsection 2(b)(2) of the Export-Import Bank Act of 1945, as amended (12 U.S.C. 635(b)(2)), I hereby determine that it is in the national interest for the Export-Import Bank of the United States to guarantee, insure, extend credit, and participate in the extension of credit in connection with the purchase or lease of any prod-

uct by, for use in, or for sale or lease to Bulgaria.

You are authorized and directed to report this determination to the Congress and to publish it in the *Federal Register*.

GEORGE BUSH

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 3:47 p.m., June 19, 1991]

Note: This determination was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on June 7.

Remarks at the Swearing-In Ceremony for Henry Catto as Director of the United States Information Agency

June 7, 1991

The President. Thanks for that warm welcome. I'm just delighted to be over here for this occasion, the formal swearing-in, and also to give me the opportunity to thank all of you for what you do for your country. I want to salute, of course, Henry Catto

and Jessica; Leonard Marks is out here—one of the former directors of this very important agency.

I'm delighted to stand at the side of my friend of longstanding, Henry Catto. I'm pleased that so many of his friends and

family could be with us here to share in this special day. First, let me also salute Dick Carlson, the Director of the VOA. Dick has piloted the Voice during 5, I think, of its most fascinating years, and done it well. I am just delighted that he has agreed to serve as an ambassador for our country. His service to the public will continue, and I'm very proud that he'll be at my side.

I'm also pleased to announce that his successor, as the new Director, is a man who I know will uphold this extraordinarily proud legacy of the Voice, and I'm talking about, now, Chase Untermeyer. He's now an Assistant to the President, but he was formerly an Assistant Secretary of the Navy, a former journalist. He was an elected official in Texas. And in his coming into this job, clearly he will be following a long line of distinguished Americans. So, he'll need your help, and with it I know he'll do very, very well.

And of course, I really wanted to have this occasion over here because I wanted to recognize the talented professionals of USIA. One of the reasons that I'm here today is to thank all of you for an awful lot, but especially for your dedicated service during Desert Shield and Desert Storm. I know many of you put in an awful lot of hours. For many, it was a round-the-clock effort. The expertise of your people in the field, the fine Gulf war pamphlets that you produced, all the extra hours behind the microphone at VOA and in USIA's TV studios helped us get the word out, helped people in the Middle East and around the world separate fact from fiction about Iraq's aggression and the intentions of Saddam Hussein. We were up against an enormous propaganda machine from various quarters overseas. And I think that you all distinguished yourselves with great honor and great credit to the United States of America. So, thank you from this grateful heart.

To those of us who know the history, the proud legacy of this agency, USIA's key role in the Gulf comes as no surprise. Since the time President Eisenhower created USIA nearly 40 years ago—then in the midst of the cold war and conflict—public diplomacy has played an integral role in American foreign policy. USIA is founded on the belief, the certainty, if you will, that

ideas matter, especially to this nation, a nation founded on the idea of freedom.

The cold war was itself, in the deepest sense, a war of ideas. In that war, USIA acted as America's advocate, spreading the message of democracy and freedom, doing it in a very convincing way, spreading the message of human rights and human dignity that went behind the Iron Curtain, that passed the jammers' wall of noise and into every corner of closed societies around the world.

And today, at long last, thank God, the cold war has drawn to an end. The Iron Curtain, the Berlin Wall, the monument of lies posing as truth—all were reduced to ruins by the undeniable power of an idea: that all people everywhere must be free.

Each of you shares in this great triumph of the human spirit. But your work, I'm sure you all know, is far from over. Just as millions drew hope from this American idea, so now the American example speaks to people the world over: in the developing countries seeking to unleash the power of free enterprise, to the nations now engaged in the difficult business of democracy-building, everywhere that men and women still struggle to be free. There's still this example, the American example, that we must get out.

Today more than ever, in our world of instantaneous communication—when images, ideas, and information cross the globe at the speed of light—the work you do at USIA advances our national interest. Your broadcasts, your exchanges, the overseas libraries and publications, the programs to teach English—all tell America's story to the world: who we are, how we live, and perhaps most important, what we believe in.

That is America's message. You here at USIA take America's message to the world. You tell the story that the world still wants to hear.

Let me just close now with the business at hand, a personal note about my dear friend and your new Director. Back on August 2d, the day that the Iraqi tanks first rolled into Kuwait, both Margaret Thatcher and I were scheduled to take part in an Aspen Institute conference out in Colora-

do—Aspen, Colorado.

We were also to be Henry's guests at their ranch in Aspen. It turned out to be quite a memorable "working visit," as some of you may remember. I saw firsthand at that critical moment, though, Henry's understanding of a complicated situation, his unerring judgment, his unquestioned expertise, and above all, his unswerving devotion to principle, as he and I discussed, of the Iraqi invasion. Everyone who knows this man will agree that his considerable strength will serve him well in this proud new post as Director of USIA.

So, once again, my sincerest thanks to all of you for your warm welcome, and much more important than that, for what you do. I expect over here you wonder if we over at the White House even know you exist at times. Maybe you're better if you don't know you exist at times. [Laughter] When Henry suggested we could come over here, it gives me an opportunity to thank you in the best way I possibly can for your dedicated service to the greatest country on the face of the Earth.

Now it is with great pleasure that I will witness the swearing-in of Ambassador Henry Catto as Director of USIA. Thank you.

[At this point, Director Catto was sworn in.]

Director Catto. Mr. President, Justice Kennedy, USIA colleagues here in Washington and watching throughout the globe on Worldnet or listening on the Voice of America. Spring, sir, is the season of new beginnings. Two springs ago in May of 1989, I had the experience of presenting my credentials to Queen Elizabeth at Buckingham Palace. Thanks to you, Mr. President, for 2 years I had the honor to represent our country in the United Kingdom.

That experience reinforced a belief of mine. I've learned a little something about diplomacy over the years; and if I have, it's that public diplomacy is an indispensable component of an effective foreign policy.

Scholars call ours the Information Age. The Industrial Age was defined by the steam engine, by the dynamo, by the electronic grid. The current epoch is defined by new technologies—by computers, by sat-

ellites, by silicon chips. In the Information Age, public diplomacy is not only valuable, it is essential to any prolonged success in world affairs.

You mentioned, Mr. President, in your remarks, the events of August 2d. I think it would interest everyone here to know that at one point, half of Prime Minister Thatcher's Cabinet were former USIA international visitors. Your public display of unity and determination at that critical moment were crucial in shaping world opinion about the need for an international response to the Iraqi invasion.

The Gulf conflict was the first international crisis, unmistakably, of the Information Age. And appropriately, the men and women of the U.S. Information Agency did themselves proud. And proud they should be, Mr. President. As the coalition took shape, the USIA's public affairs and public information officers on six continents explained America's goals and diplomatic efforts.

Our Worldnet facilities at American Embassies throughout the globe made it possible for foreign journalists to interview by satellite the men and women shaping American policies in the Gulf and on other issues. Meanwhile, here in Washington, the USIA's foreign press center helped American-based foreign journalists by providing briefings, press releases, and press conference facilities. And all the while, people of the Voice of America did their jobs brilliantly. They got the news; they told it straight. That is their job: to tell it like it is.

Equally important, and also all the while, our exchange programs for scholars and teachers went on, and our AmParts lecturers made tour after tour, and our USIS centers around the globe helped those eager to learn more about America. And if I may say so, nobody could do those things better, either. No one could do them better than USIA.

Once upon a time, a wise man was asked the secret of happiness. He responded: Find a mission in life and take it seriously. Mr. President, the men and women of the United States Information Agency have a mission. They carry and transmit to a world that hungers for America's story—our news, the best of our culture, information about

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our policies—an understanding of our way of life. That is our mission: to be America's information agency in the Information Age. We do, and we will, take that mission seriously.

Mr. President, thank you for the honor you have done me and for the thrill you've given us all by paying us a visit here today. Thank you very much.

Note: The President spoke at 10:14 a.m. in the Voice of America Auditorium. The fol-

lowing persons were referred to: Director Catto's wife, Jessica; Leonard H. Marks, Director of the U.S. Information Agency during the Johnson administration; Richard W. Carlson, Director of the Voice of America; Charles G. Untermeyer, Assistant to the President and Director of Presidential Personnel; President Saddam Hussein of Iraq; former Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom; and Anthony M. Kennedy, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

Remarks at the Presentation Ceremony for the Drug-Free School Recognition Program Awards

June 7, 1991

Welcome. Welcome all to the Rose Garden. No roses, but it's the Rose Garden. [*Laughter*] Now please be seated, and thank you all for coming. Well, listen, it's a great pleasure to see all of you here. And it's a pleasure to be with our Drug Policy Director Bob Martinez, doing a great job in the antidrug campaign across this country; our very able Attorney General Dick Thornburgh standing next to me; and Lamar Alexander here, our new Secretary of Education, who's excited the country with our program for America 2000, a good look at revolutionizing education.

And I'm just delighted—is David Kearns going to be here? I heard that he might, but I don't see him out there. So, I'll leave out our new Deputy Secretary over at Education, David Kearns, who's also a key member of our team.

But I'm pleased to see a lot of the students here today. That's important at an event like this one because all the damage drugs can do, what's worse is that drugs rob you of your future and our future. Frankly, our future as a nation is robbed. And it's in your hands.

With our thoughts fixed on our future and before we begin, let me briefly mention two forward-looking actions taken in the House of Representatives yesterday. The House provided funding for two of this administration's top priorities: Space Station

Freedom—that's America's pioneering effort to establish a permanent presence in space, thus keeping us on the cutting edge of science and research and development—and the HOPE program, to expand opportunities for home ownership to people who now live in public housing. And each program is a prime example of how we can shape America's future for the better.

This is the 4th year we've hosted the Drug-Free School Recognition Program. And this year, the schools we honor come from every corner of America, near and far. One stands not far from here up 16th Street—DC's own Abraham Lincoln Junior High School. [*Applause*] I see they brought us some fans along today. That's the way it should be. Others come, literally, from as far away as the North Pole—North Pole High School in Fairbanks, Alaska.

Now, I'm sure all of you know about America's 2000 strategy that I've referred to—to transform, literally transform, American schools and move the Nation toward achieving the six ambitious national education goals that we've set for ourselves, working in close conjunction with the Nation's Governors. We've set a target for our students to be first in the world in math and science by the year 2000. We want to increase the graduation rate to 90 percent. We will ask our students to demonstrate a competence in five core subjects as they

progress from fourth grade to graduation.

And many times, the last goal we mention is safe, disciplined, and drug-free schools. It may be last, but it is certainly by no means the least important. We can't hope to give any student a sound education, a decent shot at the future, if drug users and drug dealers roam the halls of our schools. And for this reason, drug-free schools are a top priority of our America 2000 strategy and of our national drug control strategy.

We've made some progress. We have made some progress in decreasing illegal drug use among America's students. And each of the schools gathered here today helps ensure that this progress will continue.

The 56 schools we honor represent 28 States and the District, District of Columbia. These include public and private schools, large and small, rural and urban, elementary, junior, and senior highs. But for all your differences, there's one thing in common. There's a common matrix here: You're winning the battle. In a society where our children often get mixed messages on drug use, you're sending a clear signal: You draw the line against drugs.

Take Washington Middle School in Albuquerque, New Mexico. For some kids, walking to Washington Middle School every morning means running an urban gauntlet, threading their way through gang turf. But when they get to school, they're in a new world; they enter another world. Washington Middle School is off-limits to gangs. It hosts more than a dozen student support groups, places where kids can turn to escape the peer pressure that often pushes them into this deadly experimentation with drugs.

And then, there's Washington's Parent Center, a program that teaches everything from English to how to be a better parent. And I've heard about banners on the wall there that say it all: "It's easier to build a child than repair an adult."

When a school succeeds, as all of yours are succeeding, in a sense it's a team victory—for the teachers, the administrators, for the students, but also for the parents and the wider community outside the classroom.

When I unveiled our America 2000 strategy back in April, I said this: "Across this

nation, we must cultivate communities where children can learn, communities where the school is more than a refuge, more than a solitary island of calm amid chaos." And I challenged every city and town across our country to become an America 2000 community by doing four things: adopt the national education goals; devise a community-wide plan for reaching them; establish a report card to measure progress; and fourth and finally, to create and support what I call a new American school. If there's one word that defines what it takes to be an America 2000 community, that one word is commitment.

Kenedy High School in Kenedy, Texas, understands that kind of community commitment. Four years ago, a Kenedy kid, a Kenedy student, died from drug abuse. The school vowed to turn that tragedy into hope, and a small Texas town declared its own war on drugs. Student leaders at Kenedy formed what they called a SWAT team—Students With A Target—to spread this antidrug message. Even more important, the community outside the school closed ranks to deny drug users a safe haven. It's working. Kenedy's success comes from community involvement: a commitment on the part of every adult, every shopkeeper, every community leader, every parent never to look the other way when kids use drugs.

Washington and Kenedy and all the other schools here today prove that when it comes to stopping drugs, we can fight back. By creating a drug-free environment where students can learn, you set an example that other schools can follow. And so, once again, it has been a real pleasure to welcome you to the White House. Congratulations to each and every one of you for your fine work. And may God bless our country as we wage this heroic fight.

Thank you all very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 11:20 a.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Bob Martinez, Director of National Drug Control Policy; At-

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torney General Dick Thornburgh; Secretary of Education Lamar Alexander; and Deputy Secretary of Education David T. Kearns.

Nomination of Richard W. Carlson To Be United States Ambassador to the Seychelles

June 7, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate Richard W. Carlson, of California, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Seychelles. He would succeed James B. Moran.

Since 1986 Mr. Carlson has served as Director of the Voice of America at the U.S. Information Agency in Washington, DC. Prior to this, Mr. Carlson served as Director of the Office of Public Liaison at the U.S. Information Agency, 1985–1986, and was self-employed, 1984–1985. In 1984, he was a candidate for mayor of San Diego. In addition, Mr. Carlson served as senior vice president of the Great American First Bank

of San Diego, CA, 1977–1983; TV anchor with KFMB-TV in San Diego, CA, 1975–1977; producer, writer, and director of the NBC Documentary Unit in Burbank, CA, 1975; political editor and TV news anchor with ABC TV in Hollywood, CA, 1971–1975; and as a freelance writer, 1970–1971. He served as a reporter for various television stations and news organizations in California, 1962–1970.

Mr. Carlson attended the University of Mississippi, 1961–1962. He was born February 10, 1941, in Boston, MA. Mr. Carlson served in the U.S. Navy, 1959–1962. He is married, has three children, and resides in Washington, DC.

Nomination of Charles G. Untermeyer To Be an Associate Director of the United States Information Agency and Director of the Voice of America

June 7, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate Charles Graves Untermeyer, of Texas, to be an Associate Director of the United States Information Agency for Broadcasting and Director of the Voice of America. He would succeed Richard W. Carlson.

Since 1989, Mr. Untermeyer has served as Assistant to the President and Director of Presidential Personnel at the White House in Washington, DC. Prior to this, he served as Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Manpower and Reserve Affairs, 1984–1988; Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Installations & Facilities, 1983–1984; and as Executive Assistant to Vice

President Bush, 1980–1983. From 1976 to 1980, Mr. Untermeyer served as a member of the Texas House of Representatives. Mr. Untermeyer also served as a political reporter for the Houston Chronicle and executive assistant to County Judge Jon Lindsay in Houston, TX.

Mr. Untermeyer graduated from Harvard University (B.A., 1968). He was born March 7, 1946, in Long Branch, NJ. Mr. Untermeyer served in the U.S. Navy, 1968–1970. Mr. Untermeyer is married and resides in Washington, DC.

White House Statement on Federal Budget Amendments for the Education Reform Strategy

June 7, 1991

The President today sent to the Congress FY 1992 budget amendments that would provide financing for his America 2000 education reform strategy now before the Congress. The strategy is a national—not a Federal—strategy, requiring the participation and support of families, communities, and the business sector in addition to Federal, State, and local governments. Federal resources and authorities, however, should play an important role in helping the States to achieve the national education goals and to help bring schools and teaching up to the standards necessary for America to compete effectively in the world economy of the next century.

The requested amendments would provide funds for the following activities:

- new American schools (\$180 million);
- merit schools (\$100 million);
- Governors' academies for teachers (\$70 million);

- Governors' academies for school leaders (\$22.5 million);
- alternative certification of teachers and principals (\$25 million);
- assistance for parental choice programs (\$200 million);
- parental choice programs of national significance (\$30 million);
- the Commission on Time, Study, Learning, and Teaching (\$1 million); and
- a variety of activities to develop world-class educational standards, American achievement tests, and electronic education networks for elementary and secondary schools, to assess workplace literacy skills, and for other purposes (\$38.2 million).

These requests reflect reallocations among accounts in the Department of Education. In total, these reallocations would not affect current FY 1992 budget estimates.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on Supercomputer Export Controls

June 7, 1991

In November 1990 President Bush called for efforts to improve the multilateral application of export controls on high performance computers. Based on that initiative, the United States and Japan on June 6 concluded consultations on supercomputer export controls. Both Governments share the view that supercomputers are of strategic concern, particularly for the development of nuclear weapons and missiles, and that great importance should be attached to export controls on supercomputers for the purpose of preventing the proliferation of such weapons.

The consultations will assist supercomputer suppliers by streamlining procedures for supercomputer exports to many free-

world trading partners. The bulk of U.S. supercomputer exports are to Western Europe and Japan.

Supercomputers are defined as computers above the 195 million theoretical operations per second (Mtops) level. The consultations address procedures the United States and Japan have applied to supercomputer exports in recent years.

For exports to countries that pose a national security or proliferation concern, such as countries that have not signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, strict safeguards against misuse are required. Depending on the destination and circum-

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stances, some applications may be denied. The United States and Japan will consult with each other prior to each supercomputer export to such countries.

The United States and Japan hope to establish a more effective control system by seeking the cooperation of several European countries with emerging supercomputer suppliers.

Details of the procedures and safeguards will be published by the Commerce Department in the *Federal Register* to provide guidance to U.S. exporters.

Note: The Office of the Press Secretary issued a fact sheet on the same day which provided additional information on supercomputer export controls.

Appointment of Gary R. Blumenthal as Deputy Assistant to the President for Cabinet Liaison

June 7, 1991

The President today announced the appointment of Gary R. Blumenthal, of Virginia, to be Deputy Assistant to the President for Cabinet Liaison. He will also serve as Special Assistant to the President for Agricultural Trade and Food Assistance.

Since January 1990 Mr. Blumenthal has served as Chief of Staff to the Secretary of Agriculture. From May 1990 to December 1990, he was Executive Assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture. From 1983 to 1989, Mr. Blumenthal served in the Department of Agriculture's Foreign Agricultural Service, first as a legislative assistant and

then as director of legislative affairs. From 1979 to 1981, Mr. Blumenthal was legislative assistant to Representative Larry J. Hopkins (R-KY). In 1981 he was staff assistant to Secretary of the Air Force Verne Orr and in 1982 served as a field representative for the Republican National Committee in five Southern States.

Born in Kittery, Maine, Mr. Blumenthal was raised in Jacksonville, NC. He graduated from East Carolina University (B.A. 1978) and lives in Arlington, VA, with his wife and two children.

Remarks at a Memorial Service in Arlington, Virginia, for Those Who Died in the Persian Gulf Conflict

June 8, 1991

We meet today to remember the men and women who gave their lives to their nation and to the ideal of freedom during Operation Desert Storm. All across our land people celebrate our victory in that war, and there's a new and wonderful feeling in America. Later today—they're already started—crowds will gather to watch troops march triumphantly from Washington to the Pentagon in a grand parade. But war also deserves quiet, sober remembrance. And here in this quiet place we can offer humble homage to young people who last summer answered their country's call and

never returned.

I think we all admire this place, its sloping hills and grasses and the trees—no hype. Heard a bird sing a minute ago. We confront mysteries here. We celebrate the fact that each person we commemorate today gave up life for principles larger than each of us, principles that at the same time form the muscle and strength of our national heart.

Dwight Eisenhower once spoke of the most ennobling virtues of man: faith, courage, fortitude, and sacrifice. He knew that America grew out of brave men's dreams of

a commonwealth of freedom, of virtue. He knew that America endures because it dares to defend that dream. That dream links the fields of Flanders and the cliffs of Normandy, Korea's snow-covered uplands and the rice paddies of the Mekong. It's lived in the last year on barren desert flats, on sea-tossed ships, in jets streaking miles above hostile terrain. It lives because we dared risk our most precious asset—our sons and daughters, our brothers and sisters, our husbands and wives—the finest troops any country has ever had.

The heroes of Desert Storm and Desert Shield came from all across this country: towns of Mississippi, tenements of New York, the plains of America's giant, sprawling checkerboard that is our country. They were rural and urban; they were native, they were foreign-born; black and white, red and brown; privileged and poor. And they were our best.

Far away they battled the inner enemy of fear and won. And then they set an embattled nation free. And they went to the Gulf not because it was the expedient way but because it was the American way. Through their sacrifice as they caused brutal aggression to fall, they renewed our faith in ourselves.

From the time Operation Desert Shield began, a sacred bond grew up between Americans here at home and those that were serving in the Gulf. Just think of the yellow ribbons that joined this nation's hands and souls. Think of how the American family has perhaps never been more united. We prayed for the heroes of the Gulf and for the unsung heroes, the military families. There have been no parades for them, nor will they be immortalized in statues or monuments. And yet, in little kindnesses and deeds they reached out to each other, neighbor to neighbor, often stranger to stranger. They gave love without strings;

in essence, they gave brotherhood.

Each of you helped make the Persian Gulf war an historic war. Spouses, children, parents, friends—all showing how, as Woodrow Wilson said, "War is a dramatic symbol of a thousand forms of duty." The enemies of peace, the brutal aggressors, could not match the combined prayers of 250 million Americans and the collective courage of half a million troops who knew that aggression must not stand.

Today we commemorate not only history but sacrifice and bravery. So, let me close with a story of how a woman, Debbie Wyatt, returned from naval duty in the Gulf. As her three young children leaped into her arms, crying and hugging her, a reporter asked her if she'd do it again. And she replied simply, "I'd go back tomorrow if my country called." I don't know how anyone can fail to tremble in joy and admiration and awe upon hearing her reply. Answering the call made others free, and answering the call has kept us free. Today we hope that this time was the last time, that we stand prepared to respond again should there ever be a next time. Our goal is real peace—the triumph of freedom, not merely the absence of war. Our means is the courage and character of the American people.

So, let us remember the heroes of the Gulf, those with us, those who gave their life—as the sergeant so beautifully sang, "The Last Full Measure of Devotion"—so that mankind will say: Just as they honored America, we honored them with the lives we lead.

God bless them, and may God bless the United States of America.

Note: The President spoke at 9:38 a.m. in the amphitheater at Arlington National Cemetery. T. Sgt. Thomas Steckhard, USAF, sang "The Last Full Measure of Devotion" prior to the President's remarks.

Remarks in a Teleconference With the Annual Meeting of the Public Broadcasting Service in Orlando, Florida

June 11, 1991

The President. Thank you for that kind introduction and for your generous comments about our approach to education. And I'll tell you, the Points of Light concept, something new with us—we're trying to put some focus on it. But believe me, it is taking hold across this country, and I think it's a wonderful thing. And I appreciate your interest in all of that.

I must confess I wish I were with you in Orlando. Instead, I'm stuck up here in Disney World North. [*Laughter*]

I love the idea of talking with you in this manner in a teleconference. Nothing could be more appropriate. Every day, PBS transforms ideas, lessons, and information from one side of this country to the other—big cities, small towns, and back again.

And some of us remember when PBS was called educational television. Your name's changed, but of course, that we understand. But your mission hasn't. And today, your 300 affiliates serve 63,000 elementary and secondary schools across this country. And your broadcasts reach 30 million kindergarten through 12th grade students. And some of your programs sustain inquisitive adults. And others go straight to college and university campuses.

Personally, I'd like your help. I'm looking for a good computer instruction course. But you probably need to find a truly qualified 7-year-old to make it credible.

I was out in Milwaukee the other day. And you should have seen—maybe you all have seen this—but you should have seen the competence of these young kids as they move into the computer age, their competence on computers. It's fantastic. We've got to do more.

In the past year, enrollment, if you want to call it that, in your electronic college classroom has grown 20 percent. These and other programs fit right into our America 2000 education strategy. As you know, that strategy follows a four-track path to achieving our six national education goals: creating better and more accountable schools for to-

day's students; inventing a new generation of American schools; becoming a nation of students, young and old; and making our communities places where learning can happen.

We've talked a bit about how you improve today's schools. Track one: Everyone should get involved. For instance, I'm happy to see that PBS will be donating a satellite dish to Slanesville, West Virginia, home of the Teacher of the Year, Rae Ellen McKee. Is that she I see smiling away on the monitor, maybe? And she'll be talking to you in just a few minutes. And what a person she is. You know, I visited her school in April, and I think you'll agree when you hear her that she deserves and has earned the high honor that she's received.

State-of-the-art hardware is just one way you help our schools step into their future. My kids tell me they used to dread it when a teacher rolled a television into the classroom because they knew they'd have to look at a black and white videotaped lecture from a teacher in a room with bad acoustics. Now, no one makes those complaints anymore. You've changed with the times. You've developed new programming. You've pioneered new broadcasting techniques, including closed-captioning for deaf students and the descriptive video service for blind students.

And now, as we prepare to create new American schools, you look to the heavens. Telstar 401, due to race into orbit in 1993, will let you transmit television signals nationwide. And that certainly won't hurt when it comes to developing new audiences for your shows.

Track three of America 2000, developing a nation of students, runs right through your studios. You mentioned Barbara, and I'm grateful for your very kind comments about her. But she and I cannot thank you enough for your work in giving previously illiterate Americans the gift of reading. Project Literacy U.S.—PLUS—helps turn Americans submerged in the darkness of il-

literacy into beaming points of light. You offer refresher courses, practical courses in programs that cause the viewer to pause, think, and explore the universe of ideas.

I can't think of any series that has done more to advance the study of American history, for instance, than Ken Burns' series, "The Civil War."

I'll be visiting some very special students just in an hour or so, in Delaware later today—a group of night school students who've worked hard to gain high school diplomas. And frankly, I'd be surprised if they didn't owe some of their inspiration in education to you.

So, my point is simple: The days of the little red schoolhouse are over. We find ourselves in an era of competition. And education, like any other vital industry, will benefit from the constant tug and pull of new ideas, new products. You push everyone in the education industry to do more, to do better. For years, your efforts—and I've talked only about a few of them—have promoted respect for learning and an appetite for education.

In launching our America 2000 project, I have asked each State and every American community to join in an ambitious effort, a crusade—and this one is—a crusade for educational excellence. In many communities across this country, individuals have already stepped forward to be the sparkplug that energizes businessmen, parents, community leaders, and educators to make America's schools better and more accountable.

I believe our schools will change for the better when parents and communities make change their mission. And so as the America 2000 project takes root in communities across this country, I would ask each of you to join us, to become involved in this enormously important revolution to transform American education.

Well, thanks for listening to my lecture. It is a pleasure to be with you in this marvelous electronic manner. And now, with no further ado, I would once again say thanks, and I'd be glad to take a question or two. Thank you very much.

Q. Thank you very much, Mr. President. We appreciate your remarks to us. You talked about change. How will the role of

the States and local educational organizations change in the next century?

The President. Well, State Governors and legislatures, along with local school districts, are absolutely crucial to the success of our America 2000 strategy. Those who think that education problems can be solved in Washington ought to know better, because the American people know better. The Federal Government provides roughly 7 percent—7 percent—of the total dollars spent on education; State and local governments provide 93 percent. At the national level, we can set goals and standards that every community, every school, and every student can try to achieve.

That was the beauty of the Charlottesville conference with the Governors. But it is in our States, it's in our communities that we must become part of the crusade to invent a new generation of American schools, to figure out better ways of teaching and learning. The States will have to agree to hold themselves and their schools to much higher standards. This simply cannot be done from Washington. I am not anti-Washington, but that can't be done from Washington.

The Secretary of Education, Lamar Alexander, and I are committed to lead—to exhort everyone to a higher standard and to travel this country and highlight models of what works. Next week we'll join Governor Romer, for example, the Governor of Colorado, who's very active in education. I might say here, look, this is a totally nonpartisan effort. And Governor Romer, we'll be with him when he kicks off Colorado 2000, the first statewide effort to adopt the national education goals and develop the strategies to meet them. The State role is crucial as communities across the Nation compete to be America 2000 communities. Our new breed of education Governors—and they are fantastic—is essential to the success of our revolutionary new program, America 2000.

Q. And in addition to what you see as you go around the country, you often also meet with world leaders. Have you seen any education initiatives in other countries that you'd like to see incorporated in your educational goals for the United States?

The President. Well, yes, some are doing

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certain things better than we are. In Japan and Korea, the parents are actively involved in their children's schools—I'd say more so than here. Students do much more homework. This will go over well down there in Orlando with the public schools, but they do much more homework than the average student in American schools. In China, students routinely learn two or three languages. I happen to think we need to do better in multilingual disciplines.

In the Soviet Union, students are learning algebra in elementary school. You saw the reports the other day from this nationwide study, and it was appalling what we're not achieving in mathematics. Government leaders around the world tell me that students are learning math in different ways than American youngsters. They aren't just learning to use computers, but are applying math to everyday problems, everyday situations.

So, there is a lot to learn from other countries. I am not apologizing and saying that they're all right and we're wrong. But we should remember that we want to have American schools that countries everywhere are trying to emulate. Japan, for instance, is trying to introduce more creativity and get away from just learning by rote. And wherever we go, we're the world's grand champions in scientific research and technology. So, we can learn from them, and they can learn from us.

But the main point is, we're involved here in something that is really revolutionary. For America 2000 to succeed, we've got to think anew, as Lincoln said. We've got to do it in a way that approaches these

problems with no fixed conclusions as to how to solve them, but with innovative ideas. And that is why I am so delighted with the participation of the Governors. That's why I'm so delighted with what you referred to, sir, as the Points of Light approach where communities and public media and everybody are involved in innovating, in putting the focus where it needs to be put—and that is on getting this country better educated.

And we can do it. This isn't just a lot of hot air rhetoric out of Washington. Believe me, as I go around this country, I sense a determination in the communities to get the job done, to improve our educational system. And it's not simply a desire of Americans to be number one again, although I think we've got an awful lot that lends that description to us right now. It's a desire to see—it's an understanding—put it this way—that a better educated young people guarantees the future of this country.

So, look, thanks for letting me drop in on you from about 22,000 miles out there in space by satellite. And thank you all for all that you are doing to make America smarter. Thank you all, and I hope you have a wonderful meeting there.

Note: The President spoke at 9:39 a.m. in Room 459 of the Old Executive Office Building via a two-way video and audio hookup with the meeting in Orlando. In his remarks, he referred to Rae Ellen McKee, a teacher at Slanesville Elementary School, Slanesville, WV; Secretary of Education Lamar Alexander; and Gov. Roy Romer of Colorado.

Remarks in a Teleconference With the National Advertising Conference of the American Advertising Federation in Nashville, Tennessee

June 11, 1991

The President. Thank you. My heavens, what a welcome. I can see you all—the backs of your heads here. Oops, I can see you turning around. [*Laughter*]

Thank you all very much. What a marvelous technology. Howard Bell, ladies and gentlemen, it is a pleasure to join you today on a medium you understand so well and to

address this, the 23d annual National Advertising Conference of the Federation—of the American Advertising Federation.

Normally in these speeches, you say “I wish I were with you.” I will say I wish I were there in Opryland. I’m a country fan, and this week we had Barbara Mandrell up at Camp David. We’ve had Mo Bandy up there, Jimmy Dean, the Gatlins, Lee Greenwood, and just last week we were privileged to have Alabama singing for our congressional barbecue. So, I’m a fan of country music. And I just wish I were there to not only hear your proceedings, but to catch a little of that act later on.

But I was thinking this morning that there’s one advantage to addressing an audience from the advertising industry. If my remarks cause a headache or upset stomach, you’ll know how to get fast, fast relief—click it.

But look, this is reasonably short—reasonably short because in a few minutes I’m going over to Seaford, Delaware, to a GED graduation—these night school guys, old and young. And it’s exciting what’s happening in education.

But back to the subject at hand. We tend to forget in this age of instant communication that your profession has informed Americans for more than two centuries—two centuries. You probably know that Thomas Jefferson once noted that advertisements contain the only truths to be relied on in a newspaper. You agreed with Thomas, hey? I’m not sure I don’t agree with Thomas. As a matter of fact, I think I do.

Today, you transport facts and proclamations, pleas and arguments to every corner of America. And the federation’s more than 52,000 members—advertisers, advertising agencies, media companies, advertising professionals, and college students majoring in advertising—you all study and refine the arts of informing and persuading the public. Together you’ve done more than take aim at the bottom line. You’ve shown that any definition of a successful life must include serving others.

And I believe so very strongly in the historic concept of one American helping another. We call it, as I’m sure you know, a Thousand Points of Light. You have enhanced the Points of Light Foundation, do-

nating millions and millions of dollars a year in multimedia public service announcements. Your chapters and members have served communities nationwide.

Atlanta’s Advertising Club established a minority relations program. Houston’s Advertising Federation reached out to those afflicted by the terrifying disease AIDS. And in Arkansas, advertisers poured their time and talent into a campaign that combats child abuse. And way out in Honolulu, you promoted the lifesaving cause of organ donation. You’ve taken on projects as vast and various as our great land, helping people in more than 220 communities and 200 college campuses. No one should underestimate the power of your deeds or the importance of your profession.

You know, there’s an old story of how an ad salesman was trying to convince a store owner to do some advertising. And the owner said, “Look, I’ve been in this location for 50 years, and I’ve never needed to advertise.” And the salesman said, “The town church has been in the same location for 100 years, but they still ring their bells.”

Two years ago this month, our administration recognized the AAF with the Private Sector Initiative Commendation. Last year, another Presidential award testified to your belief that, as Emerson said, “The only gift is a portion of thyself.”

Today, let me close by praising a man who has given much of himself and much to our nation. Howard Bell makes his final appearance as AAF president at this convention. And he has served as an advertising evangelist and trailblazer. And he’s built the AAF into the megaphone of the ad industry. Under his leadership, membership tripled, AAF established new means and standards of self-regulation. And perhaps most important of all, the federation under Howard’s leadership acted upon the axiom that prosperity without purpose means nothing.

And for that, I thank him and commend him. And I thank you. You’ve made a big difference in this nation’s life. But let’s go further still. Let’s build a better and more focused future for ourselves, our families, our communities, and our great country.

And now, Howard, since I've traveled so far to be with you, I'm glad to take a few questions, but that's the end of the formal part—end of the speech.

Thank you.

Mr. Bell. Thank you. Thank you very much, Mr. President. And we appreciate your willingness to answer a couple of questions. And the first question, sir, is: As you know, the economic downturn has affected all areas of business and particularly the communications and the media industries. Do you see, Mr. President, any positive signs in the economy that signal the beginning of an upturn?

The President. Well, Howard, if I can borrow a term from Wall Street, I am bullish on the economy. Not overly optimistic, not Pollyannic about it. But while some sectors are still sluggish, on the whole a turnaround in the economy appears to be in the making. I don't want to be in the prediction business. What a President says on this can adversely affect markets and all of that. But according to the just-released May unemployment report, over half of all industries added to their payrolls. Industrial production has also been rising. And such upward trends will continue, according to the Index of Leading Indicators.

The index has risen for 3 consecutive months, a strong signal that the economic future looks bright. Now, I don't want to sound, as I say, euphoric because, frankly, some people are still hurting in this country and they're hurting badly. And this worries me; this concerns me. But things are beginning to move forward. And as far as your industry is concerned, I'm optimistic that it, too, will pick up as the rest of the economy gathers steam. Increased factory orders will have an impact on the advertising industry as businesses begin to move their products.

So, I think there's reason to be optimistic. This recession has lasted perhaps longer than we would have thought. It hasn't been as deep as many have predicted. Let's see where we go. I think things are looking much more promising as I speak to you here.

Q. Well, thank you. Mr. President, I'd like now to introduce David Bell, the president of Bozell and AAF's national chairman, who will ask the next question.

Q. Mr. President, the American Advertising Federation is currently working with the private sector division of the United States Information Agency to develop advertising and marketing data with respect to the free market economic system that will be made available to embassies around the world. Now, these data and expertise will provide access to proven methodologies to the Eastern European countries, among others, as they move toward a market economy. Do you see additional ways that the advertising industry can help foster these important developments in such countries?

The President. Well, what is it about the Bell name that is just dominating that convention? But anyway, I know no nepotism is involved—I've been told that. Look, it's a good question. Let me say that I was just over at USIA last week at the swearing-in of Henry Catto, our new Director, former Ambassador. I know that Henry is very excited about AAF's volunteer work with the Private Sector Market Resource Committee.

The important skills that our Eastern European friends acquire through your generosity will help provide the building blocks to establish a productive economy. David, I think the advertising community can show these nations how to transform—transmit, I should say, information swiftly and creatively. With the many public service announcements your industry produces, you help teach people about these important issues. In fact, as I recall, you helped create and produce the production of the Department of Energy's "Do Your Part, Drive Smart" energy efficiency campaign. Now, that campaign showed us all how a few simple steps would help us become more energy efficient.

And also, let me speak about a personal friend here. Look at the wondrous success of Jim Burke and the Partnership for a Drug-Free America. What a fantastic job Jim and the others—many of them with you today there—are doing. The advertising they've produced has helped stem the tide of illegal use of drugs by powerfully illustrating the often-fatal consequences of drug use. The ads are superb.

And every country has problems that can be addressed with effective public affairs

advertising. And as countries begin to realize that they need help to communicate information, they'll do it with advertising.

So, a good question and a good way to end this teleconference. Thank you. Thank you all for what you're doing. Thank you for having me in Nashville, and God bless you all. Thank you so much.

Note: The President spoke at 10:05 a.m. in Room 459 of the Old Executive Office Build-

ing via a two-way video and audio hookup with the meeting in Nashville. In his remarks, he referred to Howard H. Bell and David A. Bell, president and chairman of the federation; Henry Catto, Director of the U.S. Information Agency and former U.S. Ambassador to the United Kingdom; and James E. Burke, chairman of the Partnership for a Drug-Free America.

Remarks at the James H. Groves Adult High School Commencement Ceremony in Seaford, Delaware

June 11, 1991

Thank you so very much, and may I first thank our Governor. In my book, he deserves not just two introductions but as many as you want to give him. He's done a superb job. And he was one of the leaders in the classic Governors meeting at Charlottesville as we began to set and eventually set the national education goals for our great country.

I want to thank all of you for this warm welcome. I especially want to say what a glorious and wonderful day it is for the parents and the families that are here today. And, of course, I was very pleased to come over here with the former Governor and now our great Secretary of Education. He'll work you to death. Watch out. The guy is killing me because he is determined to see this America 2000 education program succeed. I told him I'd help, and I've done nothing else since I said that.

So, I'm delighted to be here. But I can't really think of any more important domestic challenge than the success of Lamar Alexander's and, I'll proudly say, my education program. And believe me, it is bipartisan. It isn't Republican; it isn't Democrat; it's not liberal; it's not conservative. It is good, sound educational policy for this, the greatest country on the face of the Earth.

I am delighted to see Bill Roth. I don't want to put a time mark on him, but he and I went to the Congress on exactly the same day—elected on the same day in 1966—and he has represented this State

with great distinction in a wide array of domestic matters and a wide array of foreign affairs matters. And so, I am pleased to be with him today.

I want to salute your principal, Wayne Meluney, who I'm told has done a superb job here; and your superintendent, Superintendent Frunzi, who we heard from a little bit today.

And finally, but perhaps most important, let me congratulate the graduates today, their friends and families. And I will say to Vicki—who looked a little bit nervous up here as she walked up, but did a superb, a super job on her speech—and to Bill Fritz sitting over here, what I got out of both you all's speeches is family, faith, and determination. If any three values ever came through, it was those. Thank you for giving us that great performance. Bill, thank you, sir.

I appreciate your being here. I understand it wasn't easy. After all, when you go to night school, you can't always make it to a graduation during the day. Most of you, hopefully, are getting some sleep somewhere along the line. And I remember when the teacher would want a note whenever you missed a day of school. And today I understand a few of you could have used a note for your employers explaining why you've been absent from work. I can't write notes for you, but I can thank all of the employers out there who have their priorities right, who give a day off for a momen-

tous occasion like this.

The night school at Groves High School is one of the few of its kind in this country—that's why Lamar and I wanted to come over here today—a night school fully accredited to grant a regular high school diploma. This should teach something to all of us who care about American education. Groves provides a shining example of the kind of innovative approach to education that I have in mind when I challenge our communities all across this country to become a nation of students.

Many of you may know that back in April we came forth with this national education strategy—we call it America 2000—to help our schools and students reach the six ambitious education goals that I referred to—goals we've set for the year 2000. And that strategy moves toward the future on four tracks to achieve these six goals.

First, we start with building better and more accountable schools for today. Second, we want to create a new generation of American schools for tomorrow. And third, we've got to build a consensus that education doesn't end when your high school days are over. Lamar referred to my experimentation and hopefully learning with a computer. But all of us have to go back to school to continue our education—really to continue to learn. It doesn't matter where we stand in life. Young and old, we must become a nation of students. Fourth—fourth point—we must focus beyond the four walls of the classroom and cultivate communities where learning can happen and will happen. We're working with the Governors, with education and business leaders and many others to challenge every community across this country to make this a national crusade to improve our schools.

I'm here to celebrate your part in this crusade. You're an example. You may not realize it, but you are an example to many across this country. You're a part in this crusade. We salute it—your choice to become students again. And I was so moved by what Bill said and by Vicki's determination. Each one of you made the choice to take on tremendous odds and to triumph over indifference. You found your way back to school, and in so doing, you found your way forward in life.

And we're doing a better job now getting the message out that our young people should stay in school. But we sometimes forget to keep reaching out to those who don't stay in school. Too often, without intending to, we as a society act almost as if when you drop out, you drop off the end of the Earth. And that's just not true, and you're living proof that it's not true.

You know firsthand that when you drop out, you can almost hear the doors to opportunity slamming shut. But one door never closes. You can always return to school. One study shows that almost half of all students who drop out return to the classroom within 4 years. And in between, they learn the hard way that the world of work has little to offer for those who don't have diplomas. Most of the time, the good jobs and the promotions all go to people with the degree.

Programs like this one offer a way back to school—a way up in the world. In a world of too many dashed hopes and dead ends, a school like Groves can open doors to a better future.

The diploma that you receive today tells the world that you've done more than meet the prescribed State standards. You've returned to the classroom, you've cracked the books, you've stayed up late studying and learning—and you've made the grade. This diploma tells the world of your self-discipline and of your drive, and it testifies more eloquently than anyone ever can to the power of your will and your dreams. That, too, is what those valedictorian messages were about.

Many of you traveled a very tough road to get here. And we've heard today from Vicki, Bill—how Vicki came to get a good education and then it was her children and her husband that taught her the true value of family. And we heard Bill, who most eloquently talked about dropping out before most of today's graduates, with all respect, were even born and how he came back to school 30 years later—six kids, one heart attack later. And no, there's no link, I can testify, Bill, between the last two, six kids and the heart attack. [Laughter] But, look, here's the point. He came back to finish that degree. But the best thing, the best

thing, sir, about your story is not what you managed to do but where you're going from here. And you've won a scholarship to study, I'm told, at Delaware Technical and Community College.

Each one of you, each one of you has a story. Consider Kathy Tucker. Fourteen years ago, Kathy got married. She went to work, she had a child—and she left school. And she promised herself she'd come back to finish high school when her own son started kindergarten. It took a little longer, but she kept that promise. And today she collects her diploma, and she shows her three kids just what happens when you set a goal and refuse to let circumstance stand in your way. Now she's a living portrait, if you will, in self-determination and what it means to want an education so much that you'll work for it, you'll sacrifice for it, and you'll get it.

I know many of the parents graduating today believe becoming students again has helped them become better teachers of their own children, and I'm sure that's true. I want to say to Kathy Tucker and to all the parents before me here in the class of '91 who have worked so hard to get here: You've already taught your kids something. You've already taught them a lesson in the value of learning. You've set an example.

And finally, let me share a story about Rosemary Everton. She does not belong to today's class—she graduated with the Groves class of 19 years ago. But her story ought to give you a glimpse of possibilities to come. Today, while you look back with quiet pride on all you've done to get here and the sacrifices you've made, Rosemary's story lets you know that the doors you've opened may lead to a destiny even you cannot yet imagine.

Rosemary Everton—she got married; she dropped out at the age of 15, even before she got to high school. And at 16, with a baby and a full-time job, she decided to go back to school. And for 2 years, she took lessons right here at Groves 4 nights a week. And she cared for a baby and held down a job and built a sturdy marriage—and she got her degree.

And she says, "To this day, I still do not know how I did it. I do know that after receiving a high school diploma this way,

I felt there was nothing I could not do. And that's what kept me going even when I felt there was no way I could do everything at once because I had already done everything at once."

Well, today, Rosemary Everton and her husband have their own company. They employ more than 200 people. And she has this to say about what Groves taught her: "I learned math, English, and history—but something more important, I learned that there's nothing I can't do with patience and perseverance."

For Rosemary, today's success began with a small but sensible dream: to get that diploma. And you'll have to decide what lies over your own horizon. You've already taken that first step—that great step. And as Rosemary said, there's nothing you can't do.

Everyone here today has made it to this place, this moment, with the help and encouragement of others. Parents gave up a few evenings a week to babysit. Husbands or wives who did a few extra chores to let you go to class. Even children who worked hard to keep quiet around the house—some of them, not all—so you could study for that big test. And today, your family and friends share your joy and the pride you quite rightly feel. And let me say from the bottom of my heart, I know I do. And I know that Secretary Lamar Alexander does, and I know your Governor does.

But today you stand at center stage. I can't wait to shake hands with each and every one of you. It's a lot better than the Air Force Academy. They had 1,000 or something like that. [Laughter] And here we have some reasonable goal out there. [Laughter] But you've made it through school for one reason, and one reason alone—because you came back. And when it would have been easy to make excuses, so easy to cop out, you made demands on yourself. And you made it your mission to learn. You made your demands and you lived up to them.

And once again, my thanks for this very warm welcome here today, and for this opportunity to share in this special day. So, let me extend an invitation, which I'm sure many can't accept because of what you're doing, but tomorrow on the South Lawn of

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the White House, I'm going to be talking to some other extraordinary Americans about the challenges that we face as a nation. And it would be an honor to have today's graduates join us tomorrow evening at the people's house—at the White House.

Thank you all very, very much. And congratulations to each and every one of you.

Note: The President spoke at 12:57 p.m. in the high school auditorium. In his opening

remarks, the President referred to Gov. Michael N. Castle of Delaware; Secretary of Education Lamar Alexander, former Governor of Tennessee; Senator William V. Roth, Jr.; A. Wayne Meluney and George L. Frunzi, director of adult education and superintendent, respectively, for the Sussex County Vocational-Technical District; and student speakers Victoria Eastburn and William Fritz. Following his remarks, the President returned to Washington, DC.

Nomination of Arthur Hayden Hughes To Be United States Ambassador to Yemen

June 11, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate Arthur Hayden Hughes, of Nebraska, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Yemen. He would succeed Charles F. Dunbar, Jr.

Mr. Hughes currently serves as Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs. Prior to this Mr. Hughes served as Deputy Chief of Mission at the U.S. Embassies in: Tel Aviv, Israel, 1986–1989; The Hague, Netherlands, 1983–1986; and Copenhagen, Denmark, 1980–1983. In addition, Mr. Hughes served at the Department of State as: Director of the Secretariat Staff for the Executive Secretariat, 1978–1980; officer-in-charge of Spanish affairs, 1977–1978; and Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs, 1976–1977.

He also served as a political officer at the U.S. Embassy in Bonn, Germany, 1973–1976. Mr. Hughes served at the State Department in Washington, DC, as staff assistant to the Under Secretary of State for Management, 1971–1973; State Department representative at the National Military Commander Center at the Department of Defense, 1970–1971; and watch officer at the State Department Operations Center, 1970. From 1965 to 1967, Mr. Hughes served as consul at the U.S. consulate in Maracaibo, Venezuela. He entered the Foreign Service in 1965.

Mr. Hughes graduated from the University of Nebraska (B.A., 1961). He was born September 25, 1939, in Lincoln, NE. Mr. Hughes served in the U.S. Army, 1962–1963. Mr. Hughes is married, has two children, and resides in Bethesda, MD.

Appointment of Gary J. Andres as Deputy Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs

June 11, 1991

The President today announced the appointment of Gary J. Andres, of Virginia, to be Deputy Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs (House).

Since 1989 Dr. Andres has served as Spe-

cial Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs at the White House. Dr. Andres served from February 1988 to January 1989 in the office of congressional affairs for George Bush for President and at the Presi-

dential transition. From July 1985 to January 1989, he was executive director for Federal relations at Southwestern Bell Corp., in Washington, DC. From October 1983 to July 1985, Dr. Andres served as vice president for Prudential-Bache Washington research. In 1983 he was a legislative assistant to Congressman Carlos Moorhead (R-

CA) and from 1982 to 1983 a legislative assistant to former Congressman Tom Corcoran (R-IL).

Dr. Andres graduated from Wheaton College (B.A., 1977) and the University of Illinois (M.A., 1978; Ph.D., 1982). He has three children and resides in Falls Church, VA.

Appointment of Arnold I. Havens as Special Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs

June 11, 1991

The President today announced the appointment of Arnold I. Havens, of Virginia, to be Special Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs (House).

Since 1989 Mr. Havens has been a partner with the law firm of White, Fine & Verville in Washington, DC. Prior to this Mr. Havens served as minority counsel and staff director for the House Energy and Commerce Committee, from 1983 to 1986. From 1981 to 1983, Mr. Havens served as associate minority counsel for the Sub-

committee on Commerce, Transportation, and Tourism. From 1979 to 1981, Mr. Havens served as assistant to the chairman of the Railroad Retirement Board in Chicago, IL. From 1973 to 1979, he served as associate counsel, Office of Legislative Counsel, House of Representatives.

Mr. Havens graduated from the University of Illinois (B.A., 1969; LL.B., 1973). Mr. Havens is married to Debra Hardy Havens, has three children, and resides in McLean, VA.

Remarks to Members of the Defense Community at Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland

June 11, 1991

Thank you all very much. And I hope everybody's enjoyed this tour as much as I have. And first, let me pay my respects to the men and women of the U.S. Air Force. I was telling General McPeak and the Secretary that I'm always so impressed by you all's dedication, certainly service. And I'm just delighted to be here with those that have made this exhibition possible from the research stage and right on up until now. I want to salute Dick Cheney, of course; our leader—one of our leaders, Bob Dole, is with us today; Don Rice, of course, our Secretary; General McPeak, you've heard me speak about him; and Members of the Senate who took the time to come out here today—our chairman, Sam Nunn,

and others. And I'm just delighted you all are here.

Senator Warner, Senator Nunn, and the members of the committee have been strong supporters of Stealth technology even before the first prototype F-117 in 1977. And we've now seen the promise of Stealth fulfilled with a remarkable success of the F-117 in Desert Storm.

The F-117 carried a revolution in warfare on its wings over Baghdad. And these remarkable aircraft flew only about 2 percent of the combat sorties, but struck over 40 percent of the strategic targets. The success of the F-117 is a tribute to those men and women who could see—even in the seven-

ties—the potential of Stealth, the need for Stealth, and had the strength and perseverance to see it through.

Among those who deserve special credit for the accomplishment are the members of this committee who gave that plane, the F-117, their strong and continuous support. And there now is no question, Stealth works. And it's been proven in combat. And it broke the Iraqis' back, and it saved precious American lives. It flew hundreds of sorties through the most heavily defended areas without a scratch.

And the B-2 takes the next generation of Stealth and applies it to a strategic bomber. This leap in technology will make a unique contribution to nuclear deterrence and will deliver the enhanced conventional capabilities that F-117 pilots say they'd most like to have: more range, more payload. The B-2 has 5 to 6 times the range and 10 times the payload, 10 times the payload of the F-117.

Some claim they don't understand the mission of the B-2. Well, let me try to clear it up. The mission of the B-2 is deterrence: nuclear deterrence, conventional deterrence, deterrence all across the spectrum. And with the smaller forces and budgets that we're looking at in the nineties, that's the kind of flexibility and value that America needs. We need the B-2 bomber. We cannot allow the House actions that would terminate this vital program to stand.

Partners with the B-2 in deterrence are the new cruise missiles that also embody Stealth technology, and they will provide a cost effective way to keep some of our older bombers viable, and they add a unique capability to even our most modern systems.

No student of the Gulf war can doubt how the combination of cruise missiles and manned aircraft can overwhelm an enemy's air defenses.

And finally, Desert Storm should have made the importance of control of the air crystal clear to all. Air superiority—air superiority enabled the allied forces, air and sur-

face, to operate with an effectiveness that amazed the world and, thank God, to operate with allied casualties as low as possible.

Today's generation of fighters drove the Iraqi Air Force from the skies. The F-22 that we see here, the prototype of the next air superiority fighter, combined Stealth and maneuverability in a way that ensures the American forces in the next century will be able to count on control of the air.

Stealth has really brought a revolution to air power. It is a leap in technology that comes from American genius and ingenuity. It works, and it's needed. And it's an edge that can help guarantee our security in the ever more complex world that we will face in the future. And it's an edge that I want to give our country, and an edge that America's fighting men and women deserve to have should they ever be called on again.

I'll fight for Stealth, and I will fight for the B-2. And I appeal to the leaders here today and to others in the Congress to step up to the challenge and give it full support and full funding this year.

And I want to thank you again, everybody from the Senate that took the time to come out here today. And for those that are committed, let me tell you, please let us know what we can do because this is priority, not simply to the administration but, in my view, to the country.

Thank you all very much for taking the time to join us.

Note: The President spoke at 2:58 p.m. in Hangar 3 at the base. In his remarks, he referred to Gen. Merrill A. McPeak, U.S. Air Force Chief of Staff; Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney; Robert Dole, Senate minority leader; Secretary of the Air Force Donald B. Rice; Sam Nunn, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee; and Senator John W. Warner. Prior to his remarks, the President participated in a briefing and toured strategic and tactical fighter aircraft at the base. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on United States Agricultural Loan Credit for the Soviet Union

June 11, 1991

President Bush has informed President Gorbachev today that the United States will meet the Soviet request for up to \$1.5 billion in credit guarantees toward the purchase of American agricultural products. Secretary of Agriculture Ed Madigan will follow up immediately with Soviet officials to work out the details of this agreement.

The President's offer specifies U.S. willingness to make the credit guarantees available in three tranches over the next 9 months—\$600 million this month, \$500 million in October 1991, and \$400 million in February 1992. The President made this decision after having received the views of the Presidential delegation he sent to the U.S.S.R. in late May to study the grain request and the food distribution system there.

In addition to meeting the Soviet request for credit guarantees, the President today also expressed to President Gorbachev his continued interest in collaborating on a long-term effort to improve the food dis-

tribution system in the U.S.S.R., primarily through the introduction of market measures. The United States is prepared to form a high-level team of Government and private experts to assist the Soviets in this effort.

In making this decision, the President took into consideration the record of the Soviet Government in meeting its official obligations. The President's decision also followed assurances from the Soviet Government that the grains made available through the credit guarantees would be fairly distributed among Soviet Republics and the Baltic States. The President's decision reflects the administration's desire to promote a continued positive evolution in the U.S.-Soviet relationship. In particular, we hope that this assistance will help to stabilize the food situation in that country.

Note: Press Secretary Fitzwater read the statement to reporters at 4:38 p.m. in the Briefing Room at the White House.

Remarks Prior to Discussions With President Alfredo Cristiani Buckard of El Salvador

June 12, 1991

President Bush. Let me say I am just delighted you're here, and we have a lot to talk about when we're alone. But I'll say before we are that we support you and what you're trying to do and the courageous steps you've taken—the free election process being part of it, of course—but what you're trying to do and bring peace there. And I must say you have our respect and full support. And let there be no doubt about that anywhere, in this country, in Salvador, wherever else it may be.

Reporter. Mr. President are you taking questions from us today?

President Bush. No questions today if you

don't mind.

Q. Perhaps the President of El Salvador would like to.

President Bush. Well, if he'd like to answer a question, but he knows that he's going to have a press opportunity later on. He knows that seldom do I take them here, but he can do it any way he wants. I'm not trying to slant—

Q. Would you talk to us about the status of the investigation into the killings of the Jesuits, sir?

President Cristiani. Afterwards, after we—there will be a press conference tomorrow.

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President Bush. I think that's a better, more fair way to handle it so others can be there. That's the way we like to do it, too.

But I commend you on what you're doing in that and many other cases there, too—many other moves towards true and open democracy. Let there be no—this administration for this President, strong.

Q. Happy birthday.

President Bush. It's been a good one so far.

Q. Will you call on me at your next news conference, sir? I was kinder and gentler this time.

President Bush. You were. I noticed that. We're got to have one soon, provided you throw me a slow ball, softball.

[At this point, another group of journalists entered the room.]

President Bush. May I say to the journalists—I want to repeat what I said in front of the last wave, which is that we strongly support this President and what he is doing carrying his country inexorably down the democratic path. And let there be no doubt about it, he has the full support of this administration. He's taken on tough problems, handled them with dispatch. Some tough problems remain, but there is no question in my mind that this President

and his administration merits the full, all-out support of the United States.

And it is not his government that is keeping peace from coming to his country that had open and free certified elections, many more times than one. And it is the opposition; it is people who think they can use the gun to get what they should be willing to fight for at the ballot box.

And so, I'm proud to have President Cristiani at my side. Today we've got lots to talk about, so you guys are almost history here—[laughter]—but thank you for coming. And I don't take questions in the Oval Office, as I'm sure most of you know. And I think the President will be having a press conference tomorrow some time. But I wanted to violate a rule that I have of not making comments because I feel so strongly about the need to support the President and the steps he's taking there.

Thank you all, and I hope you feel welcome here in the States.

Q. Thank you. Happy birthday again.

President Bush. Oh, thanks. I thought I'd hate it, but so far it's been very good.

Note: President Bush spoke at 11:07 a.m. in the Oval Office at the White House. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

Remarks Following Discussions With President Alfredo Cristiani Buckard of El Salvador and an Exchange With Reporters

June 12, 1991

President Bush. Mr. President, with your permission, let me just say that I was delighted to spend time talking and working today with a close friend of the United States, President Cristiani of El Salvador. And in greeting one of your predecessors, Dwight Eisenhower declared that: "Friends and countries are not measured by the extent of territory or the size of their population. They are measured by their dedication to their friends, to common values, priceless values that free men possess above even life itself."

Thirty years later, those words still ring

true. Through trying circumstances, El Salvador holds fast to its democratic traditions. And seven times in 10 years, your courageous countrymen have voted in free and fair elections, proving to the world that, in Lincoln's words, "the ballot is stronger than the bullet."

Mr. President, time and again you and the people of El Salvador have proved your doubters to be wrong. Political rights have flourished despite hardship and despite war. And your people enjoy freedom of speech like never before. Exiles who once feared for their lives have returned, come back

home to campaign for office and build parties.

You also have begun to lay liberty's cornerstone, the rule of law. And you've strengthened the judicial system. You've expanded civilian authority over the police and military and you've committed yourself to dramatic reductions in armed forces. And you've strengthened protections for human rights.

Soon, the trial of those accused in the 1989 Jesuit murders will begin, and we know that you will press to see justice done in the case of this despicable crime.

But as newly-freed people around the globe are learning, political freedom is connected to economic freedom. And here, too, your nation has taken dramatic strides. When you freed exchange rates, wiped out price controls, and clamped down on government spending, your farmers, your workers, your investors responded with a burst of creativity and growth. Inflation fell last year, and exports rose by 17 percent. And in spite of guerrilla attacks on economic targets, your economy grew faster than it has since 1978, up 3.4 percent.

This progress cannot continue indefinitely unless peace finally comes to El Salvador. Fortunately, you have led your people toward peace and reconciliation. You extended the hand of forgiveness in your Inaugural Address, and you told your country that time for negotiations had come and you offered to negotiate without precondition. Throughout your country and the world, people of goodwill agree that time for peace has come.

And now the FMLN guerrillas must show in word and deed that they want peace and its natural counterpart, democracy. The guerrillas agreed to negotiate a cease-fire for September of 1989. They showed no eagerness at all to meet that deadline. And then they promised the foreign ministers of the European Commission a cease-fire by May 30th. But they were not truly committed to that deadline either. And the killing and destruction, regrettably, continues.

So, the world must ask: How many more Salvadorans must die before the guerrillas understand that Salvadorans want peace and freedom, not violence and war? I urge the guerrillas to return to the negotiating

table and stay there until a cease-fire is reached.

Mr. President, difficult steps lie ahead. But the world understands your commitment to peace, and democracy. The United States and the international community fully support your efforts for peace, and we will support sound peace accords in your brave land.

We both serve at a time when freedom and democracy are sweeping the globe. Here in the Americas we are building something unprecedented in human history—the world's first completely democratic hemisphere. And under your leadership, El Salvador has taken a place in that democratic community, and within your borders hope flourishes. People have gotten into the spirit of national reconciliation and they now tolerate opposing views and they support democratic institutions, and they have dedicated themselves to preserving human rights. These ingredients cannot help but produce peace. And when they do, your people will remember that your leadership made peace possible.

Mr. President, I salute you, sir, for your courage and your leadership. You have my full confidence and support, the full confidence and support of our entire administration. And Godspeed you, and God bless your work on the road to peace for El Salvador. We are delighted you came here, sir.

All yours.

President Cristiani. Mr. President, first of all, I would like to not only thank your kind words that you have just expressed, and I certainly receive them not personally, but in the name of all Salvadorans.

As you have expressed, the people of El Salvador have undergone quite a task. Hardship has been the name of the game in El Salvador for the past 10, 12 years. And the Salvadorans have always shown in general that they want peace, that they want democracy, and they want freedom. And the freedom of those who want their rights respected is also something that is cherished by all Salvadorans.

And let me just say that the appreciation of the people of El Salvador because they have found that in this quest for peace, freedom, and democracy, that we have

found a true partner in the United States. And certainly under your leadership, Mr. President, this has been increased to levels where we cannot but be grateful forever.

We believe that it has been with the support of the United States and other friendly nations that El Salvador has been able to overcome the hardships, and that, because of this support, it certainly motivates us to continue to work even harder to achieve what we all want to see in El Salvador, a truly peaceful society living and progressing as any other country in the world is doing.

I would like to also thank you in the name of all our delegations for the kindness that you have shown and also the support that we have received from your words and that we go back encouraged to even work harder in order to get peace for our people as soon as possible.

And just let me end by saying also that we lived through your endeavors in the Persian Gulf and that from the Salvadoran people there is nothing but admiration as to your leadership. The way you handled the situation in the Gulf war was something that should be copied by anyone who wants to become a leader in their own countries. And we certainly can understand the difficulty of that decision that you had to take when you had to send young people to die for a cause, but a cause that was just and was right. And a cause that we certainly respected, and not only respected but also supported fully from our position in El Salvador. And we certainly would like to say that there is great admiration for yourself and for the people of the United States for risking everything in order to preserve the rights anywhere in the world. And this is something that also encourages to move forward in this task.

Please let me just end, Mr. President—I know that you have expressed once before that you do not like this to be remembered very often, but also we would like to wish you a very happy birthday. We hope that

the difficulties that you just went by with your health are certainly over and gone with. And we hope that you can certainly say—we can certainly say happy birthday for many, many years more.

Thank you very much, Mr. President.

President Bush. Thank you, sir. Thank you so much.

Address on Democratic Policy

Q. Mr. President, are you going to bash the Democrats tonight?

President Bush. Stay tuned.

Q. They're saying all kinds of nasty things about you today.

President Bush. Oh, it's so discouraging. All I have is pleasant things to say about them, because we've got to work together to get a lot done. That's what we're trying to do.

Q. Are you going to release the other \$40 million for El Salvador?

President Bush. I'll tell you one thing—you're not going to hear anything if this thunderstorm comes through here and blasts us off our own lawn.

Q. Sir, do you think you can change perceptions that you're more of a foreign policy President than a domestic President?

President Bush. Well, the truth always will out—that's the way I look at it. It will be good. This isn't going to be a harsh attack—and that's what this is going to be about—

Q. Are you going to take the high road?

President Bush. —feel the one I feel most comfortable on. However—[laughter]

Note: President Bush spoke at 1:21 p.m. at the South Portico of the White House. Prior to his remarks, the two Presidents met privately in the Oval Office and with U.S. and Salvadoran officials in the Cabinet Room, and then attended a luncheon in the Old Family Dining Room. A tape was not available for verification of the content of the question-and-answer session following the Presidents' remarks.

Nomination of Christopher W.S. Ross To Be United States Ambassador to Syria

June 12, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate Christopher W.S. Ross, of California, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Syrian Arab Republic. He would succeed Edward P. Djerejian.

Since 1988 Ambassador Ross has served as the U.S. Ambassador to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. Prior to this, Ambassador Ross served at the Department of State as Executive Assistant to the Under Secretary for Political Affairs, 1985–1988, and as Director of Regional Affairs at the Bureau of Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, 1984–1985. Ambassador Ross served as special assistant to the special Presidential envoys to Lebanon, the Middle East, and Tel Aviv, 1982–1984; at the Department of State as a public affairs adviser

at the Bureau of Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, 1981–1982; and as Deputy Chief of Mission at the U.S. Embassy in Algiers, Algeria, 1979–1981. Ambassador Ross served with the U.S. Information Agency in several capacities: public affairs officer in Algiers, Algeria, 1976–1979; information officer in Beirut, Lebanon, 1973–1976; branch public affairs officer in Fez, Morocco, 1970–1973; junior officer trainee in Tripoli, Libya, 1969–1970; and public affairs trainee in Washington, DC, 1968–1969. Ambassador Ross entered the U.S. Information Agency in 1968.

Ambassador Ross graduated from Princeton University (A.B., 1965) and Johns Hopkins University (M.A., 1967). He was born March 3, 1943, in Quito, Ecuador. Ambassador Ross is married and resides in Algiers, Algeria.

Nomination of Jeffrey C. Martin To Be General Counsel at the Department of Education

June 12, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate Jeffrey C. Martin, of Tennessee, to be General Counsel of the Department of Education. He would succeed Edward C. Stringer.

Currently, Mr. Martin serves as a consultant to the Secretary at the Department of Education in Washington, DC. Prior to this, Mr. Martin served with the law firm of Shea & Gardner as a partner, 1985–1991; as an associate, 1980–1985; and as an associate with Barnes Hickman, Pantzer &

Boyd, 1979–1980. From 1978 to 1979, Mr. Martin served as a law clerk to the Honorable Spottswood W. Robinson III, U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit.

Mr. Martin graduated from Indiana University (B.A., 1975) and the University of Chicago Law School (J.D., 1978). Mr. Martin was born December 5, 1953, in Columbus, OH. He is married, has two children, and resides in Silver Spring, MD.

Remarks on the Administration's Domestic Policy

June 12, 1991

Thank you all very much. Thank you, but don't give up your daytime work. *[Laughter]*

Thank you all, and good evening. Members of our Cabinet here, Governor Campbell, and Governor Mike Castle. Honored guests: Dr. Benjamin Payton—and old friend—the president of Tuskegee University who brings a lifelong commitment to our historically black colleges and universities, welcome. Drew Batavia, winner of the 1988 Distinguished Disabled American Award, welcome to you, sir. To Robert Egger, founder of the D.C. Central Kitchen, and the 60 other Points of Light who are here tonight, your work inspires this nation. Mayor Hackett, of Memphis, is with us; Mayor Myric, of Charlotte; County Commissioner Klinger, good to see you all again. And I see Paul O'Neill over here, the chairman of Alcoa, a dedicated advocate for educational excellence. And to the rest of this extraordinary gathering—leaders of businesses and veterans groups, associations, volunteer organizations, education partnerships, those who are working for home ownership—all those who make America the land of opportunity, welcome to the White House.

I might add that also with us is Anthony Henderson—I don't see him—there he is right there, my man. Anthony Henderson is a youngster from Barcroft Elementary School across the river there in Arlington. You may remember that when I visited his class, Anthony's the one who asked me to prove that I was the President of the United States. And here he is—*[laughter]*—I had to show him my driver's license and my credit card. *[Laughter]* Anthony, do you believe me now? All okay, all right. And welcome. I'm just delighted you're here.

Over the past 30 months, this world has changed at a dramatic pace. America has been called upon to meet one challenge after another. And meet them we did—each and every one of them. From Eastern Europe to Panama to the Persian Gulf, our country stands as a strong champion of free-

dom.

Ninety-eight days ago, I asked the Congress to tackle the urgent problems on the homefront with that same energy that we dedicated to tackling the crisis on the battlefield. I spelled out my domestic priorities—setting out, I'll admit, an ambitious agenda founded upon enhancing economic growth, investing in our future, and increasing opportunity for all Americans. I sent to the Congress literally hundreds of recommendations for legislative change. Then I specifically asked that Congress pass just two laws in 100 days, a comprehensive anticrime bill and a transportation bill.

Now, you've heard a lot about that lately, but this kind of challenge is not new. Presidents as different as Johnson and Ford have a history of encouraging the Congress to meet a deadline. In fact, Lyndon Johnson, in his State of the Union Address in January of 1964, challenged the Congress to act on at least eight broad domestic issues, all within 5 months. And I thought 100 days was fairly reasonable. And I wasn't asking the Congress to deliver a hot pizza in less than 30 minutes. *[Laughter]* That would be revolutionary for a Congress. I only asked for two pieces of legislation in 100 days. It's now clear that neither will be on my desk by Friday.

And, look, I'm disappointed, but, frankly, I'm not surprised. Tonight I'd like to put this all in—try to put it in some perspective. I haven't asked you here to sit through a litany of programs and policies. We have a long list of legislative priorities already before the Congress, awaiting congressional action. I won't repeat that list here tonight. But rather, I'd like to do something different and describe to you how I personally see the shared strength and promise of America.

It is hard for the American people to understand, frankly, why a bill to fight crime cannot be acted on in 100 days; or why Congress can't pass a highway bill in 100 days. But, look, if it can't be done, if 100 days isn't enough, let me just ask this rhe-

torical question: How many days are?

These are important issues, and there are many, many others. And most Americans believe fear of crime and violence threatens our most basic freedoms and denies us opportunity. They also believe that we must invest in our future to provide an infrastructure for those who come along after us. So they don't understand—the American people don't understand the complications and the inaction and the bickering, particularly when so many do understand what it takes to solve problems in their own neighborhoods: commitment, compassion, and courage.

I cannot fully explain this inaction to the American people. As I said, I'm disappointed, but not surprised. But I can say this as partial consolation: America's problem-solving does not begin or end with the Congress, nor with the White House.

Yes, it would help if Congress would do what people are asking of them. And I'll keep working with the Congress; my hand remains extended. But we cannot let Congress discourage or deter us from meeting our responsibilities.

I believe that the people gathered here tonight, under the twilight shadow of our magnificent Washington's Monument, understand this better than most. You are extraordinary Americans, representing thousands of others. You bring to life the genius of the American spirit. And it is through you and with you that we can solve our most pressing problems. Together we can transform America and create whole and good communities everywhere. Tonight, all Americans can help lead the way.

A great nation has the courage to be honest about itself. And we are—let's never forget it—we are a great nation. I believe that absolutely, as do you. We are indisputably the world's most powerful force for freedom and economic growth. Still, no one can deny that we have these enormous challenges. Not all Americans are living the American dream by a long shot. Many can't even imagine it.

There are impoverished Americans, the poor and the homeless, the hungry and the hopeless, many unable to read and write. There are Americans gone astray, the kids dragged down by drugs, the shattered fami-

lies, the teenage mothers struggling to cope. Then there are Americans uneasy, troubled and bewildered by the dizzying pace of change.

For many years I've crisscrossed this country, as many here have. As President, part of my job—and it really is an exciting part—is going to the small towns and the big cities and the schools, the neighborhoods, and the factories. Those are the places where you discover what's good and right about our country—and what's going wrong, too.

The state of our nation is the state of our communities. As our communities flourish, our nation will flourish. So we must seek a nation of whole communities, a nation of good communities—an America whole and good.

What defines such a community? First, it is one that cares for the needs of its young people by building character—values and good habits for life. Second, it's a community that provides excellent schools, schools that spark a life-long interest in learning. Next, there is opportunity and hope, rooted in the dignity of work and reward for achievement. Fourth, it's where people care about their health and their environment and where a sense of well-being and belonging is nurtured. And finally, all of its neighborhoods are decent and safe.

Because millions of Americans have chosen to lead the way, these are not simply dreams. Thousands of whole and good communities already flourish in America, communities where ordinary people have achieved the American dream. We should never in our anguish lose sight of that. America is the most productive, prosperous, enlightened nation on Earth—a nation that can do anything. And we can do even better.

We should be confident as a country about what lies ahead. America has a track record of success—success shaped with our own hands. Sometimes in our impatience, yes, we've made mistakes—but when we do, we dust ourselves off and go at it again. Every American should take pride in this country's fundamental goodness—decency. Each of us must resolve in our own hearts that for all the good we've done, it's time to

do better—much, much better.

Conventional wisdom in our day once held that all solutions were in the hands of government—call in the best and the brightest, hand over the keys to the national treasury. Bigger government was better government: compassion was measured in dollars and cents, progress by price tag. We tried that course. As we ended the '70s, our economy strangling on inflation, soaring interest rates, and unemployment, America turned away from government as “the answer.”

So, conventional wisdom then turned to the genius of the free market. We began a decade of exceptional economic growth and created 20 million new jobs. And yet, let's face it, many of our streets are still not safe, our schools have lost their edge, and millions—millions still trudge the path of poverty. There is more to be done, and the marketplace alone can't solve all our problems.

Is the harsh lesson that there must always be those who are left behind? America must have but one answer, and that answer is no. There is a better way, one that combines our efforts—those of a government properly defined, the marketplace properly understood, and services to others properly engaged. This is the only way—all three of these—to an America whole and good.

It requires all three forces of our national life. First, it requires the power of the free market; second, a competent, compassionate government; and third, the ethic of serving others, including what I call the Points of Light. These three powerful forces create the conditions for communities to be whole and free, and it's time that we harnessed all three of them.

In our complex democracy, power is fragmented. And that can be frustrating. But on balance, it's for the good. And power tends to move toward those who serve the greater good: entrepreneurs like John Bryant, a young self-starter who has built a multimillion-dollar enterprise and now helps rebuild inner-city Los Angeles; caring individuals like Mack Stolarski, a retired carpenter who now helps his student apprentices repair homes for the poor and disabled.

And because of the power of the free

market, what so much of the world can only imagine, we take for granted: abundant food on the shelves of our supermarkets, quality products at our shopping centers. Nothing beats the free market at generating jobs and income and wealth and a better quality of life.

The good news in communities is that the free market is now applying its resources and know-how to our social problems. Many companies, recognizing that tomorrow's workers are today's students, are leaders of a revolution in American education—partners in the exciting America 2000 strategy. Others are crusaders for environmental protection, while still others are innovators from health care to child care.

Transforming America requires not only the power of the free market, but also a dynamic government. To be the enlightened instrument of the people—the government of Jefferson and Lincoln and Roosevelt, and the embodiment of their vision—it must truly be a force for good.

I believe in this kind of government—a government of compassion and competence. And I believe in backing it up with action. Here tonight, for example, is Mrs. Lauren Jackson-Floyd, one of the first Head Start graduates. Now she teaches preschoolers in that same marvelous program. Her success is why we expanded Head Start by almost three-quarters of a billion dollars. And last year I signed our child care bill to expand parents' choices in caring for their children.

And we fought for a Clean Air Act that puts the free market in the service of the environment—and we won that one. And the Americans with Disabilities Act, the most important civil rights bill in decades, has brought new dignity and opportunity to our nation's disabled. Disability leaders like Justin Dart and Sandy Parrino and Evan Kemp were right here, right on this platform, when I signed it. And they're with us tonight.

Jack Kemp and I stood with Ramona Younger across the river in Charles Houston Community Center, over there in Alexandria. And if the Congress enacts our HOPE Initiative—H-O-P-E—these public housing tenants can become America's newest home owners. Dewey Stokes here,

President of the Fraternal Order of Police, wants to help make our neighborhoods safer, and that's why he supports our crime bill. And if we get a civil rights bill—and I want one—like the one I sent to Congress, we will take an important step against discrimination in the workplace.

This is not big government; this is good government.

And finally, along with the forces of the free market and the Government, we must add this ethic of voluntary service. We call it Points of Light. This is not a phrase about charity. It's about the light that is within us all, in our hearts, a light that brightens the lives of others and makes whole the lives of those who shine it. I love Randy Travis' new song. It says, "a ray of hope in the darkest hour."

Points of Light is a call to every American to serve another in need. But no one of us can solve big problems like poverty or drug abuse all by ourselves. Only the combined light from every school, every business, place of worship, club, group, organization in every community can dissolve the darkness.

Whether a company holds an after-hours literacy program for its workers, a police station counsels tough kids, or third-graders phone lonely homebound citizens—these senior citizens assigned to their rooms—Points of Light show those in need that their lives truly matter.

Government and the market, joined with Points of Light, will overwhelm our social problems. And this is how we must guarantee the next American century. Every person, every business, every school board, our associations, our clubs, our places of worship—we all have the duty to lead.

And only then—only then can we truly think and act anew. And now Congress, too, must understand the successes and the failures of the past and help us forge a certain future in America.

You people gathered here tonight represent those who refuse to rest easy. I look out and I see so much reflected in your faces—the strength, the conviction, the commitment. You represent those millions of Americans who use power to achieve a greater good. And I know because you brought me into your homes and your neighborhoods and your schools and your

churches.

And last year, I walked through a reclaimed crack house in Kansas City with Al Brooks, the leader of an anticrime coalition. And I learned more about how we can fight crime in 2 hours than in 2 months of TV news.

Another day I visited General Hospital here in DC, and held a tiny boarder baby in my arms, the child of cocaine addicts. And the remarkable dedication—I wish every one of you could have been with me—the remarkable dedication of the women who rescued these babies was just as moving. America needs to hear that story, too.

Just a few months ago, I dropped in on a little West Virginia school in a town called Slanesville. The National Teacher of the Year teaches remedial reading there. And her name is Rae Ellen McKee, and she's here tonight. And visiting her gave me the opportunity to say to the Nation, "Thank God for our teachers".

And just yesterday, Lamar Alexander—the Secretary—and I flew over, and I spoke before the graduating class of the James H. Groves Adult High School in Sussex County. And we were the guests of the Governor, Mike Castle. And I invited the class to join us tonight. And I went there with the Governor and the Secretary to honor these men and women who had the courage to go back to school and get their diplomas. And they honored us by telling America to be a nation dedicated to lifelong learning.

These are the Americans who love this country for what it is and for what it can become. These are the Americans who make this a nation of boldness, filled with problem solvers, gifted with the American tradition of living up to our ideals. And these are the Americans who prove that no one in America is without a gift to give, a skill to share, a hand to offer.

This is the genius of America: ordinary Americans doing extraordinary things.

The Congress can refer our proposals to its committees and tie itself up with debate, and produce complicated and sometimes expensive and sometimes unworkable legislation. But in the end, we and them must carry forward the magic of America. We

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must carry forward what is good and reach out and embrace what is best, and we must do the hard work of freedom. You see, I know you have. And I know you will. Through you, our country can become an America whole and good.

For that, our country is grateful. And because of that, our country—the greatest and freest on the face of the Earth—will prevail.

Thank you all very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 8:02 p.m. on the South Lawn at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Gov. Carroll Campbell of South Carolina; Gov. Michael N. Cas-

tle of Delaware; Richard C. Hackett, mayor of Memphis, TN; Sue Myrick, mayor of Charlotte, NC; Ann Klinger, county supervisor for Merced County, CA, and former president of the National Association of Counties; Secretary of Housing and Urban Development Jack Kemp; and Secretary of Education Lamar Alexander. The audience of invitees, composed of elected officials, service organization representatives, and Point of Light award recipients, sang a chorus of “Happy Birthday” to the President when he appeared on the South Lawn. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

Remarks on Childhood Immunization

June 13, 1991

The President. Let me just say at the outset of these remarks how proud I am of our Secretary, who is taking the lead in matters like immunization, the subject at hand today, and so many others, going across this country, the message of hope, recognizing our shortcomings, but also outlining programs that are essential to the health of this nation.

I'm delighted to see Chairman Whitten here, long interested in the health of our children, and Congressman Norm Lent and three Senators whose passion is this kind of caring for others. And I'm talking about Senator Bumpers, Senator Hatch, and Senator Chafee, all with us here today.

And I also want to just second the motion as to what Lou said about Assistant Secretary Mason and Surgeon General Novello and, of course, our old associate here who now heads the Center for Disease Control, Bill Roper. Welcome back, Bill. Glad to have you here.

And let me also salute, because this is vital to success of a program like this, the State and local health officials. And I'd be remiss if I didn't signal out this dressy bunch of kids here in the front row. They look great, and there's a certain symbolism of having them with us today. And thank you—their teachers and their families—for

bringing them our way. To them I say, I'll try to be brief. [*Laughter*] As with immunization, this will only hurt a little. [*Laughter*]

When we announced our national education goals, the very first was that by the year 2000 all children in America will start school ready to learn. And that's one reason we put such emphasis on our Healthy Start initiative. Every child deserves a chance. And in the 1990's, no child in America should be at risk to deadly diseases like diphtheria and polio or the one that Lou was stressing here today, measles.

A decade ago, we hoped to eradicate these threats. And thanks to those of you here today and many others across our country, we have made remarkable progress. And on behalf of a grateful nation then, let me thank all of you and others like you for what you have done by being in the leadership role in these important questions.

I urge you to get on now with the job at hand because, despite our successes, 1990 brought the largest number of measles cases since 1977—1977—a 50-percent increase over '89. And that's why I again commend the Secretary of HHS Dr. Sullivan, and Dr. Mason, Surgeon General Novello, and Mr. Roper and others for performing their HHS SWAT team to visit six major cities—Lou

gave you the names—work with State and local officials, some of you here today.

And they want to learn why kids aren't getting immunized. And they want to get every community mobilized. And out of this testing they'll come forward with ideas that I hope will help this nation's health.

We've got to find out what works and make sure the word spreads so that the disease does not. By getting to kids at an earlier age, by educating parents and finding creative ways to get them into the clinics, we can see that no child is left vulnerable without a vaccine for preventable childhood diseases.

My budget for '92 calls for an additional \$40 million for the CDC immunization program, targeted especially to communities where the need is the greatest. Overall, Federal funding for immunizations has more than doubled since '88. But a problem like this one won't be solved by directives out of the White House or out of HHS or out of NIH or wherever. We've got to assault it from all angles and levels with public health efforts, with creative partnerships between the nonprofits and the private sector, with conscientious action on the part of parents, teachers, and citizens.

And we have plenty of vaccines. But we must do the hard work of logistics, of planning, of coordination to get the medicine to kids who need it, especially in the urban neighborhoods.

So, let me thank all of you here today, singling out a few Points of Light in this effort: the Junior Leagues, the Children's Action Network, and many other organizations and individuals who have been committed to childhood immunization programs for years. You've been doing the Lord's work for years, long before we've got the proper focus on it here at the Federal Government. Your remarkable work to build awareness will get results. And I'm certain of that.

Throughout our health policy programs, we're putting new emphasis on prevention. America's a humane and caring society that cannot condone unnecessary suffering. And what's more, to remain a vital society, we can't afford to waste human resources either. Disease prevention represents our best opportunity to reduce the ever-increas-

ing portion of our resources that we now spend to treat preventable illnesses.

For the sake of children who need protection from childhood diseases, we need to try creative ideas like "one-stop shopping" for health care, and escorted referral for "express lane" immunization at clinics. By encouraging all health care professionals never to miss a chance to give a shot, we'll have a fighting chance to get ahead of these diseases.

Along with all who serve in health care, today I call on every parent everywhere in America: Don't take a chance. The facilities are there. The vaccines are available. Call your local public health official or your own physician. Please, make sure your child is immunized.

A deadly plague called polio threatened my generation, darkened the fun of summers and crippled and killed kids. But American ingenuity, fantastic research, stopped that killer. And while some say each generation repeats the mistakes of the last, no generation in America should suffer the plagues of the past.

American decency demands that we not let complacency lead to contagion, and never let apathy lead to epidemic. So, with the efforts of people like you, with the help from these five Congressmen and many Members of Congress and many others—Chairman Whitten, Norm Lent, Senator Bumpers, Senator Hatch, and Senator Chafee—the help of these leads—who else did I miss? Where is Arlen? Now, Senator Specter has done something he normally doesn't do, he's blended in with the crowd back there. [Laughter] But you should be sitting up here so I could finger you. But stand up, because I want these other—or you could come up with us. But Senator Specter has been a leader in this whole quest for helping kids.

So, it's a cooperative effort. And I'm going to approach it that way as we—I hope our Department is. I know Lou Sullivan is. And it's not just the Members of Congress, nor the President of the United States; it's all of you. Many of you have been out front long before we have. But I thank you. I salute you. And now let's go out and get the job done. And thanks for coming to the

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White House on this beautiful day.

And Arlen, if you all would come up, let me just get one quick picture with our health professionals here.

Thank you all very, very much.

Q. Mr. President, who will submit your health package to Congress? Who will submit it, sir?

The President. —piece by piece. You're hearing a very important part of it right now.

Note: The President spoke at 9:26 a.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Secretary of Health and Human Services Louis W. Sullivan; Representatives Jamie L. Whitten, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, and Norman F. Lent; Senators Dale Bumpers, Orrin G. Hatch, John H. Chafee, and Arlen Specter; James O. Mason, Assistant Secretary for Health; Antonia C. Novello, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service; and William L. Roper, Director of the Centers for Disease Control.

Remarks at the Groundbreaking Ceremony for the Hospital for Sick Children

June 13, 1991

Thank you all very, very much. We got a tent, we have clowns. What else is there? [*Laughter*] This is wonderful.

Listen, thanks for that warm welcome. And Barbara and I have been looking forward to this. And I want to acknowledge a special friend of yours, a friend of medicine's who came out with me here today, our Secretary of HHS, Dr. Lou Sullivan. We just came from the Rose Garden where we talked about the importance of childhood immunization. And I want to tell you, the more I see and listen to our Secretary, whom we've known before he became Secretary—Morehouse School of Medicine, where he was a head—the more I respect his work for this country, particularly for the children of this country.

We're also honored to have with us today, resplendent in uniform, Dr. Antonia Novello, who with such a poignant firsthand knowledge she has of the critical need for this kind of hospital of compassion. And a special greeting to Dr. Constance Battle who I met, the hospital CEO, medical director, and guiding spirit.

And to Stephen Montgomery, the introducer, the chairman of this hospital's board, a person who epitomizes what we refer to as the Points of Light. Let me say to you and all the other volunteers and all the others that give their lives to helping others

here, we are very, very grateful to you.

And to the representatives of the District that are with us today, may I salute you. And welcome also to the doctors, the nurses, the therapists, the aides, the volunteers who fill these halls with life and love. A special welcome—a special welcome to the parents who are here, but even more than that, most of all to the kids themselves right over here.

Barbara and I are thrilled to be here. She heard that 62 years ago, the First Lady, Mrs. Herbert Hoover, laid the cornerstone of the main building here. And so, she and I are both thrilled that we'll get to do this job today. She talked with me about her very moving visits here, and she speaks for the mothers' special love for those most in need.

Some of you kids have been to our house, the White House, the people's house, when you've come for Christmas tours. But I wanted to see this place for myself. And you know something, I'm sure that Barbara's stories even didn't prepare me for the majesty of this place. I expected to feel sadness when I got out of the car, and I felt a sense of joy and real hope projected by those who have committed a lot of their lives to helping others here. As parents, we desperately want to protect our kids; we want to spare them pain or fear. And that's

why our hearts go out to families whose kids lie in incubators or cribs, wheelchairs behind the walls here. And it's hard to face a world in which your children suffer. You ride an emotional rollercoaster, and you must draw upon all reserves of courage and love and certainly faith just to make it through each day.

These marvelous kids—and I wish all of you could see them from this vantage point, at least the ones we have with us—have won their first great battle, the battle for life. And now they're fighting the battle for recovery. And my money's on them; I believe they're going to make it. And they're being very good listening to all of this. [Laughter] And this is the place where they start. It may be hard for some of us to walk into a hospital, I confess that myself, but you get drawn into the drama of life within its walls. And you see notes at the end of the cribs, I'm told, "She smiles when tummy is rubbed," or "He reaches for panda when it's moved away." Some tiny bodies bear the marks of what brought them here, regrettably, society's ailments: abuse, accidents, drugs. But the staff's love and care casts a special light upon everything.

I was reminded of a Bible verse that describes apostles who did their work because it was right: "We were gentle among you like a nurse taking care of her children." The Bible says that. Gentle among us like the nurse in a rocking chair cradling an infant swathed in tubes, or the one who dressed the comatose girl in a new dress. The little girl in her twilight world will never see her outfit, but it shows that somebody cares. Gentle like the senior citizen volunteer sitting next to a window, feeding the blind toddler on his lap. The caregivers have created within a maze of machines and respirators a human world; a community of hugs and kisses, a world where people talk not of how sick the kids are—that's with them every day—but of how well they can be; a world where a nurse, explaining why she does what she does, says without pausing to think it over, "They feel our love."

You know, when you're dealing in medicine, whether you're a doctor or not, we toss around the word "miracle" a lot. But this hospital reminds of its true meaning.

A real miracle is saving one child. It's watching a toddler take that first unassisted breath in his life. It's seeing a young girl, paralyzed from the neck down, learning to draw with her mouth. Well, Bobetta, I'm talking about you. Or it's saying goodbye to a boy who came 14 months ago as a premature newborn and who will be leaving next month, going home with his mom and dad.

Really, I think, that's the legacy of the Hospital for Sick Children. It's a legacy that must spread. I was amazed to hear that this is one of only a handful of similar hospitals in this country. We need more places like this, transitional care facilities for kids who no longer require a hospital's acute care, but who aren't well enough to go home yet. We need communities like this, where parents can apply the salve of love and can learn how to care for their kids in the years ahead. And the staff here, I'm told, is developing a magnificent program that shows how to set up this kind of hospital.

I hope health care professionals across this country will learn from it and go on to develop more facilities like this one. They're cost-effective. They work. They stabilize children and give them the best possible chance to live and to recover. We'll need more such centers since the technologies that save lives also create more long-term health challenges.

Barbara's told me that you always have a waiting list here. She's also told me that you never turn away any children whose families cannot pay. And I look at your plans for expansion and think of how many more lives you'll be able to reach out and touch.

The Hospital for Sick Children is a hidden treasure. And it brings out the hidden treasure in kids who otherwise might have been forever forgotten. No one who walks through your doors can leave without feeling a kind of awe. You bring alive the prayer of St. Francis: "Where there is despair, let me sow hope. Where there is darkness, light. And where there is sadness, joy."

And thank you for the life-transforming love that you show. Barbara and I will never forget this place or any of you. And may God bless you for your inspiring work

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and the very special kids that you love.
Thank you all very much.

Note: The President spoke at 10:02 a.m. on the grounds of the hospital. In his remarks, he referred to Secretary of Health and Human Services Louis W. Sullivan; Antonia

C. Novello, Surgeon General of the Public Health Service; Constance U. Battle, chief executive officer and medical director of the hospital; Stephen Montgomery, chairman of the hospital's board of directors; and patient Bobetta Ricks.

Remarks on Signing the Baltic Freedom Day Proclamation

June 13, 1991

Welcome everybody, and please be seated. First of all, may I welcome Senator Riegle from Michigan and Congressmen Ritter and Hertel with us here today. Just delighted to have you here. And let me begin by thanking all of you. I'm sure it's inconvenient coming from as far away as some of you have, but you're welcome here, and we're delighted to have you.

I had the pleasure of meeting some of you all a few months ago here at the White House. And I, frankly, valued and got a lot out of the exchange of views on the situations in the Baltic. And I pledged then and pledge again our desire to continue close consultation with Baltic-Americans from whatever State and, of course, the Congress as well on these important questions.

And it's an honor to mark this occasion, this important occasion with so many of the men and women who champion the cause—and have for years—of freedom for the Baltics.

More than 50 years have passed since the dark days of June in 1940, when three sovereign nations were subjugated by superior force. In those 50 years, the courage of the Baltic peoples has shown that force can subjugate a nation, but it cannot rob a people of their desire to be free.

Never has anyone in this room believed that the fate of the Baltic States was sealed by that secret pact between Hitler and Stalin. Never has the United States recognized the forcible incorporation of the Baltic States into the Soviet Union. Never in five long decades have the people there and all of you too, I might add, lost hope: the

indomitable spirit that sustains the history and heritage of the Baltics. Generations of sons and daughters who have never known freedom have faith that the Baltics will one day once more be free. Today, that dream of self-determination, the Baltics' democratic destiny, burns fiercely and bright.

In Estonia, in Lithuania, and Latvia, freely elected legislatures now govern in the name of the people. The popular will has expressed its clear and unmistakable desire for freedom. And in the face of violence and intimidation, the Baltic peoples and their freely elected leaders have steadfastly refused to answer violence with violence, preferring the path of peace and principle.

The resumption of negotiations between the Soviet Government and the Baltic States is a positive step. And yet there's much reason to be concerned about recent Soviet actions against customs posts in Lithuania and Latvia and the ongoing Soviet occupation of broadcast facilities in Vilnius—acts that are incompatible with the process of peaceful change. Good-faith negotiations cannot go forward in an atmosphere of threat and intimidation.

And this nation has taken steps to demonstrate our support of the Baltic nations, the people there. In February, through the generous support of many of the groups represented here today, the U.S. shipped emergency medical supplies to Estonia, Lithuania, and Latvia. And I'm proud to say that since the response from the Baltic-American community has been so tremendous, we'll soon send a second shipment to the Baltics. These shipments are but one side of the affinity we feel as Americans with the

aspirations of all the Baltic peoples.

In May, I met here in the White House with the elected leaders of Lithuania and Estonia and Latvia—and my sixth meeting, incidentally, sixth meeting with the Baltic leaders in the past 12 months. And I will tell you today what I told them: At every opportunity, I and other members of our administration have made clear to President Gorbachev and to the other Soviet leaders this nation's firm belief in the legitimate aspirations of the Baltic States. The fate of freedom in the Baltics will remain high on our agenda.

So, once more, keep up your good work. I think the educational process that all of you are engaged in as you help other Americans understand what's at stake here is very

important to the ultimate solution to these problems. And I'm delighted to have you here. And may I say, God bless the people of the Baltics. And now I want to ask the Members of Congress to come up with me as I sign the proclamation designating June 14, 1991, Baltic Freedom Day.

Thank you all very much.

Note: The President spoke at 2:20 p.m. in the Roosevelt Room at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Senator Donald W. Riegle, Jr.; Representatives Don Ritter and Dennis M. Hertel; and President Mikhail Gorbachev of the Soviet Union. The proclamation is listed in Appendix E at the end of this volume.

Statement on Signing the Bill Providing Humanitarian Assistance for Iraqi Refugees and Displaced Persons

June 13, 1991

Today I have signed H.R. 2251, an Act that provides supplemental appropriations for humanitarian assistance to refugees and displaced persons in and around Iraq and for peacekeeping activities.

I am pleased by the demonstration of bipartisan cooperation and the speed with which the Congress has worked to complete action on this legislation. This Act will enable the Departments of State and Defense and the Agency for International Development to continue their efforts on behalf of the refugees and displaced persons in and around Iraq, and to replenish those accounts which have been drawn down by the immense effort of Operation Provide Comfort. The funds provided in this Act are incremental costs of Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm.

In the 68 days since the initiation of Operation Provide Comfort, the United States has delivered by air and land over 17,000 tons of relief supplies and provided medical

assistance for thousands of Iraqi refugees and displaced persons who fled to the Turkey/Iraq border area. Countless lives were saved. Through American leadership, spearheaded so well by the military, 650,000 Iraqi refugees and displaced persons have left the inhospitable mountains and traveled to or through relief camps we built. Most are now returning to their homes. The last mountain camp has closed. The task of responding to this human tragedy is not over, but we can be grateful for what has been accomplished by the United States, the United Nations, and the international community.

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,
June 13, 1991.

Note: H.R. 2251, approved June 13, was assigned Public Law No. 102-55.

Remarks at the Annual Republican Congressional Fundraising Dinner

June 13, 1991

Thank you. Thank you, Senator Gramm, and thanks, all of you. First, let me say what a superb job my introducer is doing in his early efforts—and there will be ongoing efforts—get control of the United States Senate back. Phil Gramm is a tiger. You saw a little of it here tonight. He's tough, and I believe he's going to get the job done.

May I first salute our Vice President. Let me tell you something: Dan Quayle is doing a superb job for our country here and abroad in everything he does, and I am proud to have him at my side.

And of course, let me salute the former majority leader of the United States Senate, Howard Baker, who took on this task, a busy man. And he got a job done in a historic way. Howard, we owe you a tremendous vote of thanks and thank you, sir.

And I also salute Bob Michel and Senator Dole. It's a joy to work with them. I couldn't ask for any leaders to give me more support, steadfast, loyal support, than these two, one in the Senate and one in the House. And thank you both.

And may I also thank my Cabinet. We've got a good Cabinet, a strong Cabinet. We get a lot of ideas presented at the Cabinet table. And then the decision is made, and they come together. And I am very blessed with having them and having a strong White House staff, many of whom are here tonight. So, I'm grateful, and it gives me a good chance to say that to you, the movers and shakers of the Republican Party.

Let me just say a few words about our country. Frankly, I am confident, optimistic about the future of this great country. And I am very proud of the way our young men and women served with courage in the Gulf, the way they selflessly liberated a small nation. And our objective was to show that aggression will not stand, and they sure showed that. The aggressors were kicked out of Kuwait because of the fine young men and women of this country.

And what I want to see us do is put this same courage and dedication and sense

of purpose to work right here at home. In the communities I visit—and Barbara is with me, going to many more on her own, I might add—I sense a certain urgency. There is an impatience in the air. People feel that as a nation we've got great work to do. And that is good because that is America.

You know, I spoke at the White House last night on the lawn, with the monument behind us and a beautiful summer evening there, to a remarkable cross section of America, hundreds of people who make America a land of opportunity. People whose products and ideas fuel an economy that, whatever its ebbs and flows, remains the envy of the world. People who make government work for us and not against us. And finally, the Points of Light, the people who use their time and talent to help the young and old, who are too busy solving problems to be stopped by them. These people give this nation its special character, and they make their nation a nation of practical people, resourceful, down-to-Earth, hard-working. And they make America a nation where ideals count; a nation filled with people not easily satisfied, always ready to aim high, to ask more of their country and of themselves.

And so, that is what is going on across the country, but here in Washington we've got to ask ourselves: How can government help? How do we recognize the role that government must play and the limits to what government can do? Each party provides its own answer. The Democrats that control their party don't look at things the way we do. I frankly get a little sick and tired of hearing the true practitioners of partisan politics saying that we have no domestic agenda. We have the kind of domestic agenda the American people want, the kind they elected us to enact. And if those leaders weren't up there, we'd get the job done for this country. The partisans refuse to move.

I loved it when they attacked a speech

that I didn't give even before I didn't give it. [*Laughter*] They go out and assail a theme that wasn't particularly going to be in the speech in the first place. They're desperate. They seem to feed—these Democrat leaders—on hard feelings, to thrive on bad times, to keep telling us that everything is bad about our country. And such a negative approach to this, the greatest country on the face of the Earth.

But your philosophy, my philosophy, is fundamentally different. We put our trust in the people. Republicans want to do more than simply rein in the excesses of the liberal alternative. Republican government is guided by a sense of what is good for the individual, what is good for the family. The family stands at the very center of all that is right and good about America, and this President and this party will defend the American family and will deny legislation that weakens the American family.

When we put together our policies and programs, we've got to always ask ourselves: Does this really help? Does this program or policy promote independence, or are we treating a proud individual as a ward of the state? Are we strengthening or weakening the family? Is government offering a helping hand or a fatal embrace? The answers to those questions shape our administration's approach to government.

Take education: We want schools that work, an education strategy that sparks innovation, improves achievement, raises standards, and in the process, revolutionizes the American schools.

Take housing: Let the Democrats make it their goal to warehouse the largest possible number of housing tenants by throwing money at bricks and mortar. Our goal is to transform those tenants into America's newest homeowners and give them the dignity that everybody that owns a home feels in his heart.

And take child care: We fought off, with great help in the Senate and great help in the House, the other party's attempt to build a new child care bureaucracy managed and mandated from Washington, DC. A system of redtape and regulations so stifling that it would take our kids out of their grandparents' arms and put them into anti-septic government day care institutions.

And our child care initiative put choice right where it belongs—in the hands of the parents. And we passed—thank heavens we passed a good child care bill last year.

And look, I am the first to know that we have had difficulty putting our ideas into action. Right now, as you have heard tonight from our leaders, Republicans are on the short end of the numbers game up on Capitol Hill. In a world where the pace of change accelerates every day, we've got one part of government, congressional government, that moves at a glacial pace. I didn't come here to knock the Congress. I've got a lot of Congressmen sitting out here that make sense that can knock the Congress.

I've been there, though. I served in the House alongside of Bob Dole, who is here, and Bob Michel and many other old hands here tonight. And I will once again say that I just can't tell you, every day that I'm in the White House, how grateful I am to our leaders. And it's not just the two that we've had here tonight—I salute them—but to our whips Al Simpson and Newt Gingrich. They are doing a super job for our party.

Look, I respect the Congress, and I know the dedication that good Congress men and women bring to that job. And I know the way our whips get going and all the rest of our Republican team work tirelessly to advance our team. But I also know Capitol Hill, the way the place allows each individual Congressman to duck collective responsibility for taking action, even when action is imperative.

Back in March—and you heard Phil mention this—during my joint address to the Congress at the conclusion of Desert Storm, I challenged Congress to tackle pressing national problems with the same energy and the same sense of purpose that guided us in the Gulf. And I set out a fairly detailed domestic agenda, and to get things moving I picked just two issues. I singled out just two—it could have been more—a comprehensive crime bill and a transportation bill. And I urged the Congress to act to pass these two bills in 100 days. Franklin Roosevelt challenged the Congress to act in a period of time. Lyndon Johnson challenged it. President Ford challenged it. John Ken-

nedy set goals with timeframes on them. To listen to the leaders of the Democrats squawk, you'd think I was violating the Constitution of the United States.

Ninety-nine days have passed since I issued the challenge, and all we've gotten from the Congress these past 99 days is 101 excuses. And I think I detect a trend here: The complaints are getting louder the closer we move towards 1992, for some reason. If Congress doesn't get the message, the American people are going to have to get themselves a new Congress. And very candidly, with your generosity tonight and what so many of you have done in the past and will do in the future, that is where you come in.

In 1992, with your help, we will make great gains in the House. Bob Michel is right. I think the climate is different now. I really believe people want change. I think they're tired of people that serve in perpetuity. I think they want change and dynamism. And we can build Republican numbers up to a point where we are within striking distance of a majority, where we can work across the aisle then. Can't quite get it done yet. Then we'll be able to work across the aisle to build a consensus with the far-sighted, like-minded members of the opposition, and there are plenty of those around. Where after too many years in the wilderness, we can put our ideas into action in the House. And I have even higher hopes for the Senate. After election day in 1992, when I talk to the Senate majority leader, I'll be talking to Bob Dole, a Republican. And it's about time we get control back.

And so, let me say to all the Republican Members of the Congress here tonight: In spite of all the odds, thanks to you we have had our share of successes, from clean air to child care to the historic civil rights legislation, the Americans with Disabilities Act. But too much of the time you and the White House have been forced to play defense. I've counted on congressional Republicans to uphold my vetoes. We've turned back more than a few bad bills that would have

become law. And I was reluctant, but I had to veto 21 bills. And thanks to so many Members here tonight, not one single veto has been overturned. And that is not easy.

Which reminds me, if we could only get for the President that which 43 Governors have, we could really protect the taxpayer. And I'm talking about the line-item veto. And I'm trying to find ways to use it. And if we control one House of the Congress, we can get on the offensive. We can stay there. We can bring to the attention of the American people those things that I was elected to perform on. We can get our programs through: crime and transportation and education and a real growth package and our homeownership initiatives and regulatory reform and a true civil rights bill. All of our agenda to move America forward—and we've got a good one. We can deliver the kind of leadership America deserves, the kind of government that I honestly believe in my heart that only our party can provide.

And so, tonight I wanted to thank each and every one of you for helping us take a step forward to the future. As you get shaken down by these awesome fundraisers out here and you do the same to your fellow Americans, you're doing the Lord's work. We need you. And you're working to change the direction of this country and give us the manpower and the womanpower in both Houses of Congress to get the job done.

Thank you all, and God bless you. Barbara and I are grateful to each and every one of you.

Note: The President spoke at 9:36 p.m. in Hall A at the Washington Convention Center. In his remarks, he referred to Senator Phil Gramm, chairman of the National Republican Senatorial Committee; Vice President Dan Quayle; Howard Baker, dinner chairman; Robert H. Michel, House Republican leader; Bob Dole, Senate Republican leader; Senator Alan K. Simpson; and Representative Newt Gingrich.

Exchange With Reporters Aboard Air Force One

June 14, 1991

The President. What do you think of my shoes—okay? [*Laughter*]

Q. —slippers.

The President. I don't want anybody taking pictures of them, Jessie [Jessica Lee, USA Today]. Don't want to see them in USA Today, do you know what I mean?

Q. I don't have a camera with me.

The President. Okay.

President's Schedule

Q. So, this is the first of how many California trips in the next 15 months or so?

The President. What?

Q. This is the first of how many California trips?

The President. Oh. Well, I don't know. I haven't been out here as much as I'd like. And we've got several good events, one pure R&R tomorrow night, and then the graduation at a very important university, CalTech, with the emphasis on science and R&D. It's very symptomatic of what we need to be doing in terms of math and science. And then we have, Sunday, the Simon Wiesenthal memorial dinner.

So, it's a mixed trip. I'll be meeting with some press. We'll be doing an Asian-American event. And yes, I expect I'll be coming out here quite a bit in the next year and a half.

Soviet-U.S. Relations

Q. Is the summit now off until the fall, Mr. President?

The President. No decision on summit dates at all. We're still hoping and trying to go forward. But, as President Gorbachev said, it's hard to achieve, working all these problems out in a short timeframe. Although as far as we're concerned, if we can get the difficulties on START worked out, we can still have a meeting at the end of June. I think both sides think that the issues are fairly complex still. But we're going to try we're going to try.

Q. Still possible the end of June?

The President. Well, we've saved the time. But I don't want to mislead anybody. I mean, it's difficult. And he said yesterday—

I thought he said something like it looked more like the end of July. And so, we've got time set aside for both windows there.

Civil Rights Legislation

Q. Have you taken a look at—are you familiar with the Danforth proposal on a civil rights bill?

The President. Our attorneys and the Attorney General are looking at it. And I'd like them to look very hard at our proposal. We've heard very little about my legitimate civil rights proposal that is a really good one. And I just hope that when people thrash around, they'll take a hard look at that one. I'm told that the politics are such that the Democrat leadership simply won't accept our bill, which does hit a major lick against discrimination in the workplace. So, as we talk about other proposals, we're asking them to take a hard look at ours.

Iranian Nuclear Weapons

Q. Mr. President, there was a report this morning that Iran has a nuclear weapons program that's being aided by Pakistan. Do you know anything about that?

The President. Haven't seen such a report and I think I'd know about it—oh, Iran. I thought you said Iraq.

Q. Iran.

The President. Still don't know about it. But we'll take a look at that.

Soviet Union

Q. What sort of aid package would you like to see for the Soviets come out of the G-7 meeting?

The President. I think we need a reform package, and I think they think we need a reform package. After all the stories and price tags, I think there's a recognition on all sides that the best way to assist the whole reform process is move to reform itself. And then we'll see what else happens. I was pleased we were able to get certification from the Secretary of Agriculture that the grain credits are creditworthy. We went ahead with that project. There are other

things that we're moving on. But in terms of this whole reported megabuck package, I think we've got a lot of discussion to do in terms of reform. And they know that. This doesn't come as any surprise to Mr. Primakov or, well, certainly to Mr. Gorbachev.

Q. Do you think—is the G-7 agreed on that?

The President. Well, I think we have general agreement. We'll wait and see until we get the G-7. But I'm in touch with some of those leaders, and I don't think there are big divisions in the G-7 on that question.

Q. So, you think, for example, that Chancellor Kohl and President Mitterrand share your view that—

The President. Well, I don't know. That's one of the things you have a meeting about is to find out what views people have. But so far nobody's sent me a letter saying, hey, please write out a check for whatever it is—\$150 billion.

Q. Well, are the Soviets, in fact, doing enough in the way of reform?

The President. It's a very hard problem they face. Just yesterday we saw a major reform, which is a viable election system. And then you've got certain economic reforms that we're talking to them about in terms of agriculture distribution. But the problem is so immense that it takes some time. But if the question is, do they want a reform, certainly Gorbachev, certainly Yeltsin. I think the answer is yes.

They've got an enormously complex situation. In a country that big moving from a solid state-controlled system to a market economy is not easy. They've got horrendous problems there. But the reforms have got to be detailed a bit more before blank checks are written, and even then it would be difficult. The U.S. is—we're not rolling in cash. We've got big deficits; we've got enormous problems ourselves. And my first interest is the American people.

Q. Will Yeltsin get a warmer reception in Washington—

The President. We already planned, regardless of this, to meet with Mr. Yeltsin. And I think the significance—there were free and fair elections. And several mayors that support reform were reelected, and Mr. Yeltsin was elected. I say, mayors elected, and Yeltsin elected. And democracy is on the move there. I happen to think this is good for everyone in the Soviet Union, including the man that started reform, President Gorbachev. And I think he would look at it that way.

South Africa

Q. You're also going to meet with Buthelezi when he comes.

The President. Yes, we certainly are. We certainly are going to do that, just as we met with Mr. Mandela, Mr. de Klerk. Buthelezi is a very powerful leader there. He's got a strong following and constituency. And what we want to do is see peace, reconciliation in South Africa. And I think they're moving dramatically in that direction. So, I look forward to seeing him again. I think it will be my third or fourth meeting with him.

Thank you all very much.

Note: The exchange began at 7:05 a.m., prior to the President's departure for Los Angeles, CA. The following persons were referred to: President Mikhail Gorbachev of the Soviet Union; Senator John C. Danforth; Attorney General Dick Thornburgh; Secretary of Agriculture Edward R. Madigan; Special Envoy Yevgeniy Primakov of the Soviet Union; Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany; President Francois Mitterrand of France; Boris Yeltsin, President of the Republic of Russia; Mangosuthu Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of South Africa's KwaZulu Homeland and leader of the Inkatha Freedom Party; Nelson Mandela, Deputy President of the African National Congress; and President F.W. de Klerk of South Africa. A tape was not available for verification of the content of this exchange.

Remarks at the California Institute of Technology Commencement Ceremony in Pasadena, California June 14, 1991

Thank you, Pete, for that very generous introduction. I'm delighted to see Gayle with you over here. Congressman Moorhead—and to the business at hand—your chairman of the board, Dr. Mettler, who I've known for years and admired and respected. Dr. Everhart, the president; Dr. Jennings; Dr. DuBridge; Dr. Beckman; Dr. Brown; Mr. Avery; Dr. Shuster—hello.

I'd also like to acknowledge this distinguished board of trustees that I had the honor to meet with just a while ago. And it's a pleasure to be here at CalTech, my first visit. I'm told it's the first visit of a seated President since Teddy Roosevelt.

However, my trip back to Washington, I understand, will be delayed. Some of CalTech's finest reassembled Air Force One in the lobby of my hotel. [Laughter] Ditch day, perhaps.

You look restless out there—let me tell you about a Yale graduation. I will confess to having gone to Yale. A minister gave the graduation speech. "Y," of course, was for youth; that took 40 minutes. "A," altruism—brushed that one off in 20 minutes. "L" was for loyalty—45 minutes. "E" for enterprise—30 minutes. The speech ended and most of the kids had left. There was one guy praying. The minister went over and said, "Oh, son, I'm glad to see a man of faith here. What were you praying for?" He said, "I was giving thanks that I didn't go to the California Institute of Technology." [Laughter]

So, I'll try to be respectful in that regard. But I should say with pride that we celebrate today the centennial of CalTech. This institution has accomplished astonishing things in 100 years. Your students, your professors, and your graduates have peered into the heart of the atom, gazed out at stars billions of miles away. They've inspired new medicines and biotechnologies, and they've hurled rockets into the heavens. And they've helped redefine the sciences upon which modern technology and modern life depend. CalTech's mission is outward-look-

ing, its quest never-ending, and its path of discovery truly remarkable.

We now stand on the verge of a new voyage in the American experience, charting a fresh course to a world of unseen possibilities and promise. This is mild compared to what I normally run into; I feel, out of respect for the office, it ought to be greater. [Laughter] But to reach it, we will need a strong, swift current of ideas. Thomas Aquinas once said that if the highest aim of a captain were to preserve his ship, he would stay in safe harbor forever. Now, as our imagination mulls over the prospects for the 21st century, the time has come to leave port and set sail—to the new world beyond.

Many Techers have already explored new worlds—worlds of the positron and the quark, and the fingerprint of the human gene, and the microcosm of the silicon chip. These brilliant men and women understood the architecture of a problem, and they knew how to navigate the maze of possibilities that stood between them and a solution. Like them, you think about the opportunities—not the obstacles—that lie ahead.

I think of the day I graduated from college. We were impatient, were optimistic, bored with the speaker—but we sensed a coming adventure. And I suspect it's the same with you. Only this time, you probably aren't thinking about becoming farmers, like Barbara and I were. My generation built our future with mortar and brick and machinery. And yours will propel us toward destiny and innovation, ingenuity, and imagination.

Earlier this century, Henry Luce declared this "The American Century." In his time, that future consisted of smelters and smokestacks—heavy, productive industries. And now, as this American century draws to a close, ours is an age of microchips and MTV. Ours is an economy increasingly dependent not upon our natural resources or geographic location but upon knowledge. As you well know, knowledge is dynamic,

never standing still as it expands beyond the horizon. So, my challenge to you today is to push beyond today's horizons and create new and more distant horizons for your future.

This is the next frontier. In the 21st century, knowledge will shape the power of the individual—as well as the power of the Nation. Knowledge, defined in our labs and libraries, on bookshelves and computer screens. Whether you're in the military, at the market or on the mainframe, that knowledge will define opportunity.

Some call this the Third Wave or the Information Age or the New Age of Discovery. With a nod to Henry Luce, I believe this serves as a cornerstone for the next American century. If we face this future foursquare, if we accept the call to unleash our imaginations, we will transform this nation. And I have no doubt American will transform the world.

We begin with the free market, the powerhouse of ingenuity. Free markets and free people breathe life into the American dream. Look at the good that people can achieve. Charles Richter and George Housner's research has saved untold lives through their work on predicting and preparing for earthquakes. Harry Gray's research could lead to our harvesting energy from sunlight the same way the plants do. And medical researcher Pamala Bjorkman's research may someday prevent such diseases as arthritis and diabetes.

Look at all the creative entrepreneurs, the ones transforming basic research into new products, the ones with that knack for know-how. This is a true story: I got a letter the other day from a company named Genstar, founded by four CalTech grads. They'd heard me talk about our six national education goals to achieve excellence by the year 2000. I once joked that the seventh goal should be that by the turn of the century, Americans must be able to get their VCRs to stop flashing "12:00." [Laughter]

I admit that I didn't think it was possible. [Laughter] But this team of upstarts, CalTechers, invented a device that solves the VCR clock problem easily. [Laughter] They wrote, "We respond promptly to your national call for VCR literacy by the year 2000—in fact, 9 years ahead of schedule."

[Laughter]

Well, with mentors like these, there may be hope for students like me, still struggling with the complexities of this age of technology. Their kind of entrepreneurs—their approach to entrepreneurship helped make our nation prosperous and great. This kind of can-do spirit, this expression of natural American creativity will make our new education strategy work. America 2000, as we call it, summons the Nation to create a new generation of American schools—schools that break the mold, schools where all students reach world-class standards of performance in English, science, history, geography, and mathematics. It's time that we started measuring success by something other than the Federal dollars spent. Let's not ask ourselves: What does it cost? Let's ask: Does it work?

This administration has rewarded programs in which government acts intelligently and programs produce results. Head Start, where kids get the tools they need to start school ready to learn—it works, and we support it. We've expanded Head Start funding by over \$700 million in the last 2 years.

We advocate programs that employ free market incentives—like tax credits for low-income parents to choose their own child care—because they use human nature as a lever, not as an obstacle. We support initiatives that create opportunity—like our housing vouchers for public housing tenants. Our HOPE initiative gives public housing tenants control over their lives and their futures.

But, you see, home ownership and tenant management—these are the waves of progress that can truly reduce hopelessness and despair in our great country.

Whether in schools, in child-care centers, or factories or neighborhoods, we must ensure that government is part of the solution, not part of the problem.

I'm not opposed to government per se. I'm not a government-basher. But we in government must understand, bigger isn't better; better is better.

One hundred days ago today, I asked the Congress—and Pete referred to this—to tackle the urgent problems here at home

with the same commitment that this country dedicated itself to in tackling the crisis in the Persian Gulf. I spelled out a comprehensive domestic agenda, but asked Congress, recognizing the complexities, to pass just two bills in 100 days—a comprehensive anticrime bill and a transportation bill to do something about the infrastructure in our country. These bills would work. As a matter of fact, I sent that crime bill to the Hill 24 months ago—2 years ago tomorrow. Neither bill has reached my desk. And the American people, as they look at our system, don't understand why.

The American people don't understand what's so hard about passing a bill in 100 days to fight crime. They don't understand the delay, the inaction, the foot-dragging, particularly when they see that Congress can pass a funding bill for a ferryboat in Samoa or a study of the Hatfield-McCoy feud while threatening to cancel the manned space program and the Space Station *Freedom*.

Last week, a congressional committee nearly canceled the second golden age of space exploration and its possibilities for new knowledge, new technology, and whole new industries here on Earth. Thanks to wiser heads in Congress, both Democrat and Republican, the space station survived—not, as some believe, at the expense of science. Science and space must be partners in the budget wars, both vital investments in the future.

We must invest now in a brighter future. That's why our administration fully supports high performance computing, and math and science education. We're also proposing a 13-percent increase, bringing research and development to \$76 billion. We want to increase funding for the supercollider by more than 100 percent. Government and the free market often converge in the field of basic research. Together, they help produce a brighter future for all Americans. And that's why my commitment to it is so strong.

Most Americans find beltway bickering mystifying, and they should. We ought to think of nobler issues and purposes. We must call upon our higher aspirations. We've done it before, first carving out a superpower out of the wilderness, and then

creating the most prosperous, educated society on Earth, and now, thanks to the leadership of many right here on this stage, reaching beyond our planet to the glory of space.

With the telescopes on Mount Palomar, with the Keck telescopes in Hawaii, your astronomers are looking farther than mankind has looked before. Your JPL labs enable unmanned space missions such as the Pioneers and Voyagers to touch the distant boundaries of our solar system.

And here in Pasadena, scientists can now use the world's fastest computer. I hear that the computer is so advanced, it can actually calculate the number of "Tommy's Burgers" that you all eat. [*Laughter*] And I am told—this may be far-fetched—that it can reprogram the scoreboard at the Rose Bowl even faster. [*Laughter*]

You know, it's great—CalTech is one of the few schools in the country where "PC" has always stood for "personal computer."

To guarantee that the 21st century becomes the Next American Century, we must combine the might of the free market and intelligent government with something else: the brilliance of those who make a difference in the lives of others, including the ones that I refer to as the Points of Light.

We know what it takes to solve problems in our own neighborhoods. Some among us have decided to step to the front lines of the war on drugs; others have taken time to teach others to read, or volunteered to care for AIDS babies after work and at night.

Your education here at CalTech enables you to lead, to use your talents for the sake of our country and communities and our children. Those of you who volunteered to help abused women and children at the Hestia House, or taught kids to read in Pasadena, or helped the boys and girls at Five Acres—you have accepted the challenge. You understand that with your diploma today comes a commitment to reach for the horizons of justice and opportunity, freedom and peace.

In the next American century, all of us will have a responsibility to lead. Each part of our communities—the union halls, the police clubs, the chambers of commerce,

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the parents, teachers—everyone can use their power to solve problems. Because, if you think about it, there isn't a problem in America that isn't being solved somewhere.

Whether you're drawn to the magic of the marketplace, to the honor of public service, or to the ethic of serving others, each of you will be building an America whole and good. Your generation will map our voyage into the next century. I join you in your quest for faraway places and salute your vision of worlds unseen.

Thank you for your hospitality. And may God bless each and every one of you as you graduate from this wonderful institution. Thank you, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 10:35 a.m. on the California Institute of Technology athletic field. In his opening remarks, he referred to Gov. Pete Wilson of California and his wife, Gayle; Representative Carlos J. Moorhead; Ruben F. Mettler, Thomas E. Everhart, Paul C. Jennings, Lee A. DuBridge, and Arnold O. Beckman, chairman of the board of trustees, president, provost, president emeritus, and chairman emeritus, respectively, of the California Institute of Technology; Harold Brown, chairman of the Foreign Policy Institute at Johns Hopkins University; R. Danton Avery, founder and chairman of Avery International; and Marguerite Shuster, pastor of Knox Presbyterian Church in Pasadena, CA. He also referred to the presence of protesters in the audience.

Statement Reaffirming the Government-to-Government Relationship Between the Federal Government and Indian Tribal Governments

June 14, 1991

On January 24, 1983, the Reagan-Bush administration issued a statement on Indian policy recognizing and reaffirming a government-to-government relationship between Indian tribes and the Federal Government. This relationship is the cornerstone of the Bush-Quayle administration's policy of fostering tribal self-government and self-determination.

This government-to-government relationship is the result of sovereign and independent tribal governments being incorporated into the fabric of our nation, of Indian tribes becoming what our courts have come to refer to as quasi-sovereign domestic dependent nations. Over the years the relationship has flourished, grown, and evolved into a vibrant partnership in which over 500 tribal governments stand shoulder to shoulder with the other governmental units that form our Republic.

This is now a relationship in which tribal governments may choose to assume the administration of numerous Federal programs pursuant to the 1975 Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act.

This is a partnership in which an Office

of Self-Governance has been established in the Department of the Interior and given the responsibility of working with tribes to craft creative ways of transferring decision-making powers over tribal government functions from the Department to tribal governments.

An Office of American Indian Trust will be established in the Department of the Interior and given the responsibility of overseeing the trust responsibility of the Department and of insuring that no Departmental action will be taken that will adversely affect or destroy those physical assets that the Federal Government holds in trust for the tribes.

I take pride in acknowledging and reaffirming the existence and durability of our unique government-to-government relationship.

Within the White House I have designated a senior staff member, my Director of Intergovernmental Affairs, as my personal liaison with all Indian tribes. While it is not

possible for a President or his small staff to deal directly with the multiplicity of issues and problems presented by each of the 510 tribal entities in the Nation now recognized by and dealing with the Department of the Interior, the White House will continue to interact with Indian tribes on an intergovernmental basis.

The concepts of forced termination and

excessive dependency on the Federal Government must now be relegated, once and for all, to the history books. Today we move forward toward a permanent relationship of understanding and trust, a relationship in which the tribes of the Nation sit in positions of dependent sovereignty along with the other governments that compose the family that is America.

Interview With Linda Douglas of KNBC, Jim Lampley of KCBS, and Paul Moyer of KABC in Los Angeles, California

June 15, 1991

President's Health

Q. You won't play in an hour and a half, I guarantee you. You won't get around.

The President. Even in a cart?

Q. If you drive fast, you might.

The President. —a little golf today.

Q. Gaining some of the weight back, are you?

The President. Unfortunately.

Q. Do you still do the stair-climber?

The President. Is that a vicious assault on my figure, or what? [*Laughter*]

Q. No, you look good. I know you dropped—

The President. Actually, I got it down. I was, normally, weighed out about 198. Got it down to 185 in a not-very-pleasant way. The medicine drove it—now I'm at 190.

Q. Can you feel the thyroid medicine's side effects?

The President. Not anymore. I feel it in that it's not quite right in the tummy and stuff, when it affects you in that way.

Q. Doesn't make you feel logy and tired, though?

The President. By the end of the day I'm probably a little more tired than I would have been, but I have a full schedule. Go to work at 7 a.m. and all of that; work normally. Like yesterday, though, I came home before going to the ball game and took a little nap, which I might have done anyway because of the 3-hour time change.

Q. Have you had any other recurrence of the accelerated heartbeat? Has that happened?

The President. I don't think so. I think

it's supposed to from time to time, but if it has, it's been very, very short. But I think it's been normal 99.9 percent of the time. They don't seem to worry about that anymore.

Abortion

Q. Mr. President, as you know, abortion may be a key issue in the 1992 Presidential campaign. You have supported the overturning of *Roe versus Wade*. Why do you think that States should be able to make abortion illegal? Why do you think abortion should be illegal?

The President. Well, because I think there are too many abortions, and I favor life over abortion. I think there are other means. I've said this in the past, but I think adoption is a good one; I think education is one. The spiraling rate of abortions in this country just bothers me from an ethical standpoint. So, it's that. And my position is well-known.

Incidentally—you put it in a context of an election—I remember in 1988. Some think this is the deciding factor. It's but one of but many issues. And in the Republican Party, for example, we have people that agree with me and we have people that disagree with me. And so, I think it will always be that way, and it's a very tough personal issue for the American people. But that's my position, and I'm going to stay with it.

Q. Pete Wilson, Governor of California, has taken a very strong position against your position, that is, your position support-

ing the law which would prohibit Federal funding of clinics that disseminate abortion information. He would use scarce California tax dollars to supplant those Federal funds that you are trying to cut off. How do you react to that? Is that frustrating to you?

The President. No, not at all. What's frustrating to me is using Federal taxpayers to promote or counsel on abortion. That's against the policy of this and previous administrations. But whatever somebody else at State levels do, I can't argue with the Governor. We have a difference on how we look at that very sensitive question. But there are so many other issues with which I agree with him that it doesn't bother me, if that was the question, at all.

So, I think the thing is, look, here's what I believe. We've got people in our party that agree and people that disagree, so stay with your position. And have people understand that we've got a "big tent" approach in our party, and I think the Democrats do. I think many, many Democrats support my position.

You know, they had some protesters out at CalTech where I spoke yesterday. As I said to the crowd there, it was kind of beneath the dignity of my office because there were so few. [*Laughter*] Normally, we can attract more protest than that. But they had gags. They were the noisiest people with gags in their mouths, I'll admit, that I've ever seen. What they were protesting, though, is something quite—a misunderstanding. I think they were saying the Federal Government says you can't inform people about—I mean, that the policy in the country as a result of the Supreme Court decision is that you can't inform people about abortion. That's not correct. I just don't want them done with Federal taxpayers' money going in a way that would promote abortion. And that's my view. But people are free to do it, but I don't want the Federal money going into that.

Iraq

Q. Mr. President, Saddam Hussein is still there.

The President. Yes.

Q. The sanctions before the war didn't get him out. His people did not overthrow him, as you called for them to do. He put

down two rebellions, one in the north, one in the south. The bottom line is he's still there. What's it going to take to get him out?

The President. Well, may I remind you a little history. The policy was not to get him out of office; the policy was to get him out of Kuwait. International statements by the United Nations in concert said, this aggression won't stand. The original call for sanctions by those who opposed my policy right up to the very end was, "Sanctions will get him out of Kuwait; sanctions will reverse the aggression." It was very clear to me that it wouldn't. And so, out he went from Kuwait—which would have, under the policy of everybody, achieved all the objectives. It achieved ours.

Then along comes the Kurd problem and the Shiite problem. And my view is, we will not have normalized relations with Saddam Hussein as long as he's behaving this way. But get it in focus. Don't change the goalposts, I tell my critics. The goalposts were, aggression will not stand. And aggression didn't stand. And it was an enormous victory that was properly celebrated here and all around the world.

Now, am I happy that Saddam Hussein is there? Absolutely not. Will we lighten up on international sanctions as long as he's there? No. But I must clarify, because the way your question came at me made me think of some of the political critics who were saying we didn't succeed. We did succeed. And our objective was never to throw him out of office. Look at all the U.N. resolutions.

So, I'm still hopeful that, recognizing the economy in that country is very sorry, that the Iraqi people will do what they should have done long ago, in my view. This man is unforgivably brutal. What he's done to the environment, what he did to the people of Kuwait, what he's doing to his own people is unconscionable. But it was not an objective of the United Nations resolutions or the U.S. policy to throw him out of office. The objective was to throw him out of Kuwait, and boy, did our people perform well.

Q. If I can follow up, your people are interviewing an Iraqi defector, and they

take great credence in what he's saying about the fact that there are maybe four nuclear installations in northern Iraq that we didn't know about, one hidden in a mountain. There could be 88 pounds of highly enriched uranium, enough to make two or three bombs. Forty percent of his chemical capability could still be there. What are the implications of that, Mr. President, to Israel's security, to the United States, and what are we going to do about it?

The President. The implications are that he is violating agreements with the overall peace agreement. The implications are that he's got to—I mean, the answer to these charges is that we're going to have to find out how much of all these allegations are true and make him comply with what is now international law through an agreement with all the parties that they would fully account for what's left.

And so, there are a lot of sources. I think you're dealing, understandably, with part of the data. I hope I'm dealing with more of the data. I don't think either of us is dealing with all of the data. So, one, we've got to establish the facts, and two, we have to make clear that he will not remain with a nuclear capability. And, yes, probably some of it did survive, obviously. And I can state this without contradiction: His ability to project all this into an atomic weapon has been set back into the Dark Ages. But nevertheless, you're right when you say there should—or indicate that there should be concern about his possession of any of these things.

So, we've got to probe. The U.N. has a committee; they must go and examine every lead. They must go into the geography, into the places that defectors or any other pieces of intelligence lead us. And he better be open about it. And that's one more reason there will not be any normalized relations under the status quo.

Military Base Closures

Q. Mr. President, let's turn to the subject of our military defenses and California's economy. We are 2 weeks away now from final recommendations as to how many California military bases are going to be recommended for closure. Millions of dol-

lars—hundreds of millions of dollars, thousands of jobs at stake. The Long Beach Naval Shipyard, just for one example, turns a profit, returned \$56 million to the Treasury last year, and is targeted for elimination. What do you see as the most important criteria in making these final decisions?

The President. What I see is the most important criteria is what's best for the overall defense of this country. We pledged to get defense spending down, and it is moving down dramatically. We've seen in the war the need to have a rapid-deployed force that is the best in the world. And we've seen in this, out of the Gulf Desert Storm operation, Desert Shield, the need to project naval forces around the world.

So, the policies of the Defense Department are based on this national interest. Now, there is a Base Closure Commission that will be making final recommendations, and they are trying to approach this without regard to politics. They are trying to say what is the best for the national defense. And as you would cite the concerns from a shipyard that has performed well, I can shift you to the east coast and cite the concerns about an airbase that my airplane lands in that was the first one—Air Force One up at Pease Air Force Base, the SAC base—that had a useful role to play in Desert Storm and is targeted for the first airbase to be closed.

I would also make a political statement that I hope is not misinterpreted by the people of Long Beach. Every Congressman I know wants to close bases, but they want to close them in the other guy's district. And so, what we're trying to do is take into consideration the economic facts, take into consideration how well an installation has performed, but do what's best for the national good. And then it will go up to the Congress, and it will be fine-tuned there.

But I might say, it's not just bases. It is systems, vast, expensive military systems. And I have great confidence in the Secretary of Defense and in Colin Powell and the Chiefs to make these very tough decisions. But I remember the campaign and the politics where—"Why are you spending so much on defense?" Well, defense has taken a big hit, and we can live with it. But we've

got to live with it in a way that projects force rapidly and so I can go to the American people and say, look, we've got the adequate defenses—sea and air and ground—to, one, safeguard this country, and two, to do what's right around the world.

Q. So, are you saying that you're likely to go down the line with the recommendations of the Defense Base Closure Commission regardless of whether those recommendations run counter to your short-term economic goals and dollars?

The President. Absolutely. Short-term economic—I will go down the line with the recommendations of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs and the Secretary of Defense, just as I did when we waged war in Desert Storm.

Q. If they say Long Beach, Long Beach goes?

The President. I have great confidence in them. And if I didn't have confidence in them, they wouldn't be in their jobs. It's not a President's role to second-guess the fine-tuning of the defense. It is his dire responsibility to guarantee to the American people that the national security interests are being met and that our military is second to none in the world. So, I have to look at it that way.

Q. If they recommend to close the Long Beach Naval Shipyard, you'll close it?

The President. I will not use politics to counter a decision by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs and the Secretary of Defense. And Congress will take a look at these matters. But do not count on the President to look after my political interests, confident as I am of the ability of that shipyard and other shipyards around this country, airbases around this country. That is, the President has to rise above politics no matter whether it hurts him or helps him politically. And I have to look at it that way. And my appeal to the American people if I run again will be, look, we're doing what's in the best interest of the United States.

And I make one more observation. There's some history to base closings. And there's also a history that after bases close, if the economy is in good shape, there's a vigorous private sector that comes in and that gets these facilities in one way or an-

other. There's a public service aspect where some of these could be turned into facilities for other purposes. But I am not going to use politics to second-guess my Secretary of Defense. And I hope the American people understand that.

Vice President

Q. Mr. President, the Office of the Vice Presidency has always been the most powerful springboard into the Presidency that has existed over time. Do you hope that Dan Quayle will some day become President?

The President. Look, let me say something about that. I was there for 8 years. You say it's a powerful springboard, but do you remember the flak I got that no Vice President since Martin Van Buren had ever ascended to the Presidency in his own right? It was called the Martin Van Buren syndrome. And I used to go around saying Marty is going to be proved wrong, or proved right. And sure enough, it worked out that way.

My view on Dan Quayle is he's done a good job. He is getting the most unfair rap from his critics of anybody that's been in this job. And you're talking to "the wimp." You're talking to the guy that had a cover of a national magazine that I'll never forgive that put that label on me. And now some that saw that we can react when the going gets tough maybe have withdrawn that allegation. But it wasn't pleasant. The job doesn't lend itself to high profile and decisionmaking. It lends itself to loyally supporting the President of the United States, giving him your best judgment, and then when the President makes a decision, supporting it.

And Dan Quayle has been superb. May I give you an example? He just came back from Eastern Europe. I don't remember any front-page stories or spelling out the great success of that trip. And it was successful. He's over there reassuring the Eastern Europeans that we are interested in their recovery. All you read about is the Soviet Union in that regard. He did a fantastic job there. He's done it in South America. He's done it in Asia. He's done it domestically, supporting my domestic agenda that we don't read too much about. And so,

he's doing a first-class job.

And I'll let the system work on the politics, but I'm glad to have this opportunity to defend him fully. You're not going to get me into 1992 politics as it relates to the Vice President or this one except to say he's going to be on the ticket if I run again.

Q. That wasn't my question. My question was—

The President. That's all right, that's my answer. [Laughter] Thank you, nice try.

Q. Do you hope that he will some day become President?

The President. I gave you my answer. Don't try to get me—and listen, I've learned a lot since I saw you guys last, and that is to answer what I want to answer, not what you want to ask.

Q. I'm going to ask you this anyway.

The President. Go ahead.

Q. Let's talk about Dan Quayle, the man, all right? Your support for him is undeniable. We have just heard it. What is it about Dan Quayle, the man, that prompts these jokes from Carson, Letterman, the "piling on," as one Congressman put it the other day, and the impugning of this man's character? What is it about Dan Quayle, the man, that created these kinds of jokes?

The President. Hey, listen, you're talking to the number one butt of the jokes for Leno and Letterman and Johnny Carson for 8 years. I think I led the parade. Every once in a while, Ronald Reagan, popular as he was with the people, would take a couple of broadsides. But I led the parade. It goes with the territory. It has nothing to do with Dan Quayle's performance because his performance is superb.

Q. How did it start?

The President. Same way it started with me. Same way it starts with any Vice President. So, it just goes with the territory. Don't you remember what Herbert Hoover said—I mean, who was it said—Vice President Garner—"The Vice Presidency isn't worth a warm bucket of spit." Now, try that one on for size and see how Jay Leno goes with it.

Q. Are you suggesting that if Pete Wilson were Vice President he'd be the subject of just such jokes and barbs?

The President. I'm suggesting that when I was Vice President for 8 years, I was the

subject of such barbs. It goes with the territory. So, look at it that way. And I tell Dan that. I say, hey, start the word with a B, not a Q, and put history in perspective. This isn't anything new. I admit they're piling on more. But it's so grossly unfair. But the only explanation I can give you to a very good question is, it goes with the territory. Some good things go with it, too.

Q. The implications of some of these comments—

The President. Here I sit, Martin Van Buren to the contrary.

Q. That's right. The implication of some of these comments about Dan Quayle, Mr. President, to be quite candid with you, are that he is not very bright, that he's a dufus.

The President. And they're just so unfair and so grossly wrong that I can think of no other answer than it goes with the territory. I really believe that. I see the guy every day in action. He asks the tough questions. And I ask him—I challenge him on things inside. And I could ask for no more loyal supporter in that job than Dan Quayle. So, I can't explain it.

But you know, I'll tell you something. After I had a little fibrillation cum thyroid, there was kind of a—there was a piling on. Any fair-minded American knows that. Might have been a joke; might have been a hype in these news magazines—regrettably, some of them going more to the gossip, the little squibs in the front. And yet there was a reaction, I think. The American people are saying enough is enough. Look at the guy on the merits. And I'm confident when all look at him on the merits, they'll see what I see. So, I enjoy defending him because I know I'm right. I see him in action. Jay Leno doesn't; he needs a laugh in 1991, just like he needed one off of me in 1987. It took me a while, incidentally, as Vice President to get used to it. Then they were saying to me, hey, he's spelling B-U-S-H right, so why not let him fire away. [Laughter] You can't do anything about it anyway.

Q. Well, sir, I guess you do appear to be willing to talk about Mr. Quayle, so I guess I don't understand why you're not willing to address the question of whether or not you'd like him to be President some day.

The President. I answered your question

as best I can, and I'm not going to answer it anymore. I think he's well-qualified to be, but please don't inject me into 1996 politics before a final decision's been made on 1992. That's the only reason.

Q. Well, let's talk about——

Q. So when will that decision——

The President. If you're asking me, is he qualified, the answer is, absolutely, yes. So, let me go a little further and tell you that.

Voter Turnout

Q. Mr. President, there's a brand new book by the political writer of the Washington Post, "Why Americans Hate Politics." Recently we had a municipal election here, 5 city council seats up for grabs; voter turnout was well under 20 percent. Do Americans hate politics?

The President. No. I don't agree with whoever the writer is for——

Q. Why don't they vote?

The President. Who wrote the book?

Q. E.J. Dionne.

The President. Good man. I haven't read the book, regrettably, so I——

Q. Why don't Americans vote?

The President. Why don't they what?

Q. Vote.

The President. Maybe they're happy with their President. Do you think? I don't know why. I don't know why they don't participate. They're making a big mistake if they don't. And I think there's a turnoff on politics. I've been pointing out some of it recently in the fact that I think there's a frustration with the legislative branch as a body because I think people see the Congress, as a whole, not acting.

And maybe it's my own frustration because we have proposed initiative after initiative. I'll give you one example: an anticrime bill that we put forward 24 months ago, I think, today, and no action has been taken on it. And American people look at their neighborhoods and they say, wait a minute, we have 535 Members of Congress, and why hasn't something happened? This could be part of it. I don't know. I don't know why there's a frustration, but I mean, I should, in fairness, look at Dionne's book because I think he's a cogent observer of the American political scene. But I hadn't heard of the book or seen it.

1980 Hostage Deal Reports

Q. Mr. President, I know that you recently wrote a letter to former hostage William Morehead, I believe, is his——

The President. No, not William. Morehead Kennedy.

Q. Morehead Kennedy, excuse me.

The President. Yes.

Q. Eight of the former hostages have called for an investigation of the accusations that the Reagan campaign people delayed the release of the hostages until after he was inaugurated, signed also by a local hostage by the name of Jerry Plotkin, local former hostage. I know your feelings on this. Let me ask you, you don't like what you call the rumormongering and the speculation. Wouldn't a bipartisan congressional investigation with subpoena power put all that to rest?

The President. It could, and Congress is looking at it.

Q. Would you like to see it?

The President. I haven't seen any evidence to support it. None. But if Congress concludes it, I'd welcome it. But I've seen enough rumormongering and hate-mongering, accusing me of things inferentially that I don't like, that I can categorically deny it, as I did to Morehead Kennedy. I think he's accepted that.

They had me in Paris on October 20th. So, what did we do? We put out a play-by-play, an hour-by-hour part of the schedule. And so, some of them had the decency to retract that charge. Others are still saying, hey, there's evidence out there. Let Congress do it. I think anything by the executive branch would be suspiciously viewed as something less than objective.

Q. But you'd welcome a congressional investigation?

The President. If they see the evidence to go forward. But to spend millions of taxpayers' dollars based on rumors, I'm sorry, I don't think that's good.

But let me tell you this on that one. To assign to me the motive that for political gain I would assign an American to captivity one minute longer than necessary, I think is a vicious personal assault on my integrity and my character as President. I don't think I'd deserve to be in this Office

if for one minute I suggested a person be held hostage so I could get political gain. And I know the same is true of President Reagan.

So, this is what troubles me about these allegations. But if there's evidence—the Congress is looking, they've got committees looking at it—let them go forward. I have nothing to—wouldn't stand in the way of that. But if there's no evidence, I think they ought to say so, to lay it to rest. If I were a hostage—I told Kennedy, hey, if I were in your position and I read a bunch of allegations about me or anyone else, I'd be heartbroken. I'd want to get to the bottom of it. But that's not the case. So, let me tell you, Morehead, what I know. And I know I had nothing to do with it, and I have no knowledge of anybody that had anything to do with it.

Q. Was there an "it"?

The President. They're alleging there was an "it".

Q. Can you categorically state that there was never any such plan?

The President. To the best of my knowledge, I can. I know of nothing, direct or indirect, that would suggest this. And I can categorically deny that I wasn't in Paris when these rumors and these allegations put me there.

How do you clear your name? Maybe the investigation is it, but it has to be based on fact. It can't just go out there and have a billion-dollar witch-hunt. So, I'd love to get it cleared, and I've done it as emphatically as possible. Because this gets to the heart of character. This gets to your soul. This gets to what's decent and right in the world.

And to suggest that a sitting President or a then Vice President would in any way, direct, indirect, know of and condone this, it touches me much more than some that—like disagreeing on abortion or disagreeing on closing bases. This one gets to the soul. And I'm glad you gave me a chance to wax emotional about it because it really turns me off, these little clever suggestions that I might have been involved. And all I can do is deny any knowledge of it, direct, indirect, for me or anyone else. That's all I can do. And I have a feeling that the American people are fair and they'll under-

stand this. This is the most emotional I've been about it, but you touched a real nerve, and so did Kennedy. That's why I wrote him the letter I did, which categorically denied it, direct or indirect.

George Deukmejian

Q. Mr. President, is George Deukmejian on your list of candidates for Attorney General to replace Mr. Thornburgh?

The President. Hey, you know something? One, great respect for George Deukmejian. Two, that matter's been thrown into a cloud, a judge intervening in the process up there, so I don't know there's a vacancy. And three, I don't have a list. High regard for Deukmejian, tremendous. He seems very happy in what he's doing.

President's Health

Q. Can we get, just very quickly—we touched on it in the beginning—

The President. This is the longest 15-minute interview I've had, too. But I've enjoyed it very—

Q. I know you've got to go tee it up at Sherwood.

The President. Let's get our priorities sorted out here. [Laughter]

Q. How are you feeling?

The President. Healthy.

Q. Are you still taking the medication?

The President. Yes, I take medication, and I've brought along my doctor, who's tethered out here somewhere, who would be glad to give you—oops, he's not tethered out there somewhere. But if you really want it, on-camera question, I'm sure he'd be glad to answer it. I'm on medication. The medication is trying to get the thyroid in balance and guards against, in the process, fibrillation of the heart.

Incidentally, I think every other guy on the street has had a heart fibrillation. I have never seen so much mail from people across the country. Not only that, but they're all doctors. They're all telling me exactly what to do. We had a letter from one saying it was a conspiracy of the Mossad, which happens to be the very good security agency in Israel. It's the damndest thing I have ever seen.

Q. Are you running again?

The President. And I'm flattered with the

interest. But I feel very good.

Q. Running? Are you running again?

The President. I ran 2 miles on Monday. I worked out on one of those bicycles this morning. Play golf today. Play tennis tomorrow. So, I feel good. I can't tell you I feel perfect yet, but I'm getting there. Weight got low and now bounced up a little. And I'm back. But I want to get off all this medicine. And I think they proclaim in a couple of weeks I'll be there.

California Elections

Q. Are you going to endorse Senator Seymour in his race against Bill Dannemeyer?

The President. Yes.

Q. Even though he's pro-choice?

The President. Listen, there's a thousand issues, and I'm proud to have his support. You know, you asked a good question. What is it that tries to find a difference—I guess it's because you don't want to talk about all the banks that weren't robbed today, that were not robbed today. [Laughter] So, everybody looks for a difference between me and another Republican, just as they look at the differences the Democrats are fighting endlessly about in the same way. Really carving themselves up, nationally. I don't know how it is out here. Maybe it's more tranquil, the Willie Brown versus whoever it is in the Senate.

But nevertheless, I support Seymour. It is my view that the country has got other issues on their mind—national security, the economy, the environment—a thousand issues, including pro-choice. Are you for abortion or are you against it? A lot of people have that one as the number one issue. But elections aren't decided on that. And then you have another layer which is the values. People tease me about talking about family, faith, all this kind of thing.

So, it's not as simple as some proponents of a special issue would have you believe. And I learned long ago, there isn't one single Republican that agrees with me on every issue. And I learned something else: I'm not going to ask that there be a litmus test on every single issue. I want somebody else to vote for me besides me. And so, I support Seymour. He's an incumbent Senator. I think I'm going to be out here in the fall for a fundraiser for him and I hope it drags

in some bucks.

Q. The other Senate race to fill Alan Cranston's seat. We've got a Representative Tom Campbell from up around Stanford who's a moderate Republican; we have a conservative by the name of Bruce Herschensohn, who's a political commentator. How do you handicap that one?

The President. The same way I did in handicapping when I ran for President in '88. Let the voters decide it.

Q. You want to endorse somebody there?

The President. Let the voters decide it. No. I don't get into primaries. I'm supporting tickets, but I don't get into primaries.

Upcoming Presidential Campaign

Q. Sir, you say "if you run" again in '92. Why wouldn't you?

The President. Oh, you're pressing me a little early. Why wouldn't I? Can't really think of a reason except, certainly health. I'd owe it to the American people to say, hey, I'm up for the job for 4 more years. I'm absolutely convinced on that one. If you had to ask me that one today, I think health's in good enough shape to certify, yea, but I want to take a look at it later on. I don't know. I've got a strong-willed wife. Oh, she's strong. [Laughter]

Q. Who doesn't? [Laughter]

The President. And the Silver Fox, boy—

Q. Is there another kind?

The President. But if the family appealed that I not do it, I'd have to say that would weigh with me. Our kids differ, incidentally. Some of them are enthusiastic: "Hey, Mom, I'm on TV." [Laughter] And others want to shun the—they want to protect their privacy. I think we've worked out a balance as a family, but in all seriousness, that could have an effect. It wouldn't be decided on running away from a battle. The fact if there's a battle, and there will be, that would make me inclined to say, "I'm going to be a candidate again."

I just haven't decided. It's early. Don't push me. I think it's good politics, too, not to have to get out front and have, "Here's my campaign manager for Orange County," or "Here's who's going to run the fundraising effort in San Francisco." Too early. You

know, one more point on the politics. They always say, hey, these campaigns are too long. Campaigns go on too long. The political observers—you had mentioned one. I don't know about Dionne's position, but many of them—it's brutal. It's unfair to the American people. There's no active political campaign on now for 1992 on either side of the aisle. And people are saying, hey, how come you're not in there? How come you haven't said you're a candidate?

Q. So you oppose moving the California primary to March, as opposed to its present position in June?

The President. I'm going to take a heroic position on that one and say let Californians decide. [*Laughter*] That's the federalist system. That's the way it works, the way it should work.

I've got to get out of here now. Come on—

Q. One more. One more.

The President. This is Saturday. What is this—Saturday. I'm going to go tee it up. A quick one for him, one for her, and then I'm history.

Q. Thank you.

The President. And don't ask me the same question again, because I just can't answer it. [*Laughter*]

The Presidency

Q. I'll ask you a different one. You are perhaps one of the most qualified Presidents in our history in terms of your experience, before you became President, in government. In light of that, search your soul for this one—

The President. Yes.

Q. —and tell me what is it, the one thing about this job that's just so doggone harder—much more difficult than you thought it would be?

The President. In many ways it's less hard. But the one thing that's harder, or if I could substitute the word frustrating, is the inability to get my domestic program through. We're in a fight on civil rights, for example. I pride myself on having a record of conscience and compassion on civil rights. We have before the Congress a civil rights bill that, in my view, would go a long way to eliminating discrimination in the workplace. And it would not result in quotas, direct

or indirect. It wouldn't compel employers to put in quotas in order to avoid lawsuits. I feel strongly about this legislation. I can't get my legislation seriously considered, hearings before committees on it.

So, there's a frustration level, and I guess I'd have to accept your word: It is harder, given the fact the other party controls both Houses of the Congress, to get the things done I want done—or put it more broadmindedly, get the things done that I think I was elected to do. Therein lies a frustration. But I have to accept the fact that the executive branch is ours, the congressional branch is controlled by the leaders. So, when we get into the campaign you're pushing on, I'll go after them. They've already started going after me. And I've started a little bit kinder and gentler approach so far. But the American people will get this in focus.

But therein is the harder part because I spell out an agenda, I take my case to the people on an agenda, and we're frustrated. The war was something else. We needed the support of the Congress. And I think if you go back and look at the history of Desert Storm and Desert Shield, I had to bring the American people along as Commander in Chief or as President and then, at the appropriate moment, go to the Congress, although I didn't think I had the constitutional responsibility to do this, and say: Sanction the use of force. Do what every nation in the world has done almost through the United Nations sanctions.

There it was different because the President in foreign policy and in running a war, if you will, has much more power in the ability to call decision. I didn't have to call the subcommittee on military defense to ask if the air war should start. I didn't have to summon the congressional leaders to say, please give me a vote, 6 to 4, as to whether we're going to start the ground war.

And so, that part—not that the war was easy, not that the committing of forces was easy, but from a running-my-job standpoint it was easier. I could assign the duties to Norm Schwarzkopf, through Colin Powell, through Cheney, and not have to worry about a subcommittee wanting to take a look and now we'll reallocate—hey, Norm,

don't send the 81st Airborne there; put them over here in Iraq somewhere.

It's a big difference; foreign policy is a big difference, not in funding but a big difference in how you run, making something happen. My frustration: inability to make stuff happen. And that's going to mean I need more support in the Congress—excuse the pitch.

Q. In a sense, you're saying that, as for your job, the war with Iraq was easier than the war with Congress?

The President. Yes. In terms of making decisions, not in terms of emotion. Not in terms of what's in my heart when I have to say to a mother or a cousin or a brother: I'm going to put your son in harm's way; I'm going to send your daughter to be the first woman that might be in combat—thinking of a dead woman who performed heroically, the helicopter pilot.

I mean, therein, it's much tougher. I confessed the other day—I don't like these personal confessions, but I confessed that up at Camp David the tears came down my eyes as I had to contemplate this. So, it's not easier in that, in the moral obligation you have, but it's easier in getting something to happen.

Upcoming Presidential Campaign

Q. Can you imagine, understanding that you want to stay away from the '92 campaign, that you or whoever runs in your place will, nevertheless, make a point of those Democrats who voted against the war, a strong point, to defeat them on that issue?

The President. Well, you're already seeing some of that on both sides. You're seeing people defending their votes, and you're seeing people attacking some on their votes.

Q. How about you, though?

The President. I don't know. As I told you, I haven't contemplated tactics or campaign. I think on that one I would say, look, you're—kind of like I did just now—here's what I had to do, here's how the American people responded.

You see, I don't think it's wrong to have these parades. When I go down—yesterday, riding in a big limo in areas where people—I'm sure they didn't vote for me in overwhelming numbers, some of the neighborhoods we went through. They were just

areas that demographically are tough for Republicans. But when you see them out there with a little American flag, they're not saying hooray for George Bush; they're saying something's different in our country. There's a pride. There's a patriotism. And back inside the beltway, on some of these deadly talk shows, some of them don't get it. They don't understand what's happened in the country. I don't have to flog this. I don't have to put it, "I did it." This team—these are young men and women, many of whom are—put it in political terms—for me, against me, they did their duty for their country. And I think the American people will understand that without my having to throw a partisan spin on it for 1992.

It was bigger than that. It was more majestic than that. And I'll try to resist demagoguery because I really feel so emotional about what our troops did and what our general officers did and how the war was done, compared to other wars. And for that, I salute those who had the authority to make decisions. So, I hope I can rise above a temptation to politicize something that was noble for our whole country and in which everybody—Democrat, Republican, liberal, conservatives—should take enormous pride.

Q. Thank you, Mr. President.

Q. Thank you, sir.

The President. Thank you for this 15-minute opportunity. [*Laughter*] Sorry I got wound up, but these are very—

Q. We were wound up as well as you, sir.

The President. Well, I enjoyed it—as you could tell—very, very much. Thank you.

Note: The interview began at 7:55 a.m. in the Burton Room of the Four Seasons Hotel. The following persons were referred to: Gov. Pete Wilson of California; President Saddam Hussein of Iraq; Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney; Colin L. Powell, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Vice President Dan Quayle; television talk show hosts Johnny Carson, David Letterman, and Jay Leno; journalist E.J. Dionne; former hostages Morehead Kennedy and Jerry Plotkin;

former President Ronald Reagan; former Governor of California George Deukmejian; Attorney General Dick Thornburgh; Senators John Seymour and Alan Cranston; Representatives William E. Dannemeyer and Tom Campbell; California State Assembly

Speaker Willie Brown, Jr.; Bruce Herschensohn, Republican senatorial primary candidate in California; and Gen. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, commander of the U.S. forces in the Persian Gulf.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on Constraints on Trade With China

June 16, 1991

The President has implemented his decision announced on May 27, 1991, to impose constraints on high technology trade with the People's Republic of China as a result of actions by entities in the P.R.C. to transfer missile technology to other countries. The President decided that the significant risks to U.S. security interests posed by these missile transfers require the imposi-

tion of limits on the sale of high performance computers. In addition, the President will not waive sanctions that prohibit the transfer of U.S. technology for satellites launched on Chinese rockets. Finally, we are taking steps to impose sanctions on certain firms in the P.R.C. that have contributed to missile proliferation.

Appointment of Clayton S. Fong as Deputy Director of the Office of Consumer Affairs

June 16, 1991

The President today announced his intention to appoint Clayton S. Fong, of California, to be Deputy Director of the Office of Consumer Affairs at the Department of Health and Human Services. He would succeed Edward Barth Cohen. The Office of Consumer Affairs serves as the principal adviser to the President on consumer issues.

Since 1989 Mr. Fong has served as Deputy Associate Director of Presidential Personnel at the White House in Washington,

DC. Prior to this Mr. Fong served in the office of Governor Deukmejian of California as the deputy appointments secretary, 1987-1989, and as community liaison, 1984-1987.

Mr. Fong graduated from the University of California, Berkeley (B.A., 1982). He was born May 18, 1959, in San Francisco, CA. Mr. Fong is married and resides in Silver Spring, MD.

Remarks to the Asian-Pacific Community in Fountain Valley, California

June 16, 1991

Thank you all very, very much. Senator Seymour, first of all, thank you, sir. Senator

Seymour, a brand-new Senator doing a first-class job for California and for the United

States. I had the pleasure to support him, endorse him, and I'm glad to be introduced by him.

And let me single out other Members of Congress: Dana Rohrabacher is here with me. All of you know him, and you should if you don't. Bob Dornan, my steadfast supporter, and Congressman Cox, Chris Cox. And Congressman Mineta with us here today. This is a nonpartisan, bipartisan group, and I'm delighted to see him with us. Congressman Dreier I didn't see. Dave didn't make it, darn it; don't hold it against him. [Laughter] Congressman Faleomavaega.

Elaine Chao, our Deputy Secretary of Transportation back here. And to the others: Mr. Kwan, Miss Porntip, Elizabeth Szu—what a job she's done on this marvelous day. Inder Singh, another leader of all of this. Ky Ngo; Johnny Tsu, my old friend from San Francisco; and most of all, my fellow Americans. I'm proud to be with you on this very special day.

It's wonderful to be here. I just toured some cultural exhibits. I hope all of you will have a chance to see them. And I've seen some that were fascinating, and I also have heard that the performers did a superb job. I'm sorry I didn't get to do that.

I'm also glad to be with you on Father's Day. I don't know about your kids, but I know about mine, and they guided me through life by using those three magic words: "Ask your mother." [Laughter] Let me also say, as someone who just had a birthday, it's a pleasure to be with people whose cultures revere old age. But I don't feel old. This great turnout—Elizabeth says 60,000 people—make me feel like a spring colt, young indeed. And I'm proud to be with you all.

And I am proud to have had the chance to salute the various groups who form the Asian-Pacific-American community. This community combines groups diverse in name but united by ideals: discipline, self-sacrifice, belief in hard work, and most fundamentally, devotion to freedom. These ideals brought your grandparents and parents, and also some of you, many of you, to this country. These ideals have always uplifted the United States of America.

You know, for more than 200 years, this

nation has built free markets and protected free people. There is no question: Opportunity in America is the envy of the world. You came in search of opportunity, and you're finding it. You came to build a better America, and you are building it in a myriad of thousands of ways. You've enhanced our schools, our professions, our small and large businesses. For America's Asian-Pacific community, growth is not a code word; it's a watchword that helped the entire American community. And I congratulate you for that contribution to the greatest country on the face of the Earth.

As Senator Seymour just told us, Asian-Americans have made the American dream a reality. According to the latest National Assessment of Educational Progress, Asian-Americans are excelling where we need to excel, in subjects such as math. Your greatest contributions, I'm convinced, lie ahead. The Asian-Pacific community has increased in size over the last decade, more than any other ethnic group. I look forward to more pioneers like Henry Tang, physicist Leo Esaki. They know how merit and opportunity beget growth and opportunity and brotherhood.

You know, we also must understand, though, that growth abroad can help the United States. We can find a perfect example in East Asia, a dynamic region that will spur America's growth. I think you all know this, but a lot of Americans don't: Already, our transpacific trade has surpassed our transatlantic trade. In 1990, we exported more to Singapore than we did to Spain or Italy, to Malaysia more than to the Soviet Union, to Indonesia more than to all of Central Europe. This is what you all are doing, and this is what we believe in. The FAA estimates that by 1993, traffic on Pacific routes will surpass the Atlantic on a passenger-mile basis. Consider, too, that more than 1,000 U.S. companies have invested over \$4 billion in the People's Republic of China and that China buys about \$5 billion of American products from computers to cotton. You take away these exports, and you take American jobs.

So, let me just say a word about that. I acted 3 weeks ago to expand this growth by asking Congress to renew for another year

China's most-favored-nation status. I knew that ending MFN would increase the cost of Chinese imports. It would hurt Hong Kong, a bastion of freedom and free trade, as well as investors in south China's export industries—south China, the center of China's prodemocracy movement now. I know many of you have families and visited your families—the students, some of whom I've just met with, maybe some of whom I just see. You brought with you your American ideas: democracy, human rights, free enterprise. We should not cut off this flow of hope, of goods, of ideas and ideals because, you see, these nourish the desire for freedom. Our policy relies on an obvious fact: To influence China, one simply cannot isolate China. And I do not want to be the President to isolate China. I want to be the President to facilitate change for human rights in China.

Let me give you one reminder of this, and I'll get on to another—I want to talk about these guys. You guys wait; I'm going to get to you because I agree with you. And when I ask you to hold that sign up, please do it. Now let me finish this one point here.

I have another example. In December of 1989, over strong objections from many in the Congress, I vetoed the so-called Pelosi bill. I don't mistrust her intentions, but she was wrong—unnecessary legislation. If that bill had become law, I am convinced in my mind that Beijing would have used it as a pretext to stop permitting Chinese young people to study in the United States. Instead, I extended even greater protections than provided for in the Pelosi bill, first through a Presidential memorandum, then through a far-reaching Executive order. And you know, in the last year alone, we issued 11,500 visas to Chinese students and scholars to study in the United States. That would have been 11,500 opportunities lost if we had turned our back on China.

And I might say, I met with some of the student leaders, the real student leaders, just a minute ago—Chinese people studying in the United States, four of them having stood in Tiananmen Square. And these signs say it: Renew MFN for China without condition because we want to be able to effect change for human rights in China.

So, we'll be continuing to urge China to reform internally and to rejoin the community of nations. We can't be sure of success, but we can be sure that without American dialog, without your commitment to freedom being understood in China, the movement for reform in China would be set back. And I don't want to be here as President when we set back the chance for human rights in any country.

Now, here's my signs back here. Get them up high so the press can see them. Where's the one with "SADDAM"? Where is it? Well, I don't see it. But let me tell you, they are right. They are absolutely correct. We will not remove sanctions from Iraq as long as the brutal Saddam Hussein remains in power.

And I might say peripherally how proud I am. I was in there a minute ago, and an Asian lieutenant, an Asian-American lieutenant in the Air Force, came up to me, and she said, "Thank you for Desert Storm." And I turned to her and I said, "Don't thank me, you thank your colleagues in the Air Force, the Army, the Navy, the Coast Guard, and the Marines that made our country proud again."

So, you guys are right. And we'll do everything we can to see that we have a reasoned administration there with whom we can deal with respect, integrity, and honor. But it isn't going to be there as long as it's the brutalization of the Kurds in the north, the Shiites in the south, and as long as there's this environmental degradation that Saddam has wreaked upon the entire world. So, we were right in kicking him out of Kuwait.

And let me say another point—human rights; you got it. Let me make another point. We've got to brush away arbitrary discrimination. And if that means fighting quotas that harm talented Americans like the thousands of Asian students in our universities, then we're going to fight all the way. You know the awful tolls: Quotas penalize achievers. They slam shut opportunity's door. Here in California, in this great, largest State, and across the Nation, we have seen the conflicts that quotas can incite, and we have come to appreciate more than ever before the importance of excellence and opportunity.

You know, our administration does believe in affirmative action, in offering a hand, in opening the door of opportunity. But we don't believe in an America by the numbers. We do not believe in discriminating by quotas or by the numbers.

And very candidly, and I hope this doesn't sound egotistical, but I take pride in the fact that we have a good record on civil rights. We've nurtured equality of opportunity and equality under the law. We've promoted a civil rights bill that would strengthen our laws against discrimination, and we've tried to build a spirit of cooperation, not litigation.

I've put forward a major piece of civil rights legislation to fight against discrimination in the workplace. Congress should pass my bill. Let me be clear: I will not sign any civil rights bill that allows quotas, directly or indirectly, explicitly or implicitly.

And if I might just say a word—take a word of pride in what our administration has done. We've practiced the kind of affirmative action I'm talking about. I'm proud to have named more Asian-Pacific-Americans to top management and advisory roles than any President in history. And I'm going to keep on finding good men and women from the Asian community to serve this great country. This may be hard for some of you to understand—successful in business, leaders and students—but I was the first to appoint a Government agency head, Pat Saiki—Pat Saiki leading now the SBA. The first as a Deputy Secretary of a Cabinet Department, the second highest level, right there next to the Secretary—and of course, you know her, Elaine Chao, in whom I take such great pride once again. The first as an Ambassador—I found this hard to believe, but the first, Ambassador Julia Chang Bloch. And of course, I can't tell you how proud I am to have at my side a guy that many of you know, Sichan Siv, who's working in the White House. What a job he's done for us.

You know why they were picked? They weren't picked because they were Asian-Americans; they were picked because they were the best men and women for the job. And that's the American way.

I mentioned the ideals that enrich the Asian-Pacific community. Let me close with

a passage from a Chinese author, Lin Yutang. "Today," he said, "some are afraid of simple words like goodness and mercy and kindness. They don't believe in the good old words because they don't believe in the good old values."

Well, Asian-Pacific-Americans have always believed in these good old-fashioned values—mercy, goodness, kindness, and I would add family, the strength of the American family. Asian-Pacific-Americans have always believed in these values—respect for dignity, yes, belief in family, hard work, free enterprise, belief in ideals and causes larger than ourselves.

So, I wanted to say I am very proud to have been here today. I see the signs from the various countries, and thank heavens, I've been enriched by being in almost every one of them. I think of the tragedies in Bangladesh, and then I think of our helicopter pilots that went in on their way home, gave up coming home to save lives there. I think of Iraq and what our young men and women did. And yes, I think of those who lost their lives in Iraq. And it would never have happened if the brutality of Saddam Hussein hadn't overcome reason and rationality. I think of Cambodia and India and Pakistan. And I think of all of these—and Vietnam—you are right, you are right, Vietnam—look at what the contribution Vietnamese have made to our great country. And we're never going to forget that Vietnam is not free and democratic, as some of our critics would have you believe.

So, I know I'm going to get in trouble for forgetting them—Iran, Iran. I want to see a free Iran full of human rights, where we can have better relations again. And thank God, relations are getting a little better, but I want to see them good, the way you people want them right here.

Now, thank you all—hey, listen, I'm going to get in trouble. [*Laughter*] But I came out here, Barbara and I did, to say thank you for the contribution to this great country, thank you for what you are doing. And I look forward to working with each and every one of the 60,000 of you to make things better for our great country, America, and for the countries from which you came. Many thanks. And may God bless you

all. But most of all, may God bless the United States of America. Thank you very much. Thank you.

Note: The President spoke at 12:38 p.m. at Mile Square Park. In his remarks, he referred to Senator John Seymour; Representatives Dana Rohrabacher, Robert K. Dornan, C. Christopher Cox, Norman Y. Mineta, David Dreier, and Nancy Pelosi; Delegate to Congress Eni F.H. Faleomavaega; Deputy Secretary of Transportation Elaine L. Chao; Frank Kwan, a producer for television sta-

tion KNBC; Porntip Narkhirunkanok, 1989 Miss Universe; Elizabeth Szu, Inder Singh, and Ky Ngo, coordinators for the event; John Tsu, senior adviser for the event; Henry Tang, an education and sports leader in the community; Leo Esaki, 1973 Nobel Prize winner for physics; President Saddam Hussein of Iraq; Patricia F. Saiki, Administrator of the Small Business Administration; Julia Chang Bloch, U.S. Ambassador to Nepal; and Sichan Siv, Deputy Assistant to the President for Public Liaison.

Remarks at the Simon Wiesenthal Center Dinner in Los Angeles, California

June 16, 1991

Thank you all very much. Let me first thank my dear friend, Jerry Weintraub, for that generous introduction. And thanks to Wilson Phillips for the anthem so beautifully done. My thanks to Tony Danza for being here. [Laughter] Had to go out and get a haircut so we would recognize him. [Laughter] But what a good man he is.

And Barbara and I are just delighted to be here tonight. We wanted to specially be here to salute our—yours and our—guest of honor. As you may know, Arnold—Arnold Schwarzenegger—spent a day with us up at Camp David, and competing with Barbara in tobogganing, she broke her leg. [Laughter] Then, Arnold spent a day with us at the White House promoting fitness, and I ended up in the hospital with arterial fibrillation, or something like that. [Laughter] You'll never eat lunch in my town again, Arnold. [Laughter] But I'm delighted to see you. Come to think of it, you could be my special emissary to Congress. [Laughter] Talk about "The Terminator."

Honestly, though, this guy is a wonderful choice, wonderful choice, for your National Leadership Award. He embodies the good, essential values of this world, values like caring and fairness and faith. He's simply a decent, nice human being. And congratulations, my friend. And thank you for honoring this wonderful American.

I also want to pay a special tribute to Gayle Wilson. Sorry Pete couldn't be with us tonight; he's up wrestling with the budget problems. And to Senator John Seymour, our wonderful new Senator in the United States Senate; to David Dreier, who's with us tonight—down here—a fine Member of the United States Congress. I'm told Mayor Bradley was to be here. I haven't seen him. But anyway, I wanted to salute him. We're in his city and delighted to be here. Is he there? Well, Tom, I can't see you, but nice to see you.

And all the friends of Simon Wiesenthal Center who are here tonight. The Counsel General of Israel is with us, Ron Ronen. And it's a particular pleasure to see our friend, the Bushes' friend, Rabbi Hier, again. Thank you, sir, for that honor, that beautiful cup. And let me just say that your vision, your conscience, and commitment set a challenge for us all. I will cherish this sacred gift of this Cup of Elijah. To you, "I lift up the cup of redemption in thanks and gratitude."

Let me say that I've heard that at Seder this Cup of Elijah is filled, as he just said, with wine and with the promise of redemption. I know the verse that says Elijah "shall turn the heart of the parents to the children, and the heart of the children to their parents." I really hope that this symbolic

gift can challenge us to do the same, to reclaim our soul through the love of the human family, a love borne of remembrance.

Let me just make a few comments, eating before the broccoli is served—[laughter]—and asking your forgiveness for pushing on. We have a big day tomorrow, off in Colorado and Wisconsin, before returning to Washington. So, please forgive us. But let me just say a word about this Center and for the man it's named for. The extraordinary hero that this center honors is our living embodiment of remembrance. The two pledges of Simon Wiesenthal's life inspire us all—"Never forget" and "Never again."

He reminds us that we as a people must study closely the lessons of the concentration camps. And, yes, like many here, Barbara and I have been to Auschwitz. We've seen the images of human evil. And literally, when I left, I left part of me. But I took something away in its place: the determination not just to remember but also to act.

I say this to you as a World War II veteran, as an American, and now as President of the United States: The haunting images compel us to guard against tyranny and inhumanity. Remembering makes us strong. Remembering makes us act.

But there's something else. We must also remember something more powerful than the horror: the triumph of the inextinguishable human spirit. Those who survived the Holocaust could have sunk into hate and revenge. Instead, they lifted themselves and all of humanity toward a greater goal. I believe that the ultimate lesson here is the transcendent glory of survival. Hope triumphed over horror. Life triumphed over death.

And we must also remember the story of a single life. In this case, the story of a great man named Raoul Wallenberg, a story brought to the conscience of the world by another great man, the one whose name this center bears. When I was over with Barbara in Budapest we went to Raoul's memorial to pay tribute. His actions embodied the highest ideals of human decency and morality, a hero of our times. We owe him not only tribute, not only remembrance, but also commitment, to have a full

and final accounting of his precious life.

We all know Elie Wiesel. He dedicates his life to the Holocaust and its victims because "anyone who does not remember betrays them again." The freedom we enjoy carries a profound responsibility. Now the victims of other human rights abuses call to us daily from across the globe. In the memory of the millions who died, we must not forget. We must not close our hearts. We must not fail to act.

We've been acting for years to promote freedom in the Soviet Union, including the freedoms of religion and emigration. That action has paid off. Jews in the Soviet Union can now study Hebrew. Jews who choose to leave can do so. Some delays, admittedly, but they can leave. Hundreds of thousands have made *aliyah* to Israel. This is freedom in action.

In the Gulf, Simon Wiesenthal was among the first to speak out against Saddam Hussein's brutality. He said: "Silence is admittance. We cannot tolerate silence." It was because of Saddam's aggression that we made our stand in the Persian Gulf. The world had ignored the brewing madness 50 years ago. We would not make the same mistake this time. It was a moral imperative to act.

As I contemplated as Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces what action to take against Saddam Hussein's aggression, I thought of the world's inaction those many years ago when first the army and then the SS marched into Poland. It was on my mind as I had to make this fateful decision to send our sons and daughters into combat in the Gulf.

And then there's exciting and emotional freeing of the Ethiopian Jews that was referred to a minute ago. Rudy Boschwitz, a former United States Senator, a wonderful man, was our special emissary. Recently in the Rose Garden, I was privileged to honor him, Bob Frasure of the National Security Council, Irvin Hicks of the State Department, Robert Houdek there in our Embassy—embattled Embassy in Addis Ababa. For their extraordinary actions we honored them, helping in what turned out to be one of the most intensive humanitarian airlifts in history. Thanks in considerable part to

the efforts of the United States—a lot of people in the United States—the Ethiopian Jews were delivered from harm's way within 30 hours, reunited with loved ones, and given the opportunity to begin new lives in Israel. What a joyous, wonderful homecoming.

These events remind us that Israel was created as a refuge for Jews who face or flee persecution. So, our challenge is to make Israel truly secure. We learned the hard lesson that geography alone cannot guarantee security for Israel. We've learned that military power alone cannot guarantee her security. Israel and her neighbors will enjoy true and lasting security only when they achieve genuine reconciliation. And that's the goal behind the peace initiative that I launched 3 months ago.

Our Secretary of State has worked tirelessly to follow up, and direct negotiations between Israel and her neighbors no longer seem such a distant dream. The process we have designed can promote peace, but only if the parties in the region muster the political will to make it happen. If they do, the issues that divide them will fall away, and the Middle East at last can begin the journey toward lasting peace.

We're here tonight in honor of a place that drives us to use the pain of our past literally to forge a better future. The Simon Wiesenthal Center is not just a museum, although its vivid images will never let the past fade. It's also an activist organization of more than one million members, one million separate voices bound together in single purpose: the call for all lives to have meaning, dignity, and hope.

I must say that was running through my mind when the Holocaust survivors brought in the Mauthausen flag. What a story, those men and women creating out of scraps this symbol of the values that gave them hope. Just think, those values were the ones upon which this country was founded, ones we too often take for granted, I'm afraid, in our busy lives. I just wish that every American could hear their story. I wish every American could see this flag and feel the same emotion that I felt when these survivors brought it to this stage.

The values those courageous Jewish victims saw symbolized in our flag became

the ones on which they founded their new homeland. These shared values unite our country and Israel in an extraordinary, special kinship—values like freedom, democracy, morality, respect, deeply rooted traditions of tolerance, individual rights, and liberties. Our countries have forged an unprecedented bond, a bond of shared ideals, shared struggles, shared commitments.

Tonight, I want to return to those essential, basic values and pledge America's eternal vigilance for justice, peace, and human rights throughout the world. As your President, I say there is no room in America for indifference. The Holocaust must never be dehumanized or dismissed. We pledge it will also never be forgotten.

There is no room in this country for hate crimes. We must raise our voices and the full force of our law against every hate group, desecrator and demagog, brown shirt or white sheet. We will not be fooled by a change in disguise if corruption and inhumanity still lie buried in their hearts.

There is no room—no room at all—in America for bigotry. And we will stand firm against intolerance, racism, and discrimination in any form or any place: in our cities, in our media, in our minds, in our hearts. And we pledge to expose the corrosive hatred of bigotry wherever it festers and to rid our land of it for our children's sake.

There is no room in our America, in our world, for anti-Semitism. The insidious ugliness of this cancer destroys the human spirit. We must root it out and conquer it wherever it may start to grow.

There is no room in our world for persecution of a people. We must be committed to the security, opportunity, and identity for all peoples of the world.

There's no room in our world for persecution of a nation. Israel's survival will be guaranteed. And the best way to do that is through a just and lasting peace.

And above all, we must, each of us, embody in our lives the lesson of this wonderful center so brilliantly expressed by its hero, Simon Wiesenthal, who reminds us: "Freedom is not a gift from Heaven. One must fight for it every day." And that, my friends, is our final and most important pledge.

June 16 / Administration of George Bush, 1991

Thank you very much for the privilege of sharing this evening with you and for the warmth of your friendship, for the dedication of your purpose. And may God bless the United States, the greatest country on the face of the Earth. Thank you very much.

Note: The President spoke at 7:20 p.m. in the Los Angeles Ballroom at the Century Plaza Hotel. In his remarks, he referred to Jerry Weintraub and Rabbi Marvin Hier, board member and dean of the Simon Wiesenthal Center; the singing group Wilson Phillips; actor Tony Danza, master of ceremonies for the dinner; Arnold Schwarzenegger, Chairman of the Presi-

dent's Counsel on Physical Fitness and Sports; Gayle Wilson, wife of Gov. Pete Wilson of California; Senator John Seymour; Representative David Dreier; Thomas Bradley, mayor of Los Angeles; Ron Ronen, Counsel General of Israel; humanitarians Simon Wiesenthal and Elie Wiesel; Swedish diplomat Raoul Wallenberg; President Saddam Hussein of Iraq; former Senator Rudy Boschwitz; Robert C. Frasure, National Security Council Director for African Affairs; Irvin Hicks, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs; Robert G. Houdek, Charge d'Affaires at the U.S. Embassy in Ethiopia; and Secretary of State James A. Baker III.

Exchange With Reporters Aboard Air Force One

June 17, 1991

The President. We received a second letter from President Gorbachev, and it relates to the arms control situation, the START differences. We view it as a positive response. Obviously, when you're dealing with these details on START, when you're dealing with highly technical issues, it's hard to categorize letters of this nature. But the tone was good, the determination to reach agreement was positive. And we're looking very closely at the details, which I think would be most inappropriate to discuss here. We're down to some—as I mentioned the other day coming out here—some very fine points on arms control.

So, that's two letters in a very short period of time—the first, very positive tone on the grain credits. We're looking forward to a visit this week, I think it is, from Mr. Yeltsin when he comes here. And this last, the second letter on START, I view it as very important.

I know your next question will be, well, when will we have a summit meeting to initial something or sign something on START? I just don't know the answer to that. General Scowcroft can maybe follow up on it. But we don't have the answer. I'm still holding the dates at the end of June and the end of July, and I'm hoping

that we can move as quickly as possible to conclude it. But I have to say this is very positive.

Soviet-U.S. Relations

Q. Did the letter discuss any kind of timetable on wrapping all this up?

The President. I don't think so. It didn't discuss—you mean on dates? No. But what it did is to respond to some of our suggestions on START and to build on some suggestions that they had previously made. But I'd say it's a narrowing of differences, and that's what we're—we're in agreement here where it's 96 percent, or, you know, close to it, concluded. I remember Moiseyev sitting in the Oval Office saying, "This much separates us," just this much. And so, I think maybe it's a little less today. But we've got to take a look at it.

Q. Is this a response to—

The President. I wouldn't say breakthrough, but I think it's progress.

Q. Is it a response to the ideas that were put forth in Lisbon?

The President. Yes.

Q. And do you think that Baker and Bessmertnykh are going to be able to kind of tie this up in Berlin?

The President. We keep going in increments. We're going to try. They're going to be in touch now. I think our U.S. policy—we've got to hammer out maybe a detail or two in light of this letter. But yes, that's exactly what we want to do, is to get it done. And I'd have to say I'm a little more optimistic about it.

Q. How close?

The President. Well, I can't say. As I said, Moiseyev said, "this far." Now we'll move it down to "that far." I think people agree on that. I don't think that they think there's a wide difference. What I do think is that some of the differences that remain are fairly difficult.

Q. —still about a summit this summer?

The President. Well, I'm talking that way, and I think President Gorbachev would like that. I think it's in our interest. We've got lots of subjects to talk about in addition to this. But this one, obviously, is kind of a *sine qua non*. We can't go forward—that means—[laughter]—something that's important, without which—but, no, it's progress. I don't want to overstate it. I don't want to get hopes up. But yes, on terms of holding dates and trying to get a summit meeting, I really want to have it. I mean, we'll see President Gorbachev in London, notwithstanding. But there are a lot of bilateral issues that we need to talk about. And following the Yeltsin visit, there may be even more. So, we'll keep plugging away on the thing.

Q. There was some talk of taking some of the final technical details like the really nitty-gritty on telemetry and kind of kicking that down the road, leaving that to a joint commission or something like that.

The President. I don't think we can duck the—well, here's the expert. I don't think we can duck the—

Q. Do you want all the specific language wrapped up and in the treaty?

The President. Well no, we'll have a meeting without having every "t" crossed and every "i" dotted on a treaty. But on a question of this importance that you mentioned, encryption of data, we've got to make progress. I mean, that's one of the remaining issues, frankly, and I have not gotten from our experts—one of them who is standing next to me—exactly how much

progress we may have made there. But we can't duck that. We don't want to mislead the United States Congress, and there's no point in suggesting that there's not a problem when there is. But that's one that we have to make real progress on, and they know it.

Q. Is there still a problem there?

The President. Well, we're going to wait and see when we get the analysis, but I'm afraid we haven't solved it all, let me just put it that way.

Q. —dot every "i" and cross every "t", isn't that how you got in trouble with CFE?

The President. No. We crossed every "t" and signed a treaty. Then we had a little problem on interpretation. That's very different. What I'm saying is we've got to narrow down these major issues to get them to agreement. But there's a step then between that and writing out an X-number-of-page treaty. And that's going to be highly complicated drafting, but the drafters will have these problems resolved before they start. So, that's what I was referring to.

South Africa

Q. In South Africa today there was another—

Q. On registration.

The President. Well, we're going to analyze it carefully. The law, our law, says lift the sanctions when these four out of five conditions are complied with. So, we have to—

Q. Is there still a problem with political prisoners? Is that—

The President. Let Brent respond to that. [Laughter]

Note: The exchange took place in the morning while the President was en route from Los Angeles, CA, to Grand Junction, CO. The following persons were referred to: President Mikhail Gorbachev of the Soviet Union; Boris Yeltsin, President of the Republic of Russia; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; Mikhail Moiseyev, Chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Union; Secretary of State James A. Baker III; and Soviet Foreign Minister Aleksandr Bessmertnykh. The final questions referred to the elimination

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by the South African Government of the law which classified all South Africans by race at birth. A tape was not available for verification of the content of this exchange.

Remarks to Community Members in Grand Junction, Colorado *June 17, 1991*

What a day. What a magnificent day. Thank you very, very much, Governor Romer, and all of you. Let me just say at the outset, I wish all of you—not all at the same time—but all of you could have been riding in that limousine from the airport. There is no way that I can begin to tell you how emotional Barbara and I felt about that warm welcome to this wonderful corner of God's Earth. You really made us feel at home. And you talk about patriotism and values—it's right here. Thank you very, very much.

Let me first salute the Governor, about whom I'll have more to say in a minute, doing an absolutely sensational job chairing our National Education Goals Panel. I want to single out our leaders of the State legislature who are partners with the Governor in this effort. My friend, longtime friend, Ted Strickland, the president of the Colorado Senate; Chuck Berry, the speaker of the Colorado house; and all the other distinguished individuals on the steering committee for Colorado 2000.

And it's not just the big names. I just met with the leaders in this community who are leaders for revolutionary change in education. We had a fascinating seminar and I learned a lot from them. I salute your Congressman Ben Campbell, who's doing a great job for this district. Dr. Rosier, President Kieft, and others who—those are just two of the many that joined us for this panel I referred to. And, of course, to our outstanding Secretary of Education, Lamar Alexander. He is leading this country in a wonderful new direction.

A word about your geography. On the way in I was struck by the majestic views of the Grand Mesa, that great big table that looks like just the kind of place where God might have done His homework or put down the palette He used to paint the

sky. Some beauty. You are very, very lucky.

And I thought, as we drove in, about the vast frontiers that lie out here. And some will say that America's frontiers have been fully explored, developed; some will even say lost. But one frontier knows no limits, needs constant development, and cannot be lost. And that's the frontier of the American mind, the unlimited vista of American imagination.

As a people, our love of learning has guided every step of our progress. I love it when Barbara Bush, committed to literacy and education as she is, comes home and tells me these moving tales of how kids are trying to struggle against adversity to learn, how adults learning to read create a new dimension in their lives. And I might say, with some little husbandly pride, the Silver Fox is doing one heck of a job for education.

The Northwest Ordinance of 1787 declared this: "Knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." Now that same need to encourage education brings us together today, 204 years later. You can think of education as a competitiveness issue, or an economic issue—but above all, education in America is a moral imperative.

Thomas Jefferson knew, and Eastern Europe recently reminded us, that the powers of any society rest ultimately with the people themselves. Education provides the grounding in ideas and values crucial to maintaining democracy and prosperity. It serves as our greatest source of social, economic, and yes, moral power.

No domestic program has greater influence over our future. None attracts more attention or generates more passion on the part of our people. And none will have a higher priority with this President than

educational excellence. And that's why, together with all of the Nation's Governors and with dedicated citizens across the Nation, we set six ambitious national education goals for Americans of all ages. This wasn't a White House initiative, wasn't just by the Governors. It was a combined partnership in setting these education goals for the first time in our country's history.

We cannot achieve these goals without declaring a revolution in American education. This revolution demands far more than revolving-charge, blank-check spending. It demands that every community raise expectations, accelerate accountability through parental choice, and reward results. And that's exactly what Grand Junction is doing in leadership in this great country of ours.

Our America 2000 education strategy challenges all Americans to raise expectations, to pledge genuine accountability, and to create a new generation of American schools. It sets out to transform a nation at risk into a nation of students. It calls for cultivating communities where learning can and will happen.

All of you here have been doing just that, and I congratulate you. You're part of a national crusade for reform—I should interject, a State crusade. And I'm so impressed with the connected television program that Governor Romer has just told us about. You're part of this national crusade which is a movement that takes different forms in different communities all across our nation, depending upon local needs and resources.

Local businesses need a talented labor pool. Schools need guidance in developing programs and curricula. Every citizen needs to know that the kid standing on the street corner is going somewhere and isn't just another lost soul waiting to become a statistic, no one knowing his name.

And we need you. We need every citizen to join this revolution for American education, whether it's the business executive who takes time out to visit a classroom; the older American who knows so much and has so much to share, tutoring kids at the local library; or especially the parent who takes a few extra minutes each night to read with a child.

Every one of our national education goals relies on everyone in every community across this nation. And I'm confident that if Grand Junction is any example at all, we can achieve each and every one of these national goals.

And that's so impressive—what's so impressive about what your State is doing, why I'm so pleased with Colorado 2000. Governor Romer's leadership in responding to my call for America 2000 communities has been outstanding. He's been way out front in a leadership role. And tonight, as you heard him say, virtually all of Colorado's 176 school districts will meet, connected by high technology, to adopt goals, set strategy, and yes, measure results. And that's just the kind of thoughtful, community-based action that we'll need to reinvigorate and transform America's schools. You see, we haven't just launched Washington, DC, 2000. It's America 2000. And what that means is Colorado 2000, Grand Junction 2000.

And I challenge every community in America to do what you are doing: to become an America 2000 community, to embrace the national education goals and accomplish them. Community involvement and community innovation will enable students of the future to set and meet world-class standards of achievement. But world-class standards begin here in the hearts and imaginations of people who care about education, who care about their kids, and who care about the future.

About 150 miles from here, in a little town called Norwood, Colorado, a woman named Carolyn Sharp is doing what students of the past couldn't have dreamed possible. Seventy-four years old, she's too far away to get radio or TV broadcast. But now she gets satellite. She gets satellite-delivered programming through the Mind Extension University and does her learning long-distance. Seventy-four, and here's what she says: "I'd already been boning up, doing some history research on my own, and I wanted to take a class." And now, by satellite, she's studying French, history, and physics. She's a great role model. And for my part, I've been trying to learn how to use a computer, and I'm going to keep on trying. I will not challenge any of the 12

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kids in Nintendo, however.

At its most fundamental, learning involves ambition and imagination. We Americans have never been known for a lack of imagination, and we've had set goals for education as ambitious as any that we've for the West, for space, or for any other American frontier.

With the active support of people like you, I'm confident that we will meet these national goals and help our children toward the future that they deserve.

May I thank you for your leadership and interest in educating not just the kids in Grand Junction, not just the kids in Colorado, but by example you are demonstrating an interest in helping kids all across the country.

May God bless our young people. May God bless our teachers. And may God bless

each and every one of you that's willing to take a leadership role in making America 2000 a fantastic education success.

Thank you all, and God bless you.

Note: The President spoke at 12:18 p.m. in the Mesa County Courthouse. In his remarks, he referred to Gov. Roy Romer of Colorado; Ted Strickland and Chuck Berry, Colorado State legislators; Representative Ben Nighthorse Campbell; Paul W. Rosier, superintendent of the Mesa County Valley School District; Ray N. Kieft, president of Mesa State College; and Secretary of Education Lamar Alexander. Prior to his remarks, the President attended a meeting of the Mesa County School Board. Following his remarks, the President traveled to Milwaukee, WI.

Remarks at a Fundraising Dinner for Senatorial Candidate Bob Kasten in Milwaukee, Wisconsin

June 17, 1991

Thank you, Bob Kasten and Eva, great to be with you. I am so pleased to see an early supporter and great friend of mine who has certainly done a wonderful job in this State, and that is your outstanding Governor Tommy Thompson and his wife, Sue Ann. What a wonderful couple you have running this State.

And your Lieutenant Governor is with us, Scott McCallum; your State treasurer Kate Zeuske. And, of course, I want to introduce somebody special with whom I've been traveling a great deal, a former Governor who is now leading our country towards what we call America 2000, a renaissance, a true renaissance, in education. And I mean Governor Lamar Alexander, who's standing right here. Lamar, please stand up.

And as he and I contemplate the national problems, I can guarantee you that we can learn an awful lot not only from Bob Kasten in the Senate in his commitment to education but from the programs that Tommy Thompson has already put into effect to encourage excellence in education in this

State.

I'd be remiss if I didn't single out my old friend, John MacIver, who worked me to death back years ago and then stayed at my side when I was down and dusted me off. And he and a handful of others have been my most stalwart political supporters in this country. And he's actively involved in Bob Kasten's race, as I knew he would be—and thank God he is. To Mike Grebe, who is the Kasten chairman, as well as our national committeeman: always stepping up to the plate, always in a role of leadership, I salute him. And I am delighted to see others—Helen Bie, our national committeewoman is here. David Opitz, the chairman, our State chairman. And party's going to be important now as we move into 1992. And Wayne Oldenberg, who is doing such an outstanding job as Bob Kasten's finance chairman.

All of these people are making it happen. Bob tells me this is one of the largest fundraising events that he's ever had. And I think it's a tribute to him, of course, but

also to the leadership that's gone into this event.

I'm sorry to have kept you all waiting a little bit. I'm sorry if this has caused any unfounded excitement. One man heard that Bush was coming to town; he started a rumor that a major brewery was on its way back here, leaving St. Louis. [*Laughter*]

But Bob supports me when I need it, and that's one of the reasons I accepted with alacrity his invitation. You've heard some about his accomplishments tonight—moved quickly into the ranks of senior Senate leadership, part of our leadership team in the United States Senate. He stood solidly by my side at times that weren't so easy leading up to Operation Desert Storm. He was there. He never wavered. He saw what we had to do to kick aggression back. And he was steadfast in his support, and I'll always be grateful to him for that.

We had a little receiving line earlier, and I met two or three people that had been in Desert Storm—one, a member of the police department here; another who was at the dinner tonight. And I couldn't help but remember that Bob went to Egypt to visit Wisconsin's own 128th and 440th—reached out and told them that they had his support.

You know, he's carved out a niche as a top spokesman for economic growth, for environmental stewardship, for educational excellence that I mentioned, and for American international leadership, and, of course, for cheese. [*Laughter*]

A few months back, we held a meeting to discuss Soviet affairs in the Middle East. And we talked then about many of the issues that occupy the headlines these days: how to promote economic reform in the Soviet Union. And I must tell you I'm looking forward, if we can iron out these difficulties that remain on START—the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks—to meet with Mr. Gorbachev to talk further about reform in the Soviet Union. And this week we'll be receiving the newly-elected, first elected head of the Russian Republic, Boris Yeltsin, in Washington, DC. And I'm looking forward to that.

But as Bob and I wrestled with these weighty problems of international affairs—where we should go next in the Middle

East peace talks, how to verify the arms control agreements with the Soviets—it was a productive meeting, and I learned a lot. But every few minutes or so, Bob, who knew more about the subjects at hand than many of those that were around that table, would weave in a mention of dairy price supports for Wisconsin farmers. What I'm saying is, he knows who sent him there to Washington, and he's never forgotten it. And that's why I think he's going to be reelected, and reelected big. He gives a new meaning to the term "sacred cow," I might add. [*Laughter*]

We've reached an interesting point in this administration. And I think as you look back in this nation's history, our performance in the Gulf—and I say ours: I'm talking about the young men and women who were over there, their performance in Desert Storm. I'm talking about the superb job done by the military commanders there and in the Pentagon and by the leadership given by our Secretary, Dick Cheney. Our performance demonstrated that America will do the right thing when duty calls. And they will help a country halfway around the world that's been overrun by a brutal dictator. And they will work with other nations to build an unbeatable consensus in an unconquerable military force. And they will risk their finest sons and daughters, all in defense of liberty.

We haven't lost it. We found something special out of Desert Storm. Go with us, go with Barbara and me around this country. It's not politics. You go to places we couldn't get one vote if we tried. And the American people are out there with their flags and their enthusiasm and the rediscovery of who we are: a country that will stand up against aggression and win—and win promptly and win confidently.

And there was another lesson; there was another lesson out of this. We learned that the Presidency as an institution is charged to respond to such situations. The President has a unique responsibility to build the kind of national and international support that is necessary to build democracy and to defend liberty in cases that we saw halfway around the world.

But we've also learned that the kind of

consensus is more difficult to build when it comes to doing business at home. Do you remember right after Desert Storm ended, people were saying now if the President would take this newfound credibility that we all earned in the Gulf—that everybody did—and use it for domestic problems, that would be great. That would be wonderful.

Well, the American people want to take on economic problems, educational problems, environmental problems. And they want to fight crime. They want to improve race relations and fight against discrimination in the workplace and reshape, as Bob mentioned, the national defense and join the exciting economic cooperation and competition beyond our borders.

But if we really want to mount an all-out assault on these problems, we need more good people in the United States Senate, more dedicated people, more imaginative people, and we must return those that are doing the job for this country. And I'm talking about Bob Kasten, for one.

Some of the Democrats' ideas to how we do this domestic Desert Storm is to do it their way. I wasn't elected to do it their way. I was elected to do it our way, the sensible way.

Working with this Senator, we proposed a comprehensive economic growth package. It holds the line on Federal spending. And a lot came out of that budget agreement, controversial though it was. It holds the line on taxes. It cuts the capital gains rate. It facilitates savings, and everybody involved in business knows that our country has terribly low savings rates. It makes it easier for poor and middle class Americans to become successful entrepreneurs, to take a risk to start something. Small business is the backbone of this country—employment and everything else, productivity and employment. And so, we need more of it.

And I believe if we could get more Republicans, we'd do much better on the economic front. As it is now, I'm playing defense in the House; I'm playing defense in the Senate. Thank God we had 21 vetoes, and every single one of them was sustained. We've got to keep bad things from happening and then get more people so we can make good things happen in the Senate.

We're embarked, as I said, with credit

to Lamar Alexander, on a nonpartisan or a bipartisan educational revolution that would put power in the hands of people. It would let parents, not the bureaucrats, make the crucial choice of which schools their children should attend. And you in Wisconsin, and especially right here in Milwaukee, understand what I'm talking about because you led the way in terms of choice for this country.

I'm still very worried about our neighborhoods. Those neighborhoods that can afford it the least are most afflicted by crime. And we've tried for more than 2 years to persuade Congress to pass a comprehensive anticrime package—one that protects police, protects citizens, helps the victims, and puts the dangerous criminals behind bars. And we've asked the Congress to adopt a modest transportation package to make it easier for commuters to travel from home to work and back without having to sit for hours in traffic.

We've created a strong civil rights package to strengthen our laws against those who discriminate. And specifically, our package seeks to eliminate discrimination in the workplace, and it encourages all Americans to view civil rights as a shared commitment and goal rather than an invitation to litigation. And we need more good people in the Senate and the House to get these three initiatives moving and moving fast.

And we have done something that I think all Americans, regardless of party, wanted. They wanted to get this defense spending under control. And yes, we've proposed restructuring our Armed Forces in a way that pares down our military, pares it down certainly in terms of spending as a percentage of our GNP and just real reductions, as well, in spending.

And we do this without reducing the readiness. But I need people to support that concept and not just come into the Congress with some meat ax without regard to whatever might come up in the future. Perhaps there would be another Desert Storm, and I want our forces to be able to respond, respond rapidly, go in, get the job done, and come out. And that's only going to be done if we have a program for defense that has reductions but also keeps in mind the

priorities that we must have established as we go through the last part of the nineties.

I cite this because I think it's reasonable. I think we've got a good domestic program. I get sick and tired from hearing the Democrats out there crying that there's no domestic agenda. The problem is, they want their domestic agenda, the same old tired answers of the past—try to bring them into the future. And it's not going to work.

How many of these important bills do you think Congress has passed? You guessed it: zero, none. We are going to keep fighting for our domestic Desert Storm, for our domestic agenda. But we can't do it if we're fighting against these tired old characters out of the past who want to go back and say, let the Federal Government solve all our problems. It's not going to work. It's failed in the past. We need new people in the Senate. And we need new people in the House. They're going to look at it just exactly that way.

And let me say this: You can't blame Bob for the failures up there. He has fought for economic growth. He drafted the reforms that ought to save us \$6 billion just in regulatory paperwork alone next year. And he's going to continue—that would continue to produce savings for years to come. He pushed for that capital gains reduction in spite of the demagogues saying this is a tax break for the rich. He pushed for it because he knew it would create more jobs. And he's pushed for progrowth tax changes. And he stood with us in promoting a new progressivity in education. And he's helping us very much, as I said, in our 2000—the America 2000 strategy.

He supported our crime legislation. Compare his record with others, not just from Wisconsin, but others on the national scene like he is. He supported this. He supported better transportation for this State and for all of America. And he stood at our side on civil rights, trying to offer the extended hand of brotherhood and hope rather than divisive politics based on clashing claims, lawsuits, and quotas. Quotas is not the American way. We don't need that. We need fair play.

So, I ask you to look at the facts. Cut through the rhetoric, look at the facts, and see what our bill does and see what the

other bill does.

I'm a little sick and tired of people saying we don't have a decent civil rights program. We do. We've got a good record. And I'll be darned if I'm going to knuckle into a handful of people inside the beltway who say jump and then the Democrat Senators say how high. It's too late.

I don't have to remind you that after the Gulf war we asked Congress to pass just two bills out of all these I've mentioned in a 100 days, crime and transportation, and it didn't pass either. And I mentioned out there at the White House, if 100 isn't enough, let's give them another 100. But let's get something done for America, and do it right.

So, economic growth, education, crime, transportation, civil rights, defense—Bob Kasten is fighting for all these things. And I need more like him.

So, the message is simply this—you know it: With your support and the support of others like you around the country, this administration won't have to rely on the veto as its weapon for improving legislation. It'll be able to look to a Congress ready, willing, and eager to serve the people. And Bob, let me just say you have my strong support. Let's do what it takes to win in 1992.

Thank you all very much. Godspeed to all of you, and may God bless the United States of America. Thank you very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 6:30 p.m. in the Milwaukee Exposition and Convention Center. In his remarks, he referred to Mr. Kasten's wife, Eva; Gov. Tommy Thompson of Wisconsin and his wife, Sue Ann; Scott McCallum and Kate Zeuske, Wisconsin Lieutenant Governor and treasurer; Secretary of Education Lamar Alexander, former Governor of Tennessee; John MacIver, attorney with Michael, Best, and Friderich in Milwaukee, WI; Mike Grebe and Helen Bie, Republican National Committee delegates; David Opitz, State Republican Party chairman; Wayne Oldenberg, Kasten campaign finance chairman; President Mikhail Gorbachev of the Soviet Union; Boris Yeltsin, President of the Republic of Russia; Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney; and President Saddam Hussein of Iraq. Following his remarks, the President returned to Washington, DC.

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Remarks at the Welcoming Ceremony for President Fernando Collor de Mello of Brazil

June 18, 1991

President Bush. Good morning all, and welcome to the White House. It is my great honor to greet you, Mr. President: one of Latin America's most dynamic statesmen.

The U.S.-Brazilian friendship has spanned nearly two centuries. Now an alliance built on fidelity—to democracy, healthy mutual respect, and firm collective will—the relationship has never been better. The most basic roots of our friendship lie in our dedication to democracy, our allegiance to the power of individuals, and the rule of law.

The nations of the Americas all struggled and gained independence from the old ways of the Old World, and we built nations of promise and renewal. One hundred and seventy-nine years ago, the United States was proud to be the very first nation to recognize the newly sovereign Brazil. And that year, your predecessors achieved independence without bloodshed, traded goods with the world, and began to integrate a vastly diverse country. Today, President Collor, you represent the modern leader, Brazil's first directly elected President in 29 years. We understand the challenges you face and we admire the vigor with which you are dealing with them.

Across the spectrum, from trade and economic matters to environmental issues, to concerns over nuclear proliferation, we are determined to treat our common challenges as opportunities, opportunities to improve life throughout this hemisphere.

Brazil, with its great natural wealth and resourceful people, can make enormous contributions to the world economy and to hemispheric prosperity. Along with the other nations of the Americas, as a long-term goal, we aim to create the largest free-trading partnership of sovereign states in the world.

The Enterprise for the Americas Initiative which I unveiled 1 year ago next week can help make this goal a reality, and we are already making great strides. I am pleased to announce that tomorrow we will sign completed negotiations for a trade and in-

vestment framework agreement with Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay—the countries of the planned Southern Common Market, MerCoSur. This agreement is a significant step toward achieving our common goals, and we look forward to this new era of enhanced cooperation.

Mr. President, America stands by your side as you tackle Brazil's most pressing issues. When I visited Brazil last December and was received so warmly by you, sir, I saw the bold economic changes that you were making. And I saw something else; I saw a bold, active President, too. We all know that he's a tireless worker, but add to that jogging, piloting fighters, jet skiing, and several other activities. My kind of guy. [*Laughter*]

You've trimmed government and announced plans to reprivatize enterprises, fight inflation, and liberalize trade. These are the keys to growth and prosperity in Brazil.

As the 21st century draws near, we'll mark the 500th anniversary of Columbus' discovery of the Americas and the arrival of Cabral's Portuguese fleet in Brazil. Spectacular change characterizes the half millennium. The New World is becoming integrated in ways our forefathers would never have dreamed. And our firm collective will can help ensure a future filled with cooperation, not conflict.

Brazil knows well the importance of united efforts, aligning with the allies in both World Wars, its brave expeditionary forces playing a key role in World War II. A half-century later, Brazil supported the United Nations resolutions and sanctions against Iraq despite significant economic losses to Brazil. And that, Mr. President, testifies not just to your vision but to your courage; and for this, we thank you, also.

On behalf of all Americans, I salute the shared ideals that unite our nations and the lasting friendship between the people of the United States and the people of Brazil.

It is my great pleasure to welcome you to

the White House. May God bless the Federative Republic of Brazil. Welcome, sir.

President Collor. Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen: Relations with the United States of America are a priority for Brazil. In my inaugural speech, I stated the need to eliminate from our relationship the emphasis which up to then had been placed on contentious trade issues. Such an emphasis used to obscure the true sense of a partnership based on common values, aspirations, and enterprises.

This first goal has been achieved. In a mutually satisfactory way, Brazil has shown its earnestness and willingness to approach the issues pending on the bilateral agenda. Today, the Brazil-United States agenda is clearly positive, and this is only a starting point for continuous improvement in our relations.

Brazil and the United States are the two largest democracies on the American continent. We place our most profound trust in political and economic freedom as the only way to achieve the individual and collective fulfillment of our citizens. We cannot limit ourselves to solving circumstantial problems. The advances that we make must be founded upon a wide-ranging political vision and serve to reinforce a strong and lasting friendship.

It is in this spirit that we salute the Initiative for the Americas. Aside from its very important conceptual gains such as the linkage between foreign debt, trade, and investment, the initiative is remarkable above all because of its vision of the future, a future that we must build together.

Mr. President, let us close the chapter on past trade disputes and past debt problems. Let us join efforts to expand mutual trade, technological cooperation, new credit, and investment flows. My idea of a truly stable international partnership is based on two major assumptions: The first is that is up to every country to determine its own destiny and to make the necessary sacrifices to achieve its national goals.

The Federalist Papers themselves state that: provided there be a free people and carefully managed finances, "foreign nations will be much more disposed to cultivate our friendship than provoke our resentment." Brazilian democracy has fol-

lowed this lesson very closely. Brazil is making enormous sacrifices and resolutely carrying out its economic modernization project. We have adopted an adjustment program that is comparable only to the most rigorous and contemporary world history. In Brazil, the state will no longer be a producer of goods but rather a promoter of collective well-being.

The second assumption for a true partnership is a recognition of the interdependence that exists among nations, a reality which imposes upon all societies and their leaders the obligation to ponder the international consequences of their actions. Brazil is fully aware of this. We know that despite our present hardships, our policies of liberalizing reform will not succeed without real cooperation and positive responses on the part of the international community regarding solutions to such problems as foreign debt, removal of trade barriers, and access to advanced, clean technologies.

Though we respect the legitimate values and interests of all peoples, we must insist on cooperation in the crusade we lead to achieve harmony between men and nature. This is precisely the challenge that stands before us as we approach the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development to be held in Rio de Janeiro: the search for a balance between man's seemingly infinite quest for progress and the finite limits of Earth's resources.

Mr. President, I look forward to our coming talks. I'm certain that our commitment to democracy and, believe me, my personal deep esteem for you will help us attain good results. We have before us a historic opportunity to create a new partnership between Brazil and the United States. Let us grasp it with determination and a sense of the future.

May God help us to elevate our relations to the level warranted by the greatness of our two countries. Thank you very much.

Note: President Bush spoke at 10:15 a.m. at the South Portico of the White House, where President Collor was accorded a formal welcome with full military honors. Following the ceremony, the two Presidents met in the Oval Office.

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Remarks Prior to Discussions With President Fernando Collor de Mello of Brazil

June 18, 1991

Q. Are you in a talking mood today?

The President. Out of respect for our guest, the only talking I want to do in here is not to respond to questions but just to repeat what I said out there: how much respect I have for President Collor, how much I value our personal relationship, but even more important, how determined we are to work with Brazil for the common aims that we, both countries, have. And I'm just delighted you're here, sir.

Barbara and I are looking forward to the social end of it, and much more important to us is working with you to achieve the goals that you've set in a very difficult situation. But you're doing great, and we want to help.

Q. How much of an issue will weapons proliferation in the Gulf be, sir?

The President. You misunderstood what I said. I said I wasn't going to take any questions; I just wanted to give a speech. It's two entirely different things. But all issues will be discussed.

Q. If you make your statement, we should be allowed to ask questions.

The President. No, no, wait a minute.

Q. Can we speak in English?

The President. Yes, but I don't take ques-

tions in here. But I think out of fairness, let me just simply say what I said to the second wave of press, and that is how delighted I am to have my friend President Collor here in the Oval Office. And so, we've been looking forward to this visit on two planes: one, pure friendship and social side, which pales in comparison to the importance of working with this President to further our common aims, to see how the United States can be helpful to the broad reform agenda that he has courageously set. The problems are big, but we salute him for his tackling of those problems, and it's those things that I think are the most important for this visit.

Q. A policy meeting next year, Mr. Bush, in Brazil?

The President. I'm not taking any questions. It wouldn't be fair to the others; I said I wouldn't take questions here. We normally don't in the Oval Office, so I just can't, but there will be a chance to ask them later on, I think.

Note: President Bush spoke at 10:35 a.m. in the Oval Office at the White House. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

Remarks at a White House Briefing for Law Enforcement Officials on Crime Legislation

June 18, 1991

I understand you've been here for a while, but I'm the last event, you'll be happy to know. [*Laughter*]

I first want to single out the two gentlemen, and I use the term advisedly, sitting behind me: our Attorney General, who has done such a superb job in standing up for the victims of crime and against the criminals, and then Governor Bob Martinez, who has just taken over as our czar. Why in America we call people czars, I don't know.

[*Laughter*] But nevertheless, if there is one that should be termed that, it is he, because he has a fantastically important portfolio. He has hit the ground running, not just domestically but in working with our foreign friends whose cooperation is absolutely essential if we are going to make your work and the work of those you support any easier. By that, I am talking about law enforcement.

So, I want to thank you all for coming. I promise to be brief. I want to single out not just the law enforcement people themselves, but those who represent in one way or another the victims of crime. We had a little ceremony a while back to salute them, to honor them, and all three of us here feel compassionately and strongly about that question. And we must never forget to honor them and to facilitate the caring that they deserve from the Government and from every other quarter.

I hoped that I might have had a chance to see all of you, knowing of your commitment, a little sooner than now. I had hoped that the Congress would have taken up our crime bill before now and that we could have gathered there for a signing ceremony. It may well happen; it must happen. It's right for this country that it happen. And at least the Senate has consented to begin work this week on this issue of vital importance to all Americans.

The people simply don't understand this. We sent a crime bill up 2 years ago, and the American people say: What in the world is going on? What is taking so long? And I know I run the risk of "bashing" the Congress. But that is not what this is about. It is trying to encourage this lethargic system to do that which the people want, do that what I was elected to try to do.

So, we'll keep on pushing, but your help in this is vitally important. Those of you here today represent a promising development in the past 2 years. More than ever, we've seen, I think, a new sense of cooperation among Federal, State and local law enforcement officials. And the victim groups—again, strong cooperation, the neighborhood organizations that are essential to this fight, strong cooperation—all are saying that the time for reform is now.

This coalition is the front line in our war on crime. Frankly, it is tired of felons going free on technicalities in sentences that seem tough but are not carried out because the defendant is clogging our court system with appeal after appeal after appeal.

As part of this unique coalition, you know the kinds of changes in the law you need from Congress to really make a difference in this fight. That's what this is all about—making a difference. You know that our

bill, with its habeas corpus reform, its exclusionary rule reform, revised death penalty procedures, will help you. And in a broader sense, it'll help the entire criminal justice system. With its provisions regarding racial bias, it will ensure fair jury deliberations and fair sentencing.

You know that the so-called racial justice act in the Biden bill will in effect invalidate, regardless of the cause of the sentence, virtually all State death penalty laws and those death penalty sentences that have not yet been implemented. You know that the exclusionary rule provisions in the Biden bill at best codify existing law, and that the assault weapon provisions in the bill, by identifying particular weapons, can certainly be easily circumvented.

What is clear is that the Biden bill will make our jobs harder. We can have real criminal law reform without hollow gestures. And I know you share my view that we need real change, substantive change, not some watered down bill that's passed just before we move into an election year—a watered down bill that really gives the appearance of doing something, that doesn't have the effect of getting the job done. The Congress needs to hear from you.

I used to wonder before I got into this job how much appeals to Congress really meant; whether individuals that are really concerned can effect progressive, constructive change. I'm absolutely convinced that you can. So, they need to hear from you. They need to learn the importance of increasing the accountability and the certainty of punishment in our criminal system.

That's why you're so important to this debate. You're out there, working for all of you—many on the streets and the highways, many working with officers that are. And you know how things really are, and I think you know what really needs to be done. So, I wanted to thank you for coming over. I wanted to thank you for your commitment. I expect there are times—because when you're working as hard as you do—that you wonder if anybody cares.

I know we do. I know we care a lot. But I think much more important than that is, I really believe the American people care.

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It's areas, some that are hurt the most by poverty and despair, that will be helped the most by this kind of legislation. So, we care about you. We're grateful to you. And thank you all very, very much for what you're doing. And now, P.S., please work even harder if that's possible. Thank you all very much.

Thank you all very, very much for coming

and for the work you're doing.

Note: The President spoke at 4:04 p.m. in Room 450 of the Old Executive Office Building. In his remarks, he referred to Attorney General Dick Thornburgh; Bob Martinez, Director of National Drug Control Policy; and Senator Joseph R. Biden, Jr.

Toasts at the State Dinner for President Fernando Collor de Mello of Brazil

June 18, 1991

President Bush. Mr. President and Mrs. Collor and distinguished guests, friends of Brazil, it's a distinct privilege for Barbara and me to salute this extraordinary President, Fernando Collor de Mello. I'm glad that Indiana Jones and his wife could join us tonight. [*Laughter*]

I hear that, yesterday, en route from Brasilia to Washington, the President himself piloted the plane and even helped land it. I'm glad he didn't pull a barrel roll over the South Lawn. [*Laughter*] But all our Brazilian guests are here tonight, so I guess the passengers weren't too much in danger. Captain Collor got them here a half-hour early, and nobody lost their luggage—[*laughter*—so things are going very well to start off our visit.

Our two countries were built on the aspirations of pioneers, immigrants, merchants, and workers, hardy people, filled with the spirit of enterprise and independence, enthusiasm and ingenuity. And they came to the Americas determined to achieve lives of freedom and opportunity. And this is our heritage, and we will continue to fulfill it.

The legacy we leave to our future generations must be an alliance of democratic institutions, free markets, and environmental stewardship. President Collor, I salute you, sir, for your efforts to invigorate your political system, your firm commitment to free people and free markets, your determination to raise environmental awareness both at home and abroad.

Our guests deserve to know about your trek to Brazil's scientific outpost in Antarctica. You moved around at such a pace that you almost lost one of your cabinet officers in a snowbank—something like speed golf, only this was in Antarctica. [*Laughter*]

Your service to your nation expresses your faith that Brazil will move forward and that our nations will continue to be loyal friends and allies as we enter the 21st century.

In 1876, as the United States celebrated its Centennial, a certain foreign visitor was making his own headlines. Clad in a black suit and silk cap, your Emperor, Dom Pedro II, sailed into New York's East River as thousands of spectators thronged the docks, cheering and saluting. And then he did this: he traveled our country on our new railroad, over 9,000 miles from Maryland to Wyoming to California to Louisiana, causing one newspaper editor to remark that: "When he goes home, he will know more about the U.S. than two-thirds of the Congress." [*Laughter*] An exact quote.

Finally, on July 4th, in Philadelphia, Dom Pedro joined President Grant in opening our centennial exhibit. A hymn was written especially for our 100th birthday by the celebrated Brazilian composer Antonio Carlos Gomes. A tribute to your Emperor noted that, "no distinguished stranger ever came among us who, at the end of 3 months, seemed so little of a stranger and so much of a friend to the whole American people as Dom Pedro II of Brazil."

Today, Mr. President, you sir, carry on

this friendship. Americans are proud to call you our friend. And on their behalf, let me propose this toast to the lasting friendship between the people of the United States and the people of Brazil, to the shared ideals that unite our nations and to a future of freedom, democracy, and prosperity all across the Americas. Once again, welcome, sir.

President Collor. Mr. President, Mrs. Bush, ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of Rosane and myself, I want to thank you for your kind words and your hospitality tonight and throughout our stay in Washington.

I remember our first meeting in January of last year when I visited as President-elect. Even though it was not on the schedule, you invited us to dine here in a friendly, informal atmosphere. I am pleased that this year's visit has confirmed that same cordiality shown us the night Rosane and I had the real surprise dinner at the White House. I also met the best-selling author that night. [Laughter] Her name is Millie. [Laughter]

Mr. President, whoever visits the United States encounters the fundamental values of Western civilization. Here are joined for the first time in history freedom and well-being. The determination with which I fight for the democratic development of my country is strengthened by the trips I make to the United States.

Brazil is one of the largest countries in the world in terms of the size of its area, population, and economy. We are a democratic, industrialized, and dynamic nation on the path of modernity and determined to overcome the problems of social inequalities. We want these facts recognized, not to increase our status but to increase our participation in world decisions and in contributions to mankind.

Brazil has restored democracy and strengthened its choice of a free market economy. These are the principles that form the foundation for my government's work towards modernizing our country and renewing our international relations.

Respect for human rights, preservation of nature, freedom to trade and to invest, the unvarying pursuit of peace—these for us are not mere rhetorical expressions. They

are the means we have chosen to rescue the millions of Brazilians who still live in poverty.

We are convinced that we have made the correct decision, but we are cognizant of the sacrifices involved. We do not want to share these sacrifices. History shows that the progress of any society is determined by its own efforts. Our desire to change and our willingness to come to grips with the costs of that change must be recognized.

The international community must respond to these national efforts with immediate and effective compensation. The system of nations undergoes rapid transformations, and significant advancements in political strategy must inspire similar daring and creativity in cooperation towards social and economic development.

In an interdependent world, peace will only be consolidated if there is a joint, balanced, and corresponsable effort toward the task of establishing a fair order between men and nations. This is the true destiny of democracies.

Mr. President, Mrs. Bush, ladies and gentlemen, Brazil and the United States are very close to each other. Geographically, our continents are joined. Historically, we belong to the same generation of independent nations. Philosophically, the highest value in both our cultures is placed on individual and group progress and on political and economic freedom. We have a long history of friendship and cooperation in common. But we must do more, much more, and we will do it.

Insofar as the world organizes itself into great continental blocs of economic power, it is clearly our responsibility to build a strong, united region. The partnership which we shall create and extend together with the other nations of Latin America will be fundamental for the future of this hemisphere. The opportunity, President Bush, is before us, within our grasp. Brazil and the United States have never traveled opposite paths. This is no longer enough. Let us now forge better paths together.

I sincerely hope that our reencounter inaugurates a new partnership between the people of our two nations. May God guide us, President Bush. Thank you.

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And I would like to propose a toast for the health, the prosperity of the United States of America and its great President, Mr. Bush, and Mrs. Bush.

Note: President Bush spoke at 8:10 p.m. in the State Dining Room at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to President Collor's wife, Rosane. President Collor referred to the President's dog Millie and "Millie's Book as Dictated to Barbara Bush."

Exchange With Reporters

June 19, 1991

Chief of Staff's Travel

Q. Mr. President, are you angry at the Chief of Staff?

The President. No.

Q. The papers said that you're ready to take some action.

The President. Well, I've looked into this matter and, given the circumstances, I think it was appropriate. We had a lot of very important negotiation on legislation. We have a very important speech that needed fine-tuning. He knew I wasn't happy with that. He made plenty of phone calls. You know, I recognize, and I think the Governor does, there's an appearance problem. But when you look at the facts surrounding this particular trip, this beating that he's taken is unwarranted in my view. And I will say it's special for reasons I've outlined to you. But nobody likes the appearance of impropriety. On the other hand, I think fairness dictates you ought to look at the particular fact about it. And so, that's my view. In fact, I back him up on this——

Q. Have you encouraged him to exercise more caution on the appearance question?

The President. I think when you have an appearance problem, I think all of us would agree you want to try to avoid it as much as possible, and I think all of us have. But you shouldn't be judged by appearance; you ought to be judged by the fact. And so, that's what I'm saying here. And there's plenty of reason that this was done, and it doesn't set a precedent. It doesn't say anybody that has access to a car can go anywhere anyone wants at any time. The Governor would be the first to say that.

So, that's the way I look at it. And I'd say it's special, and I've looked at the facts.

And I feel very comfortable with it——

Q. Have you discussed this with him personally?

The President. Of course, I did. We discussed it——

Q. Do you think he's being victimized?

The President. Well, can I rephrase your question?

Q. Okay.

The President. Do I think there's a piling on——

Q. Do you think he's being targeted?

The President. Do you think there's a piling-on syndrome out there? Yes, I do. And you can interpret that one any way you want to.

Q. You got anyone in mind? [Laughter]

The President. So far, the UPI is clean as what they call a hound's tooth—[laughter]. Don't ask me about——

Q. Those are the most deadly words in history. [Laughter] You're 1,000 percent behind him, aren't you? [Laughter]

Q. Is the Governor's job safe, sir?

The President. Yes. And he's doing a first-class job, and I think the people around this table would attest to that. We've done well. We've got a good domestic agenda. And I think the American people are beginning to understand it.

The problem is, to get that message out, you've got to beat down a bad domestic agenda first because we don't have the proper numbers. And so, we've got a good program. And as soon as you all leave, which I know will be very soon, we will have a chance to discuss—[laughter]—that's one of the things we're going to discuss today, is where we stand on some of this

important legislation.

I don't think I need to tell you all again I want a civil rights bill, and I don't want a quota bill. I think the American people want a civil rights bill, and they don't want a quota bill. And that's one of the things that John Sununu and Boyden and others around here are working closely with the Congress on. The transportation bill—we've got a lot of things to discuss—the crime bill. We've got a good domestic agenda.

And why some people don't understand that, I don't know. I can understand the Democrats not understanding it because, very candidly, they've got a different domestic agenda. It happens to be a bad domestic agenda, but nevertheless it seems to dominate. We're asked to sing from their music, and I'm not going to do that. We haven't in the past, and we're not going to do it now.

So, there's a lot going on, and I say that John Sununu's been right in the heart of a lot of this serious negotiation in attempting to get things done, and I'm very grateful to him for that.

Civil Rights Legislation

Q. Do you like the Danforth compromise, sir, on civil rights?

The President. Well, we've got some reservations, but I like the fact he's trying, and I like the fact other Senators are working with him, because Republicans want a civil rights bill that eliminates, as best a bill can, discrimination in the workplace. I will repeat: They don't want a quota bill. And I, frankly, resent it when some of my political opponents up there—or put it this way, our political opponents up there charge me or charge Members of Congress who agree with me as having some kind of a political agenda here.

I sent this bill up 2 years ago, or maybe year ago. Certainly when the winning political—the '92 political connotations. And so, I wish people would interpret things that way, because that's the way the facts are. But I haven't seen much defense of that, and I haven't seen much advocacy of our bill. I haven't seen anything that says what's wrong with our legislation.

You know what my deal would be to these people? Look, if you really want an anti-

discrimination civil rights bill and you're not happy with the President's, try it. Take four steps forward. You might not get all five you want; take four and see if it doesn't help eliminate discrimination in the workplace. But don't inflict the American people with something that inevitably, in the opinion of the Attorney General, our own counsel, and many of the staff people on the Hill lead to quotas. And that's what the issue is. And I get very hot under the collar when we get accused as a party or as an administration that doesn't care about the civil rights aspects of all of this.

So, I'm going to keep talking about it and keep trying to be rational and keep trying to work with Congress constructively. We've got to do that to get a decent bill passed. But I am not going to sign a bad bill.

Well, that's just one. We've got a lot of other issues that—I don't know how I got off on this diatribe here, because——

Q. You don't think you're being political?

The President. No. I will be when the time comes.

Q. Not at all?

The President. Well, yes. I was out at a fundraiser, and then I loved it. I was very political. But we're moving into that season. But do you think anytime people criticize the President that they're being political? Do you think anytime they accuse me of not having a domestic agenda up there? Do you think anytime they go off down to some salon retreat down here in Virginia and come out with diatribes against me that that's political? Sure it is, Helen [Helen Thomas, United Press International]. We're all grown up. But we know how it works. But we've tried to approach legislation, sometimes to the distress of some, in a very nonpartisan way because that's the only way I can get something done for this country. But I'm not going to yield on fundamental principle, and that is not political. That's something I believe.

But sure, we're moving into a political season. I'm hearing all kinds of weird voices out of the past coming out criticizing on the other side. Not our side, of course. We don't do that kind of stuff.

Q. Well, it's a two-way street, isn't it? And

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you'll put a label on every time when it isn't political?

The President. Well, yes, label this as a nonpolitical conversation this morning, but you'll know. [Laughter] It's like Potter Stewart on pornography: You'll know it when you see it. [Laughter]

Q. That's the quote.

The President. Now, would you all kindly fold the—hooks? [Laughter] It's been a joy. Now, get the—[laughter].

Q. We've got to go to work. [Laughter]

The President. Does this count as a press conference?

Q. No.

Q. No.

Q. Pretty close. [Laughter]

The President. Marlin? [Laughter]

Q. Pretty close, Marlin.

Q. We were told the President wasn't going to talk at all. [Laughter]

Note: The exchange began at 10:03 a.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House, prior to a meeting with the Republican congressional leadership. The following persons were referred to: John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; C. Boyden Gray, Counsel to the President; Senator John C. Danforth; Attorney General Dick Thornburgh; Potter Stewart, former Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; and Marlin Fitzwater, Press Secretary to the President. A tape was not available for verification of the content of this exchange.

Remarks at the Presentation Ceremony for the Presidential Scholars Awards

June 19, 1991

Welcome. Good to see all of you. Welcome. Well, please be seated. It's a delight to have you all here at the White House. May I salute the Chairman, my old friend John Engler, who also doubles as the Governor from Michigan, an awesome assignment, but has found time like all of our committee to give to this worthwhile program. And I'm very grateful to you, John. And then, of course, on my right here, Secretary Lamar Alexander, our new Secretary of Education, a former Governor who's really bringing a new drive and a new focus on our program, America 2000, which I think has a real shot now at revolutionizing education in this country. And we need it. We need to start from scratch and take a new look. So, I salute both of them.

I particularly want to thank the members of the Commission and the corporate sponsors, and all of you, thank you for coming. Welcome to the White House and to an event that bestows the highest scholastic honor that a President can bestow.

First, I want to say that there's absolutely no rule here that says that the person giving the speech has to be as smart as the stu-

dents receiving the scholarships. [Laughter] Thank heavens. [Laughter]

Which reminds me of what George Burns once said: "Smartness runs in my family. When I went to school I was so smart my teacher was in my class for 5 years." [Laughter] Well, even at 95—and he was here the other day—George Burns would salute this program, the Presidential scholarship program, now 27 years old. And today, I would like to discuss briefly how education can and must help prepare America's children to serve the Nation and the world.

Let me begin by asking you to look at yourselves and say, what do you see? You see some of our best and brightest young people. You see living educational success stories. You see our hope for an exciting and rich future.

You come from every sort of background, every race and creed. You live in all 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and in other lands. But as Americans, you revere learning, achievement, and the hope that both create.

California's Marisa DeSalles realizes all of

that. And she expects to be the first woman in her—where is she? Now, we've got to salute some of these folks, if I'm going to be talking about you. Okay. She expects to be the first woman in her family to earn an undergraduate degree.

And so does Jonathan Sievers. No, no? Okay, the guy didn't make it. Well, I'll talk about him anyway. There he is. Good. Good. He was born in Kwajalein in the Marshall Islands, and he is the third sibling in his family commended as a Presidential scholar. And that is really remarkable. And he knows who to thank. He thanks his parents—and let me just say how he phrased it—for “making me practice and for leaving the fish alone.” [Laughter] You have to be from Kwajalein, like I was once, to understand this inside joke. [Laughter]

Then there's another, Kai Ng of Illinois. Kai, where are you? Right there. Coming here from Hong Kong in 1974, she learned English from her sister and “Sesame Street.” She can tell you how you can do it. That's the same place I'm trying to learn how to run a computer. [Laughter]

Now, education traditionally has served as the ladder that enables individual Americans to reach beyond the clouds. And every time someone succeeds in going further, higher, we all reap initiatives. And we all reap the benefits.

Aimee Crago, a Presidential scholar from Louisiana—she's here with us. Aimee, now, we don't want to embarrass you, but stand up. And if you don't mind my quoting you, “I think that in order to be the person one wants to be, one needs to have a knowledge of all the people one could be, and education provides this knowledge.”

It's become something of a cliché to say that knowledge is power, but it really is. And knowledge, imagination, ambition—these form the pillars of our future. Education can help us keep our competitive edge and imaginative fires, here and abroad. It gives us the means to raise our standards, the standards of living, to improve the quality of our lives. It can lead us into a new golden age of information, understanding, and technology.

America has no natural resource more precious than its intellectual resources. And that's why recently I announced this pro-

gram I referred to earlier called America 2000. It's an education strategy. It is really—look at the details—it's a pioneering crusade to make and keep American education number one.

For today's students, we must make existing schools not only better but more accountable. For tomorrow's students, the next generation, we must create a new generation of American schools. And for all of us—for the adults who think our school days are over—we've got to become a nation of students, recognizing that learning is a lifelong process. Finally, outside our schools, we must make our communities places where learning can occur.

Our education strategy realizes that education can help us practically. For over 200 years, America's genius has created innovations like the wireless, the Model T, and integrated circuits. I'm reminded of the man who was asked what he would take if his house was on fire and he could only remove one thing. He answered, “I would take the fire.” American scholarship works. [Laughter]

Yet education must also shape us morally, providing the grounding ideas and values crucial to democracy. I have said, and I really believe this, that in America the definition of a successful life must include serving others. But you cannot serve if you can't think. You cannot serve if you can't separate good from bad, true from false, practical from dreamy.

Just as many have labored to share their knowledge with you—parents and teachers and administrators and friends—you must follow suit. Give of yourselves: as a tutor in a prison, at a local school, in a homeless center. You will share something far more profound than little scraps of information. You will share a way of looking at the world and, in the process, of looking at yourself.

So, this may be hard to put in focus, but you are today's trailblazers and leaders. What you learn today and in years to come will help us make the 21st century the next American century. It won't be easy. I recall once, marvelous story of a professor who left Yale just before I got there. He was marking an examination paper shortly before Christmas—and for those of my gen-

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eration, I'm talking about William Lyon Phelps, and the noted scholar that he was—came across a note. The note read: "God only knows the answer to this question. Merry Christmas." The guy handed his paper in like that. Phelps returned the paper with an annotation: "God gets an A. You get an F. Happy New Year." [Laughter] True story.

I guess what I'm saying is, you can't bluff your way through the future. And you have to face it squarely and take it on. And you will encounter obstacles, but you will overcome them. And you will conquer through resilience, through scholarship and, above all, the example of your lives.

And as you do, think of those in this program again who deserve our thanks. Our Governor here, Governor John Engler, who is Chairman of this White House Commission. Think of the Commission sponsors who enable you to do this. And let me salute the Commission members who choose 141 honorees from among all of America's high school seniors.

But also remember the teachers who inspired you, the friends or adults who coun-

seled you, supported you, gave you the confidence to achieve great things. Kathryn Cunningham, a scholar from Vermont, has said, "I thank my parents for their advice that achievements mean nothing if they don't help anyone else." All your parents ought to be proud. While this is your day, I kind of think it's also theirs.

And to every Presidential scholar, my heartfelt congratulations. And in closing, a challenge: Let us not only move mankind into the future, let us better it, ennoble it. Make the best of the special blessings bestowed upon you. God bless you all and your wonderful families. And may God bless the United States of America. Thank you, and congratulations to all of you.

Note: The President spoke at 2:35 p.m. on the South Lawn at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Gov. John Engler of Michigan, Chairman of the Commission on Presidential Scholars; Secretary of Education Lamar Alexander; comedian George Burns; and Presidential scholars Marisa DeSalles, Jonathan Sievers, Kai Ng, Aimee Crago, and Kathryn Cunningham.

Remarks by President Bush and President Collor of Brazil on Signing an Enterprise for the Americas Initiative Multilateral Trade Agreement

June 19, 1991

President Bush. Well, first, let me welcome everybody here—a most distinguished guest list from all across our treasured hemisphere, and we're delighted to have you here. Of course, I want to single out our guest of honor, who's been here for what the United States feels has been a terribly important visit, President Collor of Brazil. I want to salute Foreign Minister Di Tella; Foreign Minister Rezek; Foreign Minister Frutos; Foreign Minister Gros; and the Secretary General of the OAS, our distinguished friend Baena Soares; and Secretary Brady and Secretary Mosbacher. Of course, Carla Hills here at the table for the United States, and so many distinguished Ambassadors. We're delighted to

have you here.

This is an occasion to be proud of. We want to refer to this, and will refer to this, as the Rose Garden Agreement. For those who are new here, this is a very special place, this Rose Garden. Many historic events have happened here; many current events take place here. But we view this agreement as one of significance, and I would refer to this as the Rose Garden Agreement. It represents the culmination of a great deal of negotiating work. It represents a new departure for our trade and investment relations with Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay.

And more importantly, this agreement demonstrates how a new cooperative spirit

is at work in our hemisphere. Almost exactly a year ago, I set forth some ideas on how the United States and the other countries of this hemisphere could address issues of trade, investment, and debt. And one of the ideas advanced was the negotiation of bilateral trade and investment framework agreements as a way to move us along the road to our ultimate destination. Free trade area—this is the way we see it—a free trade area stretching from Alaska in the north to Tierra del Fuego in the south. A major new free trade area.

The four countries represented here came back and they told us they had some innovative ideas, and they came back with a very imaginative proposal. Instead of doing a bilateral framework agreement, why not do a framework agreement with a number of countries? And we thought about it. The logic was compelling. And in the marketplace of ideas, good ones advance, and this was a very good one.

In keeping with that spirit and the purpose of the EAI—the Enterprise for the Americas Initiatives—we were delighted, in keeping with that spirit, to join with a group of hemispheric countries that are working together to break down barriers to trade among themselves. And we've spent the last several months working with you all to make this a reality. And I want to congratulate, with pride, our negotiator, Carla Hills, for her work and that of her team. On behalf of the United States, I can proudly say I hope you found them cooperative, but I'm proud of the negotiations that were undertaken and concluded. And I want to thank each Foreign Minister for the work that you have done to make this signing today possible.

We all know, however, that agreeing on the words and then putting them down on paper is only the first step. The most important part of any agreement is its implementation. I want to assure you that we are committed to making this agreement work in practice. And as I made clear when I proposed the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative, our goal is to help bring more trade and growth, more jobs and greater prosperity to this, our shared and treasured hemisphere.

I don't intend for the Enterprise for the

Americas to be just a slogan. We can't afford here in the United States to have one more slogan and then have the policy itself not be followed through on, have the policy fail. And so, we want it to mean real progress in this hemisphere. And you have my commitment to bring this agreement the same spirit of cooperation—bring to it the same spirit of cooperation and innovation that produced it in the first place.

So, I wanted to thank you. I wanted to simply say, from the standpoint of the United States of America, we know it is in our interest. I am convinced it is in the interest of all the signatories to this agreement—this Rose Garden Agreement. And I believe also there's a good message for others in this hemisphere.

So, thank you to everybody that worked so hard on it. And again Mr. President, I just can't tell you how pleased we are to have you. And you get the final word.

President Collor. Mr. President, Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Ambassadors, ladies and gentlemen, for the first time since our countries took their places in the concert of nations, we four and President Bush and the United States of America are meeting to inscribe our common aspirations for peace, justice, and development in a formal agreement which translates the will of our peoples and governments.

May this moment be remembered as an historical milestone which foreshadows a brighter and better future for generations to come. May this Rose Garden Agreement flower as a source of inspiration for all of us, people and governments, rich and poor, as a token of faith in our future—a common future, but a better future on a planet where we can raise our children in peace and harmony and social justice with trust in our neighbors and no fear for our environment.

May God guide us. And thank you very much, President George Bush.

Note: The President spoke at 5:04 p.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Foreign Minister Guido Di Tella of Argentina; Foreign Minister Francisco Rezek of Brazil; Foreign Minister Alexis Frutos Vaesken of Paraguay;

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Foreign Minister Hector Gros Espiell of Uruguay; Joao Clemente Baena Soares, Secretary General of the Organization of American States; Secretary of the Treasury Nicholas F. Brady; Secretary of Commerce Robert A. Mosbacher; and United States Trade Representative Carla A. Hills.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on the Establishment of the Council on Trade and Investment

June 19, 1991

The United States today signed a framework agreement with Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay establishing a Council on Trade and Investment. The President, accompanied by Brazilian President Fernando Collor, participated in the Rose Garden ceremony. United States Trade Representative Carla A. Hills signed for the United States. The other signatories were Argentine Foreign Minister Guido Di Tella, Brazilian Foreign Minister Francisco Rezek, Paraguayan Foreign Minister Alexis Frutos Vaesken, and Uruguayan Foreign Minister Hector Gros Espiell.

The framework agreement is the first signed with a regional group since the President announced the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative (EAI) on June 27, 1990. The United States has signed bilateral framework agreements with eight other countries of this hemisphere under the EAI.

The objectives of this Council, established by this framework agreement, are to monitor trade and investment relations, identify opportunities for expanding trade and in-

vestment through liberalization and other appropriate means, and negotiate implementing agreements. It will also seek to consult on specific trade and investment matters of interest to both parties and identify and work to remove impediments to trade and investment flows. Under the agreement, the five countries agreed to seek the cooperation of the private sector in matters related to the work of the Council.

In his remarks during the signing ceremony, the President praised the accord, noting that the proposal for a multilateral agreement had come from the four Latin American countries. He reaffirmed that the U.S. goal is for a hemispheric free trade area stretching from Alaska in the north to Tierra del Fuego in the south, and promised that the United States would implement this agreement with the same spirit of cooperation and innovation that produced it in the first place.

At President Collor's suggestion, the parties have agreed to refer to this agreement as the Rose Garden Agreement.

Remarks Following Discussions With Former Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of the United Kingdom

June 20, 1991

The President. I don't think we're having a press conference, but I want to just take this opportunity to say how much General Scowcroft and I have enjoyed a visit with the former Prime Minister. Over an hour, she shared with us her views on the Soviet Union, having returned from a very inter-

esting and very constructive trip not so long ago. We are anticipating a meeting today of Mr. Yeltsin, and this debrief or my picking her brains, as I did, is extraordinarily helpful in that context, as in many other contexts.

But Margaret, I just want to thank you for

popping in, and you are welcome at any time.

Mrs. Thatcher. Thank you very much, Mr. President, I've enjoyed it enormously. They're historic days: democracy has come to the Soviet Union. It now has to be backed up by full economic reform, with everyone pulling together. Thank you very much. Thank you so much.

Note: The President spoke at 8:10 a.m. on the South Lawn at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, and Boris Yeltsin, President of the Republic of Russia. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

Remarks Following Discussions With Mangosuthu Gatsha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of South Africa's KwaZulu Homeland and Leader of the Inkatha Freedom Party

June 20, 1991

The President. Let me just say that we've had a very engaging and interesting meeting with the Chief Minister Buthelezi. He and I were reminiscing, and I think this is my fifth meeting, at least, with him over the last few years. And I've found this one perhaps the most constructive in terms of getting up-to-date from him on developments in South Africa.

We talked about the sanctions question. We talked about a wide array of other questions, including the state of play in negotiations. And we have a very good feeling now. He agrees with us that dramatic progress has been made—or we agree with him on that. We both agree that more progress must be made.

I told him of our policy. Our law is very clear that when five conditions are met, we will lift sanctions. And I don't want to put words in his mouth, but I believe the Chief Minister feels this would be the constructive approach to take in terms of jobs and investment and many other things.

So, we once again have had a very good, productive meeting where we agree on perhaps the most important questions facing relations between this country and South Africa.

Chief Minister, it's been a joy to have you here once again, sir.

The Chief Minister. Thank you, Mr. President. Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. I just want to say that I'm very honored, indeed, to be here. And I'm pleased

to have once again, as the President said, the opportunity to meet with the President. We had positive and fruitful discussions about the future of South Africa.

We in the Inkatha Freedom Party and the majority, I think, of all South Africans share the fundamental values upon which this great democracy is based: individual liberty, human dignity, and a just society based on just laws.

This meeting comes at an auspicious moment as legislated apartheid has been scrapped. And South Africa now faces the great challenge of ensuring a peaceful transition to a multiparty democracy.

As we are witnessing around the world, transitions to democracy are the most delicate time in the life of nations. And those such transitions are happening at an unprecedented pace, from Eastern Europe to Africa. None, in fact, are assured of success without careful preparation of democratic structures and democratic ethos in the society.

This delicate task cannot be accomplished on the base of one or two parties alone. They cannot just be bipolar, especially in complex societies such as that of ours in South Africa. Authentic democracies have numerous voices and numerous visions, all of which must be heard. We look forward to engaging other parties in political debate, but stress that this engagement must take place in the political arena, not in

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the streets. Ours must be a politics of negotiation, not a politics of coercion.

We abhor the violence which has continued to rack our land because it has no place in the fashioning of democracy, and it must be rejected unequivocally by all parties. Intimidation and armed struggle must be rejected in favor of dialog and consensus. A free and democratic South Africa will face many challenges as it strives to overcome the half-century lost to the evil of apartheid.

Half of our population, ladies and gentlemen, is under the age of 15. They will need education; they will need jobs; they will need health care and the basic tools of life if there is to be the growth and stability democracy requires. There must be a redistribution of wealth brought about by the redistribution of opportunity. This means the creation of jobs and the encouragement of investment.

Africa is a desperately poor continent which is only now beginning to join the movement toward multipartyism, markets, and growth. South Africa's potential to play a supportive role in Africa can only be real-

ized once our own future is secured.

The wide world—worldwide, rather, trend towards freedom is our inspiration, and the role of the United States has played in this is a very great one and a very important one. We now ask that the United States help us to craft a new democracy in the same generous and evenhanded spirit it has displayed elsewhere, and that you continue to stand by our people as we strive to rebuild our nation. We have struggled and many have died to overcome apartheid so that our children may live free in the country of our forefathers and that they may learn to love peace and protect the fruit of our efforts, liberty.

I thank you, Mr. President.

Note: The President spoke at 1:17 p.m. at the South Portico of the White House. Prior to his remarks, the President and the Chief Minister met privately in the Oval Office and with U.S. and Inkatha officials in the Cabinet Room, and then attended a luncheon in the Old Family Dining Room.

Remarks and an Exchange With Reporters Prior to Discussions With President Boris Yeltsin of the Republic of Russia

June 20, 1991

President Bush. Well, I'm very pleased to welcome to the White House the newly-elected President of the Russian Republic, Boris Yeltsin. And I want to publicly congratulate President Yeltsin on a truly historic victory in this election last week which made him the first democratically elected leader in the long and rich 1,000-year history of Russia. And to put it in American terms, he won by a landslide.

We will be interested in his views on the critical issues confronting the U.S.S.R. and its place in the world: the attempt that we're following from afar to forge a new union treaty, this historic effort to transform the Soviet economy, the imperative of freedom for the Baltic peoples, and of course, continued good relations with the United States and the West.

We have been heartened and encouraged by President Yeltsin's commitment to democratic values and free-market principles, and we look forward to working with him. But at the same time—I want to be very clear about this—the United States will continue to maintain the closest possible official relationship with the Soviet Government of President Gorbachev. Indeed, in just the few minutes we've had inside, President Yeltsin has told me that he and President Gorbachev are in very close contact and working cooperatively together to achieve these ends.

He knows that I have great respect for President Gorbachev, as I do for him. And we have an excellent relationship, and our ability to work together has produced, I think, enormous benefits for both of our

countries and it served the cause of world peace and stability in the world.

So, let's not forget that it was President Gorbachev's courageous policies of *glasnost* and *perestroika* that were the pivotal factors enabling us to end the cold war and make Europe whole and free. So, in this new world in which the United States works with the new Soviet Union, we want and intend to have good relations with the Soviet Government and certainly the Republic Governments. And certainly, obviously, with this dramatic election, that includes Russia, the largest of them all.

We're very pleased to have the good fortune to work with such impressive men as President Gorbachev and President Yeltsin. And again, sir, welcome to the United States. You've made a tremendous impression here already, not simply in the Congress and at the White House but with the people along The Mall out here. And that's what democracy is all about.

So, I really am looking forward to exchanging views on these questions and any other questions that are on your agenda. Welcome to the White House.

All yours, sir.

President Yeltsin. I thank you for the warm words addressed to my homeland, to Russia, to President Gorbachev, and to me. I thank you for receiving me here in the White House and for this invitation to exchange views on the present-day situation in Russia, in my country, and also about the future which we are eager to build.

The popular elections for the President of Russia, which was the choice of the majority of the people of Russia, was indeed the choice in favor of democracy and the profound economic and social reform.

We are also believers in freedom for the peoples of the Baltic countries who should not be chained because one cannot build a union with chains.

I want to assure you, Mr. President, and through you, the people of the United States, that all the positive things that have been attained and achieved by President Nixon, by you personally, by President Gorbachev, in the fields of security and co-operation, in reducing the global military confrontation, is a major achievement of us all. And I shall seek to develop this

achievement together with President Gorbachev.

Indeed, we still have forces back at home which want to go back to the times of stagnation. But I can, with all the responsibility, assure you that this will not happen. Russia, which accounts for 70 percent of the gross national product of the Soviet Union, is firmly and irrevocably committed to democracy. And it will not allow any reversion of the course of history.

Once again, Mr. President, I thank you for this invitation, and I hope that we shall have a success in our discussions. I thank you.

Q. Mr. President—

Q. Mr. President—

President Bush. We can't take any questions. Maybe—should we each take one?

Q. Earlier today, President Yeltsin said that he thought all Soviet foreign aid should be stopped, that charity begins at home. He included Cuba in this. I assume you would approve of such remarks.

President Bush. I'd say the matter of foreign aid is a matter for the Soviet Union to determine. They know that we've had differences on Cuba, and it wouldn't hurt my feelings a bit if they cut off all foreign aid to Cuba, if that's the question.

President Yeltsin. It is my understanding that this question is also addressed to me. I have said that the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation has enacted a law under which all extenuous systems of all countries and all regimes is terminated. All without exception. And I am stressing that point. We only have 180 million rubles to disburse for Afghanistan. But we have warned the people that as of July 1, assistance will be terminated. We shall have to trade with them.

Afghanistan has tobacco, fruit, and vegetables. And they can trade with us, more so that they are very good merchants. We want to maintain commercial relations with all the countries, not just give us help and assistance, because I do believe that charity begins at home. And in my country two out of every five persons live below the poverty line.

President Bush. May I have the last word? See, I've learned something here. If I had had that answer inside before I gave my

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answer, I might have had a more knowledgeable answer.

So, now we're going to go in and do some work in here. And I learned something with great interest here about the laws as already passed in the Soviet Union. And I salute them. That's their decision. And it's not the United States role to fine-tune how the Soviet Union or Russia or anybody else deal with other countries. That's their business.

And I'm very interested in that answer. And now we're going to go in and learn some more.

Note: President Bush spoke at 3:23 p.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to President Mikhail Gorbachev of the Soviet Union. President Yeltsin spoke in Russian, and his remarks were translated by an interpreter.

Remarks to the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials

June 21, 1991

Thank you. Let me salute Secretary Skinner. I'll tell you, he is doing a superb job out there. And I heard about a half an hour of his remarks there—[laughter]—and I thought he did a great job warming up the crowd. We don't need it here, but he gave my speech. But look, we all know that Sam is committed, doing a first-class job, overcoming obstacles along the way, and making great progress on this subject that's of such concern to all of us here.

Let me salute also Hal Rives, the AASHTO president, and thank him and all of you for being with us today. Behind me we've got the flags of all the States, and we stuck them out here for a reason, just as you and the Secretary are here for a reason, and that is to symbolize our commitment to a new partnership in creating a truly national highway system.

You all understand the importance of mobility in our society. Our economic growth, our international competitiveness, even our cultural vitality, all depend on the transportation lifelines that span this nation, that let people get to work, get home, to entertainment, to family, and friends.

We're the most mobile society in history, economically and, of course, I'd say literally as well, given our size. This century, we've developed the world's most advanced transportation system. We've done it through strong commitment; we've done it through substantial investment. We've tried to harness the power of market forces, and we're

going to continue to do that. But we also believe in solid partnerships between the private sector and government at all levels.

No transportation partnership has endured so long or accomplished as much as the one between the Federal Government and AASHTO. Our organizations have worked together, I'm told, for 75 years now. We've helped turn a sprawling land knitted together by dusty back roads into a nation linked together by high-performance roads and highways. Those corridors have reshaped our nation and made it possible for all of us to take mobility for granted.

When Ike—when President Eisenhower first proposed a major national highway network back in '56, he laid the groundwork for unprecedented movement, unprecedented access all across America: to products, to services, and obviously, in the process, to prosperity.

Now, as the whole world seems to shrink while the competitive pace quickens, we must make certain American business has the mobility to compete and get its goods to market. That's why our surface transportation proposal calls for significant investment in the future. We propose, as Sam mentioned, increasing Federal highway spending by 39 percent over the next 5 years. The interstate system has mapped out our economic prosperity by ensuring our competitiveness and productivity.

We're committed to building stronger partnerships at every level. We favor giving

new flexibility to the States. Let them decide how to address local needs. Our bill provides innovative features to encourage private investment in our transportation infrastructure.

We seek legislation for greater investment at the Federal level for our overall highway system to meet an important national need. We asked for a higher State matching share for local roads outside the national highway system because we believe Federal funds should stay focused on national needs.

We believe our nation is best served by providing greater flexibility, greater accountability at the State and local level. A higher State match on roads that are critical to national interests will increase the total infrastructure investment. It will help us build better, more efficient transportation networks.

And I'm very pleased the Senate included a national highway system in its version of the Surface Transportation Reauthorization Act. The Senate's bill has some good features to it; increased flexibility was one that we put forward originally. We need to loosen the Federal strings on the States highway programs.

But at times, the stretch between Pennsylvania Avenue and the Capitol Building and the White House seems like the longest street in America—the journey from here up there. You wouldn't believe how much bills change from the time they leave the White House until the Congress finishes with them. And we know we're right all the time, you know. [*Laughter*] So, that's certainly the case with the Senate version of this bill that Sam has had such a hand in crafting and trying to get enacted.

The Senate bill doesn't focus Federal funds sufficiently on national needs. It allows for no differential match between the national highway system and other programs. And it shortchanges the national highway system. It calls for excessive Federal spending, putting at risk other important Federal programs, including programs that you all care about. Aviation safety and modernization would be ones that come to mind, as well as education, health care, fighting the war on drugs—all these other national priorities. The Senate version doesn't lower matching ratios or eliminate

operating subsidies for local transit systems. And finally, the Senate bill directs how Federal money will be distributed within States, tying the hands of State officials. State transportation officials, in our view, have the vision, the experience, and yes, the organizations to ensure that our highway funds are spent wisely.

As you all know, I challenged the Congress to pass a comprehensive crime bill and a transportation bill in 100 days, by June 14th. And while the Senate has acted, and I give them credit for that, the House hasn't taken any official action at all. What the American people heard as a 100-day challenge, the Congress used as an excuse to complain. A challenge of 100 days became an occasion for 100 different delays and 101 excuses for inaction. The roadblock, thank heavens, has been broken by the action in the Senate. And I urge the House now not to lose that Senate-created momentum. I also challenge the Congress not to let a fight over the allocation of resources overshadow the real issues that are at stake here: long-term productivity and the fundamental economic health of our nation.

So, I say to the Congress: Don't stop. Don't pass "go." Don't collect any more dollars. Just pass our transportation bill.

The old approaches to surface transportation just won't do it. And by any standard, the way in which we, the Federal Government, and you, the States, do business must change in response to new fiscal and technological challenges. We've got to take full advantage of our present opportunity to create a surface transportation program that will meet our present and future needs, not our past problems.

We've got to develop a new generation of transportation systems and solutions. And our bill recognizes that we can't just preserve the well-worn paths of the past. We must move ahead. And I do need your help. We all need your help. And the Nation needs your expertise, needs your service.

So, let's renew and reinvigorate the partnership between the State and Federal interests. And we've got to stop the jawboning up there. We've got to stop stalling and

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get the job done. With the right tools and the right investment and the right incentives, we're going to move this nation into the next American century. And I look forward to working with you every step of the way. I'm grateful to all those who have already taken a leadership role in moving our transportation system forward.

So, thank you for coming down on this

warm day. And you'll be glad to know the speech is over. Thank you all very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 10:10 a.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Secretary of Transportation Samuel K. Skinner and Hal Rives, president of the association.

Message to the Congress Reporting on the National Emergency With Respect to Chemical and Biological Weapons Proliferation

June 21, 1991

To the Congress of the United States:

1. On November 16, 1990, in Executive Order No. 12735, I declared a national emergency under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act ("IEEPA") (50 U.S.C. 1701, *et seq.*) to deal with the threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States caused by the proliferation of chemical and biological weapons. In that order I directed the imposition of export controls on goods, technology, and services that can contribute to the proliferation of chemical and biological weapons and delivery systems. I also directed the imposition of sanctions on foreign persons and foreign countries involved in chemical and biological weapons proliferation activities under specified circumstances.

2. I issued Executive Order No. 12735 pursuant to the authority vested in me as President by the Constitution and laws of the United States, including IEEPA, the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1601 *et seq.*), and section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code. At that time I also submitted a report to the Congress pursuant to section 204(b) of IEEPA (50 U.S.C. 1703(b)). Section 204 of IEEPA requires follow-up reports, with respect to actions or changes, to be submitted every 6 months. This report is submitted in compliance with that requirement.

3. Since the issuance of Executive Order No. 12735, the United States Government has implemented additional export controls under the Enhanced Proliferation Controls Initiative (EPCI), announced on December

13, 1990. Three provisions implementing EPCI and Executive Order No. 12735 amend the Export Administration Regulations and were published in the *Federal Register* (56 FR 10756-10770, March 13, 1991), copies of which are attached. These regulations impose additional controls on exports that would assist a country in acquiring the capability to develop, produce, stockpile, deliver, or use chemical or biological weapons or ballistic missiles. The first two regulations were issued in interim form for public comment and implemented immediately. The third regulation was issued in proposed form for public comment.

The three regulations can be described as follows:

The first regulation expands from 11 to 50 the number of chemical weapons precursors whose export is controlled by the United States Government to all countries except the 20-member Australia Group of countries that cooperate against chemical and biological weapons proliferation and the NATO member countries. Prior to this regulation the United States had controlled the 39 additional chemical weapons precursors only to Iran, Iraq, Syria, and Libya, and the four embargoed countries of Cuba, Vietnam, Cambodia, and North Korea.

The second regulation imposes a requirement for individual validated licenses for export of certain chemical and biological weapons-related dual-use equipment to 28 designated destinations.

The third regulation will impose a requirement for individual validated licenses where an exporter knows or is informed by the United States Government that any export is destined for the design, development, production, or use of chemical or biological weapons or missiles. This regulation also will impose an individual validated license requirement for U.S. persons who knowingly provide assistance to such a project, as well as for U.S. person participation in the design, construction, or export of whole chemical plants that make chemical weapons precursors.

The United States Government, in bilateral contacts, at the Australia Group meetings of December 1990 and May 1991, and at the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) partners meeting of March 1991, has pursued negotiations with foreign governments to persuade them to adopt measures comparable to those the United States has imposed. At the May 1991 Australia Group meeting, the members agreed that by the next Australia Group meeting in December 1991 they would place controls on the export of all 50 chemical weapons precursors identified by the Group. They also agreed in principle to control the export of dual-use chemical weapons-related equipment. The United States Government is seeking greater harmonization of national export control laws, particularly in the areas of chemical and biological weapons-related equipment, including whole chemical plants, and curbs on citizen proliferation activities and end-user controls. At the MTCR partners meeting, significant progress was made toward adopting an updated annex of controlled missile-related technologies. The MTCR partners also agreed to consider further harmonization of controls and implementation procedures. We will continue to pursue efforts to obtain foreign adoption of comparable measures.

An interagency chemical and biological weapons sanctions working group chaired by the Department of State has been established to evaluate intelligence and identify potentially sanctionable chemical or biological weapons activity that has taken place since November 16, 1990. This group has

met and vetted information on potentially sanctionable activities but has not completed its analysis. The Administration has not as yet made any sanctions determinations but is reviewing potential sanctions cases.

On May 13, 1991, I announced a further U.S. initiative aimed at completing a comprehensive global chemical weapons ban in the Geneva Conference on Disarmament within 12 months. The initiative contains a series of concrete, forward-looking proposals that we believe will help inspire other governments and make this result possible.

In addition, on May 29, 1991, I announced a Middle East arms control initiative intended to curb the spread of chemical and biological weapons as well as conventional arms, missiles, and nuclear weapons. With regard to chemical and biological weapons, the initiative calls for the establishment of guidelines for restraints on transfers of conventional arms, weapons of mass destruction, and associated technology. It calls for all states in the Middle East to commit to becoming original parties to the Chemical Weapons Convention and for confidence-building measures by regional states. The initiative also calls for strengthening the 1972 Biological Weapons Convention through full implementation of its provisions, an improved mechanism for information exchange, and regional confidence-building measures.

4. The proliferation of chemical and biological weapons continues to constitute an unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security and foreign policy of the United States. I shall continue to exercise the powers at my disposal, including export controls and sanctions, and will continue to report periodically to the Congress on significant developments, pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1703(c).

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,
June 21, 1991.

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Letter to Congressional Leaders Transmitting the Annual Report on International Activities in Science and Technology

June 21, 1991

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. Chairman:)

In accordance with Title V of the Foreign Relations Act of Fiscal 1979, as amended (Public Law 95-426; 22 U.S.C. 2656c(b)), I am transmitting the annual report on international activities in science and technology for fiscal year 1990.

This year's report highlights the unique role of science and technology in foreign policy by focusing on six topical areas and examining how science and technology interface with foreign policy in those fields. It further explores this relationship by discussing our cooperation in these six areas with 20 countries plus two multilateral organizations, the European Community and NATO. This new format should be more effective in providing insight into the interaction between science and technology and foreign policy in the United States.

Fiscal year 1990 was a year of U.S. leadership in global environmental issues, highlighted by the White House Conference on the Science and Economics of Global Change. The year also saw continued U.S. support for international projects in space,

human genetics, high energy physics, materials science, and earthquake engineering. In the human health area, prominent U.S. research collaboration with foreign countries continued in the areas of acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS), vaccines against childhood diseases, prevention and control of blindness, cardiovascular disease, mental illness, and health problems of aging. Today science and technology figure prominently in the reform programs of not only the countries of central and eastern Europe, but in major developing countries as well. The long-term outlook is for further increase in the role of science and technology in foreign policy.

Sincerely,

GEORGE BUSH

Note: Identical letters were sent to Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Claiborne Pell, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; and John Glenn, chairman of the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on President Bush's Telephone Conversation with President Mikhail Gorbachev of the Soviet Union

June 21, 1991

President Bush spoke by telephone with President Gorbachev this morning for approximately 40 minutes. President Bush discussed yesterday's meeting with Russian Republic President Yeltsin. President Bush stated he had a good discussion centered on the current political and economic reforms taking place in the Soviet Union. President Bush noted with pleasure the cooperative nature between Yeltsin and Gorbachev in moving the reform process forward and emphasized to President Gorbachev how important this is to the

overall process.

President Bush reaffirmed the U.S. commitment to support these reforms since they not only help the Soviet Union but are of benefit to the wider international community. President Gorbachev presented an overview of the current situation in his country. The two leaders spoke about the forthcoming economic summit and the economic issues that face the international community.

President Bush discussed the appoint-

ment of Robert Strauss as the new Ambassador to the Soviet Union. President Gorbachev expressed his great pleasure on the appointment and stated he is looking for-

ward to working with Mr. Strauss. President Bush also discussed the need to conclude a START treaty and the possibility of a summit, but no specific dates were discussed.

Nomination of Frank G. Wisner To Be United States Ambassador to the Philippines

June 21, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate Frank G. Wisner, of the District of Columbia, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of the Philippines. He would succeed Nicholas Platt.

Since 1986 Ambassador Wisner has served as U.S. Ambassador to the Arab Republic of Egypt. Prior to this, Ambassador Wisner served as Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, 1982–1986; and as Ambassador to the Republic of Zambia, 1979–1982; he was Deputy Executive Secretary of the Department of State, 1977–1979; Director of the Office of Southern African Affairs, 1976; and Special Assistant to the Under Secretary of

State, 1975–1976. He also served as Director of the Office of Plans and Management in the Bureau of Public Affairs, 1974–1975; as the First Secretary at the U.S. Embassy in Dhaka, Bangladesh, 1973–1974; as the First Secretary at the U.S. Embassy in Tunis, Tunisia, 1971–1973; and as the officer in charge of Tunisian affairs at the Department of State, 1969–1971; and at the Agency for International Development in Vietnam, 1964–1969. Ambassador Wisner entered the Foreign Service in 1961.

Ambassador Wisner graduated from Princeton University (A.B., 1961). He was born July 2, 1938, in New York, NY. Ambassador Wisner is married and has four children.

Nomination of Eric I. Garfinkel To Be an Under Secretary of Commerce

June 21, 1991

The President today nominated Eric I. Garfinkel, of Maryland, to be Under Secretary of Commerce for Export Administration at the U.S. Department of Commerce. He would succeed Dennis Edward Kloske.

Since 1989, Mr. Garfinkel has served as Assistant Secretary for Import Administration at the U.S. Department of Commerce. Prior to this, Mr. Garfinkel served in the Transition Office of the President-Elect as the transition office contact for international trade, 1988–1989; as Vice President and General Counsel for the Overseas Private Investment Corporation, 1987–1989; and as

a partner, with the law firm of Anderson, Hibey, Nauheim & Blair, 1984–1987. He also served as a Deputy Assistant Director for Commerce and Trade in the White House Office of Policy Development, 1982–1984; an attorney/advisor for the United States Trade Representative, 1981–1982; and an associate with the law firm of Collier, Shannon, Rill and Scott, 1980–1981.

Mr. Garfinkel graduated from the University of Maryland (B.A., 1976) and Emory University (J.D., 1979). He was born July 11,

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1954, in Flushing, NY. Mr. Garfinkel is married, has two children, and resides in Chevy Chase, MD.

Radio Address to the Nation on the Administration's Domestic Agenda

June 22, 1991

I'd like to talk with you about some things that are very important to me: families and homes, futures and hopes—the ways in which we Americans can tackle the domestic problems that confront us.

In recent months, we've all felt a bracing surge of American optimism and determination. We look at our schools and say: Let's make them better. We look at our neighborhoods and say: Let's make them even safer. We see opportunities around us and say: Let's go for it.

In many ways, we've regained a sense of ourselves and our values. For the past quarter-century, politicians in Washington have acted as if the Federal Government could solve every problem from chigger bites to earthquakes. No more. We all realize that government has real limits. You can't replace values with regulations. You can't replace parents with caseworkers. And you can't replace the dedication to service with mandates.

Over the years, a number of well-meaning laws have thrown up barriers to individual action. Gradually, they have begun to transform government from the guardian of individual liberty into a weed that chokes off freedom and strangles initiative.

I'd like to ask your help in pruning this creeping weed so that we can take on problems that concern us all. Our administration's domestic agenda strives to build a more effective, compassionate government, to encourage service to others, and to give Americans the elbowroom that they need to do great deeds.

Several months ago, I challenged the Congress to pass two bills in 100 days. One was a comprehensive crime package. It includes measures to help law enforcement officials defend the peace, to let citizens live without fear of neighborhood terror, to compensate victims, and to punish vic-

timizers swiftly and firmly.

The American people are tired of watching hoodlums walk, of seeing criminals mock our justice system with endless technicalities. They want to bring order to streets shaken by chaos and crime. Yet, for more than 2 years, Congress has failed to act on my proposals to fight crime and strengthen the rule of law.

The second 100-days bill is a transportation package that would give States the freedom to build the highways and transit systems they want and not just those Washington dictates. It encourages innovation, such as private efforts, to improve our transportation system. It tries to put Federal dollars where they belong—on national needs, not pork-barrel projects. Some in Congress want to weaken the bill's focus, pretend that our transportation needs and challenges haven't changed. As a result, no bill has yet reached my desk.

I chose the crime and transportation bills because of their obvious importance to the American public. But our administration's agenda includes much more. We have submitted a civil rights package aimed at attacking discrimination and building a new atmosphere of brotherhood and trust. We've proposed a revolution in education, a dramatic reform of public housing, and a banking package that would restore the health of our financial system. While there's been some movement, Congress still has not passed any of these bills.

We have made progress, however. Our education strategy has caught fire in communities from coast to coast. And to help our families, we've just completed a major reorganization of the Department of Health and Human Services, giving unprecedented attention to children's needs.

Think of this when someone claims that we don't spend enough money to have a

vision. Dollars don't make visions; deeds do. When government spends your money, it shouldn't do so for appearances. It should spend your money on programs that work. This philosophy lies at the heart of our domestic agenda. We want to restore proportion to government by letting government do what it does best and freeing you to do what you do best. We want to restore faith in government by making real commitments, not impossible promises.

But while we Americans demand more effective government, we also must demand more of ourselves. Entrepreneurs should be free to pursue their visions boldly, knowing that our future depends upon their success. Neighbors should seize the chance to help one another, to settle disputes over a cup of coffee rather than in a courtroom, to commit the little acts of kindness that turn rows of houses into neighborhoods. Let's stop seeking excuses and find opportunities to serve, to help one another, to become

sources of wealth and Points of Light.

John Kennedy was right when he said: "Ask not what your country can do for you. Ask what you can do for your country."

While government can't do everything, it ought to do its job. So today, I urge Congress to join us in doing the Nation's business. Unshackle our initiatives on crime, transportation, banking, economic growth, education, energy, housing, and civil rights. There is no shame in acting, and there's plenty of time between now and Congress' August recess to get the job done.

We know we can do great things. Together, let's do them.

Thank you, and may God bless you and our great nation.

Note: The address was recorded at 12:03 p.m. on June 21 in the Cabinet Room at the White House. It was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on June 22.

Remarks at the Dedication Ceremony for the Zachary and Elizabeth Fisher House in Bethesda, Maryland

June 24, 1991

Thank you, Secretary. What a beautiful day out here at Bethesda. Please be seated and thank you. Thank you, Secretary Garrett. And good morning, Admiral Lichtman. Thank you and all your associates for this warm welcome. I want to, of course, single out Zachary and Elizabeth Fisher for their generosity, not just for this but for others to follow.

I want to, with the risk of embarrassment, say that coming in I congratulated Admiral Trost, our former CNO, for his vision in getting this program underway. And everybody jumped all over me and said, it's not Carl, it's Pauline. So, we salute her as well, and both of them for their vision.

It's a special day for Barbara and me, coming back here to Bethesda to see an exceptional group of people. Glad we don't have to stay this time. [Laughter] But it does give me an opportunity, seeing so many familiar faces—with my tiny, minor

problem in mind—to just say thank you. For those who have not been inside this place as a patient, the care and the concern for everybody—all the patients that I visited with telling me this—is just unbelievable. And it's typical of hospitals, of course, all across this country, but we saw it firsthand. And I extend you all my heartfelt thanks. No fibrillation, just bringing it on out—[laughter]—and would give you this report. Over the weekend, I played three hard sets of tennis, ran 2 miles, hit some golf balls. So, lest there be any doubts about the efficiency of Navy medicine, why, Admiral, I'm back 100 percent.

And true story and perhaps of not much interest, but I got this letter from a farmers' group during my recovery: "This wouldn't have happened if you'd eaten your broccoli." [Laughter] I would rather risk refibrillation, but that's my position. [Laughter] But there's a lot goes on at this medical center

that's inspiring. I again commend the dedication of the doctors and the nurses, the corpsmen; all who make life so pleasant for people that are under stress and strain—some of whom are just back from the Gulf, I might add, some of the professionals; and others who are still caring for some of the cases right here at the main hospital for those who really suffered, really got hurt in Desert Storm.

And so, today we celebrate something else that makes this place remarkable—the opening of this Elizabeth and Zachary Fisher House, the gift of two longtime friends of ours. Barbara and I have known the Fishers for many, many years. I think it dates back, Zach, to 1971 when I was Ambassador at the U.N. But his building will provide lodging for military families who have come to visit their seriously ill or injured loved ones.

With pride I tell you that Barbara Bush has been very helpful in encouraging this kind of dwelling—the Ronald McDonald Houses that so many of you know about that are connected with the many other hospitals, civilian hospitals. And she shares my joy in celebrating this one here.

Because a concerned couple cared, this house will become a home to families facing the triple blow of critical illness, financial pressures, and separation. And we had the pleasure of meeting several such families inside. And I must say, to hear them talk about what this means to them says it all.

Listen to how the Fishers dedicate this house: "To our greatest national treasure, our military men and women and their loved ones." Millions were touched by the sacrifice of our troops, but the Fishers did something. They acted upon this. And I've spoken to a lot of people about our concept of Points of Light, those who have given themselves to help others. And Elizabeth and Zach are brilliant Points of Light. They saw a need, and then they moved in to fill it. They didn't wait for Congress. They didn't wait for a study or a committee hearing. They saw a problem, moved in and

solved it.

This kind of dedication and ingenuity has made ours the strongest and, I think, the most caring nation in the world. This comfort home is one of seven furnished family retreats that the Fishers are donating to military hospitals across the country. They were inspired by a simple wonderful truth: The most important part of life is being with someone you love, helping someone you love, sharing life with someone you love.

It was a little over a year ago that Barbara spoke up at Wellesley about our philosophy—I think, our country's philosophy. So, let me—possibly risking embarrassing her—but let me share it with you again today. She said: "You will never regret not having passed one more test, not winning one more verdict, or not closing one more deal. You will regret time not spent with a husband, a friend, a child, or a parent."

And on behalf of the families who will find peace in this home and the ill or injured loved ones who will find comfort in their presence, I want to join the rest of you in thanking the Fishers. You really represent this wonderful concept in America. De Tocqueville noticed when he first came here the propensity of one American to help another. You represent our best.

And may I just say to our military men and women with us here today—the Coast Guard, represented by Admiral Kime, the Navy and other services as well—thank you for your service to our nation. And may this house bring you comfort in your time of need.

Thank you all very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 9:25 a.m. outside the Fisher House. In his remarks, he referred to Lawrence Garrett III, Secretary of the Navy; David M. Lichtman, commander of the National Naval Medical Center; Carlisle A.H. Trost, former Chief of Naval Operations, and his wife, Pauline; and J. William Kime, Commandant of the U.S. Coast Guard.

Remarks at the Swearing-in Ceremony for Bernadine Healy as
Director of the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Maryland
June 24, 1991

It is nice to be back here at NIH on this beautiful day. And may I salute Dr. Sullivan, a former researcher and NIH grant recipient. And let me salute, Lou, what a magnificent job you're doing as Secretary of HHS. It isn't easy, and he's doing a first-class job.

And over my right shoulder, Connie Horner, the Deputy Secretary of HHS. And Dr. Mason, Assistant Secretary of HHS for Health, a great member of this team. Dr. Healy, who we're out here to honor and salute, whose career shows what scientist Lewis Thomas meant when he talked of the capacity to do something unique, imaginative, useful, and altogether right. I also would like to single out Dr. Broder, the head of the Cancer Institute; my friend Dr. Tony Fauci, the Director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases. I think Congressman Early is with us. Congresswoman Morella was to be. I haven't spotted her out there—there she is, right here in the front row. [Laughter] Art Modell and so many others. Ladies and gentlemen.

Before we get into what I assure you will be mercifully brief remarks, I do want to single out two people that came out here with me from the White House—one, my own doctor, Burt Lee, who came to me and us from Memorial Sloan-Kettering in New York and who is doing a superb job. And he keeps telling me and reminding me of the fantastic asset that this country has in NIH. Burt Lee over here—Burt, stand up so they can see you. And with him Dr. Allan Bromley, who is the head of our scientists. He's the top scientist at the White House. Doesn't have much challenge for that job, I might add—[laughter]—but nevertheless, it's through him that I first saw Bernadine Healy in action. And he's doing a superb job in many aspects of science. Allan, would you please stand up.

And let me just say that I'm delighted to be with members of the National Institutes of Health family on this very special

day.

In becoming Director of NIH, Dr. Healy not only joins a long and noble tradition, she assumes a post from which she can help us build a better, healthier, more prosperous America.

Let's consider results that the NIH has already achieved: growing in 104 years from a one-room laboratory on Staten Island to an organization with 13 institutes, 4 centers, and the National Library of Medicine.

Before the turn of the century, the "microbe hunters" who founded the NIH risked their lives to fight cholera and yellow fever. And then in the fifties, Director James Shannon urged the Nation to spend money on research as well as on iron lungs to defeat the scourge of polio.

NIH-supported research has led to some of the most important biomedical advances of the past century in heart disease, cancer, and other disorders. And now we must build on these beginnings. And that's why we have requested that the NIH's funding for fiscal '92 be increased to almost \$9 billion, the largest increase ever requested by any President. And we want to help you lead us toward a new age of biotechnology.

Already, NIH-supported researchers have developed many of the tools used in biotechnology. They've created training and education programs to enlarge the pool of talented researchers. And here at NIH you know that education makes great futures possible. Inspired scholarship has produced procedures and products that enable us to live longer, more creative lives. And your labors will enrich the next American century.

We know that biomedical research is a key to transforming the practice of medicine. Today, for example, NIH supports work on new drugs that can limit the damage from heart attacks, on techniques for identifying hidden injuries by means of painless computerized images of the body, on medicines to save victims of accidents from permanent spinal cord injury.

These NIH initiatives reflect our commitment to biomedical innovation. Our Council on Competitiveness is developing recommendations for streamlining the drug approval process, cutting regulations redtape so that healing drugs get to those who need them. We're working to ensure that government-sponsored research and private research will move more quickly into the marketplace.

I am proud of our commitment to cures that not even Ripley would believe. Scientists have begun learning how to read the human genome, building a body of knowledge that will be forever useful. Researchers throughout our country work day and night to create vaccines and other measures that prevent disease before it strikes. These advances show, as Emerson said, how "in the hands of the discoverer, medicine becomes a heroic art."

Still, heroism starts in the human heart. Each American bears responsibility for doing whatever he or she can do to live a long and healthy life. We know that we can keep people healthier by preventing disease rather than by waiting to deal with disease or illness after it sets in.

Americans need to drink less, smoke less, and exercise more. And they need to take preventive measures, such as getting immunized early and regularly, to ensure future health. Unwise decisions by the individual can undo the wisest government policy. And, yes, we should and will commit government to further scientific and biomedical advancement. But remember, without the individual our nation cannot accomplish its goals. With the individual bent on reducing risk factors, we can make America not only the world's wealthiest nation but its healthiest nation, too.

And in that spirit, I want to take this chance to praise a national campaign that our administration has begun against infant mortality. We know that good health requires the best possible start in life, and so we've launched the Healthy Start program, a pilot project that will bring early prenatal care to thousands of low-income mothers while helping to identify which government programs work best. We're also improving the health system of all women by focusing on cancer, heart disease,

osteoporosis, and other problems.

I know this is a very special interest of Dr. Healy's. And let me also say how pleased I am that Dr. Healy has also begun a major initiative for health by developing a strategic plan for NIH.

And last week, Secretary Sullivan announced a reorganization plan that would bring three more institutes to the NIH: The National Institutes for Mental Health, Drug Abuse, and Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. This plan will make it easier to find ways to treat drug and alcohol abuse and to cure mental illness.

We want to expand drug and alcohol treatment research, allowing the NIH to help eliminate the tragic health consequences of unwise personal behavior. We've proposed an aggressive program of prevention initiatives for infants, for children, for adults, and for the elderly. Such initiatives will promote a healthier America and may help keep costs from spiraling further.

I challenge the biomedical and behavioral research community to join this crusade. After all, we're talking, literally, about the life of a nation. We're talking about our future and our children's future.

Let me close with a story that typifies the dedication of NIH researchers and staff, whom I salute today. It concerns a woman who came up to the world-famous violinist Fritz Kreisler after he just finished a concert. She said, "I'd give my life to play as beautifully as you did." And Kreisler replied, "My dear madam, I did."

Lives of dedication are exemplified here at NIH. Buildings full of unsung heroes. Health care workers, grants administrators, animal caretakers, laboratory technicians, support staff, and the new Director—all of you commit your professional lives to the public and to the future.

The 12th century physician-philosopher Maimonides spoke of medical practice inspired with soul and filled with understanding. Dr. Healy, you bring to this office the inspiration, the soul, and the understanding necessary for building upon NIH's already sterling legacy. May God bless you and our wonderful country, the United States of America.

And now, it is my honor to witness the

formal swearing-in of Dr. Bernadine Healy as the Director of the National Institutes of Health. Thank you all very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 9:46 a.m. in the Jack Masur Auditorium in the Clinical Center on the campus of the National Institutes of Health. In his remarks, he referred to Secretary of Health and Human Services Louis W. Sullivan; Constance Horner and James O. Mason, HHS Deputy Secretary and

Assistant Secretary for Health; Samuel Broder, Director of the National Cancer Institute; Anthony S. Fauci, Director of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases; Representatives Joseph D. Early and Constance A. Morella; Art Modell, owner of the Cleveland Browns football team; Burton J. Lee III, Physician to the President; and D. Allan Bromley, Assistant to the President for Science and Technology.

Exchange With Reporters Prior to a Meeting With Sadako Ogata, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees June 24, 1991

Refugee assistance

Q. Nice to see you.

The President. Very nice to see you all. Just delighted. We had a wonderful weekend, and we're so pleased to see Mrs. Ogata here because we're going to talk about some very important refugee matters. The High Commissioner's Office is doing a superb job, and we've got some big problems out there.

High Commissioner Ogata. We do have two large issue areas. One is, of course, in Iraq and in the Persian Gulf area. And the other is now in the Horn of Africa—

The President. Oh yes.

High Commissioner Ogata. —which is just as large in terms of the scope of the refugees involved as well as the seriousness. And we require a great deal of international support and mobilization of resources.

The President. Well, we certainly want to do our part on that.

High Commissioner Ogata. You have been doing a great deal. And I came primarily to thank you very much and also to ask you for continued support.

The President. Well, as these problems develop, the United States—

High Commissioner Ogata. You have always taken the lead, yes.

The President. —will have to do it. We have to do that.

Thank you all very much.

Measles Vaccine Funding

Q. Mr. President, have you postponed the funding of the measles vaccine for another year?

The President. I don't know what that story was about. If it's done, it hasn't been called to my attention. And I'll have to discuss it with—

Q. It was a low-level set of recommendations that have worked themselves up to—

The President. I wondered where that story came from, because there was certainly no decision—

Q. Because after extravaganza last week on—

The President. Yes, exactly. They're trying to act like we're turning our back. I'm surprised people would write it without confirming it, saying I had done something. It was a little annoying, but we'll have to look at it. I can't understand how anybody would write something and attributing it to what the President had done without doing as you're doing, verifying it. So, I appreciate your thoroughness here, giving us a chance to set the record straight.

Q. There's a few other questions we have, too.

The President. Good to see you.

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Note: The exchange began at 11:08 a.m. in the Oval Office at the White House. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on the President's Meeting With Sadako Ogata, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

June 24, 1991

President Bush met today with Mrs. Sadako Ogata, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). They discussed refugee issues worldwide, with special emphasis on the Horn of Africa and the situation in Iraq. They agreed on the importance of a rapid and comprehensive response to humanitarian emergencies. The President underscored the strong and continuing U.S. support for UNHCR and wished Mrs. Ogata well in her new position as High Commissioner.

The United States will contribute imme-

diately an additional \$5 million in refugee program funds to meet the emergency needs of refugees and displaced persons in the Horn of Africa. This brings total U.S. support for refugee assistance activities in the Horn of Africa for fiscal year 1991 to \$51.3 million, including recent provision of \$18 million in Food for Peace food and 3.6 million Meals Ready to Eat (MRE's) valued at \$15.3 million.

The United States is prepared to provide additional assistance as may be required.

Remarks Congratulating the National Hockey League Champion Pittsburgh Penguins

June 24, 1991

Well, please be seated. And standing next to me is a Pennsylvanian of note, our Attorney General. And he and I are very excited and somewhat—I am, at least—apologetic for keeping this group of athletes waiting. I don't want to get them up in arms like I've seen them from time to time out on the ice. [*Laughter*] But it's not exactly hockey weather, either; I'll admit that. But let me salute Pennsylvania's two Senators that are with us today, Senator Specter, Senator Wofford; of course, Rick Santorum, your Congressman from out there; and Bob Walker, another great Pennsylvanian. So, welcome all.

I'm delighted that we're here to honor the Penguins, the National Hockey League's champions that brought such excitement to this country. This is a special moment, I'm sure, for the city of Pittsburgh, as it is for all of us here in the Rose Garden.

The Penguins have brought home the city's first-ever Stanley Cup—brought the Cup back to the U.S. for the first time since 1983. Somehow, I have the feeling that's even—special even if you're a Rose Garden veteran like Eddie DeBartolo over here, who comes regularly with his football team. [*Laughter*] But four Super Bowls with the 49ers, and now he's starting down this Stanley Cup collection road. We welcome you, sir.

The Penguins take their place alongside the Pirates and the Steelers in the hearts of Pittsburghers. And in the "City of Champions," a new ice age has begun.

Back when the season started, I don't mean to downgrade you guys, but I don't think anyone of all our sports sages and scribes were predicting that you'd end up right here. But sure enough—well, one of the reasons last year, some very good

games, but you finished fifth—watched the playoffs on TV. The Penguins began this year without their mainstay, Mario Lemieux, and he was then out—as we all know who follow this sport—with a serious back injury. Without his top scorer, Coach Johnson built a strategy around the defense. Mark Recchi and Kevin Stevens stepped right in to supply the scoring, and goalie Tom Barrasso took his motto from Harry Truman: “The puck stops here.” [Laughter]

And, yes, as we all know, Mario made it back. Just so he wouldn’t feel left out, his teammates let him skate away with the Stanley Cup MVP—you talk about a comeback.

But your success took team effort. A large share of the credit does go to Craig Patrick, the general manager who took a gamble in March when the Penguins were 12 points out of first place. Craig engineered a six-player trade that brought Ron Francis, Ulf Samuelson, Grant Jennings to the team. And I think, most sports observers would concede it was in there that things started turning around. The Penguins went 9, 3, and 2 in their last 14 games—came from behind and clinched the title.

You beat the injuries. You beat the odds. And, clearly, you beat your opponents all the way to the Stanley Cup.

So, your hard work, your drive, your determination made this a season to remember. But while you’re here, let me just commend you for another special achievement off the ice—for a team spirit that just doesn’t win games, but saves lives.

I mentioned Tom Barrasso a moment ago. Two years ago, Tom and his wife Megan got the news that every parent dreads—they learned their daughter was stricken with cancer. And this brave little girl is only

4, and already she’s pulled through surgery and chemo and a bone marrow transplant. And Ashley, I’m just so pleased you could come here to the Rose Garden today. She’s sweet. You play your cards right and I’ll invite you in to say hello to Millie, our dog, too. [Laughter]

Now, the Barrassos have overcome their pain to reach out to other children battling illness. They’ve begun a foundation to combat childhood cancer. Every member of the Penguins team—the family, if you will—has joined in this effort.

I can tell you nothing hits harder than to see a kid up against this kind of a problem. And so I would say to you, you are, in addition to being fantastic skaters—tough hockey players—you are what we like to refer to as Points of Light, each of you in your own way, and we’re very grateful for the example that sets for our country.

So, you’re champions on the ice and off the ice. And welcome to all of you. We’re just delighted you’re here on this beautiful day.

Thanks for coming.

Note: The President spoke at 11:42 a.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. In his opening remarks, he referred to Attorney General Dick Thornburgh; Senators Arlen Specter and Harris Wofford; Representatives Richard John Santorum and Robert S. Walker; Edward DeBartolo, owner of the Pittsburgh Penguins and the San Francisco 49ers football team; Bob Johnson and Craig Patrick, Penguins coach and general manager; team members Mario Lemieux, Mark Recchi, Kevin Stevens, Tom Barrasso, Ron Francis, Ulf Samuelson, and Grant Jennings; and Mr. Barrasso’s wife, Megan, and daughter, Ashley.

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Presidential Determination No. 91-43—Memorandum on Trade With Bulgaria

June 24, 1991

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Subject: Determination under Section 405(a) of the Trade Act of 1974, as Amended—the Republic of Bulgaria

Pursuant to the authority vested in me under the Trade Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-618, January 3, 1975; 88 Stat. 1978), as amended (the “Trade Act”), I determine, pursuant to section 405(a) of the Trade Act, that the “Agreement on Trade Relations Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria” will promote the purposes of the Trade Act and is in the national interest.

You are authorized and directed to trans-

mit copies of this determination to the appropriate Members of Congress and to publish it in the *Federal Register*.

GEORGE BUSH

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:39 a.m., July 5, 1991]

Note: This memorandum was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on June 25. The Agreement on trade relations and the exchange of letters between U.S. and Bulgarian officials were printed in the “Federal Register” of June 28. The related proclamation on trade with Bulgaria is listed in Appendix E at the end of this volume.

Letter to Congressional Leaders on Trade With Bulgaria

June 24, 1991

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)

In accordance with section 407 of the Trade Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-618, January 3, 1975; 88 Stat. 1978), as amended (the “Trade Act”), I am transmitting a copy of a proclamation that extends nondiscriminatory treatment to the products of the Republic of Bulgaria. I also enclose the text of the “Agreement on Trade Relations Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria,” including exchanges of letters that form an integral part of the Agreement, which was signed on April 22, 1991, and which is included as an annex to the proclamation.

The Agreement will provide a non-discriminatory framework for our bilateral trade relations, and thus strengthen both economic and political relations between the United States and the Republic of Bulgaria. Conclusion of this Agreement is an important step we can take to provide greater economic benefits to both countries. It

will also give further impetus to the progress we have made in our overall diplomatic relations since last year.

I believe that the Agreement is consistent with both the letter and the spirit of the Trade Act. It provides for mutual extension of nondiscriminatory tariff treatment, while seeking to ensure overall reciprocity of economic benefits. It includes safeguard arrangements to ensure that our trade with the Republic of Bulgaria will grow without causing disruption to the U.S. market and consequent injury to domestic firms or loss of jobs for American workers.

The Agreement also confirms and expands for American businesses certain basic rights in conducting commercial transactions both within the Republic of Bulgaria and with Bulgarian nationals and business entities. Other provisions include those dealing with settlement of commercial disputes, financial transactions, and government commercial offices. Through this Agreement, the Republic of Bulgaria also

undertakes obligations to modernize and upgrade very substantially its protection of intellectual property rights. Once fully implemented, the Bulgarian intellectual property regime will be on a par with that of our principal industrialized trading partners. This Agreement will not alter U.S. law or practice with respect to the protection of intellectual property.

On January 22, 1991, I waived application of subsections (a) and (b) of section 402 of the Trade Act to the Republic of Bulgaria. I determined that this waiver will substantially promote the objectives of section 402, and, pursuant to section 402(c)(2) of the Trade Act, notified the Congress that I have received assurances that the emigration practices of the Republic of Bulgaria will henceforth lead substantially to achievement of those objectives.

I urge that the Congress act as soon as possible to approve the "Agreement on

Trade Relations Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Bulgaria" and the proclamation extending nondiscriminatory treatment to products of the Republic of Bulgaria by enactment of a joint resolution, referred to in section 151 of the Trade Act.

Sincerely,

GEORGE BUSH

Note: Identical letters were sent to Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Dan Quayle, President of the Senate. The letter was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on June 25. The Agreement on trade relations and the exchange of letters between U.S. and Bulgarian officials were printed in the "Federal Register" of June 28. The related proclamation on trade with Bulgaria is listed in Appendix E at the end of this volume.

Presidential Determination No. 91-44—Memorandum on Trade With Mongolia

June 24, 1991

Memorandum for the Secretary of State

Subject: Determination under Section 405(a) of the Trade Act of 1974, as Amended—the Mongolian People's Republic

Pursuant to the authority vested in me under the Trade Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-618, January 3, 1975; 88 Stat. 1978), as amended (the "Trade Act"), I determine, pursuant to section 405(a) of the Trade Act, that the "Agreement on Trade Relations Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic" will promote the purposes of the Trade Act and is in the national interest.

You are authorized and directed to trans-

mit copies of this determination to the appropriate Members of Congress and to publish it in the *Federal Register*.

GEORGE BUSH

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:40 a.m., July 5, 1991]

Note: This memorandum was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on June 25. The Agreement on trade relations and the exchange of letters between U.S. and Mongolian officials were printed in the "Federal Register" of June 28. The related proclamation on trade with Mongolia is listed in Appendix E at the end of this volume.

Letter to Congressional Leaders on Trade With Mongolia June 24, 1991

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)

In accordance with section 407 of the Trade Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-618, January 3, 1975; 88 Stat. 1978), as amended (the "Trade Act"), I am transmitting a copy of a proclamation that extends nondiscriminatory treatment to the products of the Mongolian People's Republic. I also enclose the text of the "Agreement on Trade Relations Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic," including exchanges of letters that form an integral part of the Agreement, which was signed on January 23, 1991, and which is included as an annex to the proclamation.

The Agreement will provide a non-discriminatory framework for our bilateral trade relations, and thus strengthen both economic and political relations between the United States and the Mongolian People's Republic. Conclusion of this Agreement is an important step we can take to provide greater economic benefits to both countries. It will also give further impetus to the progress we have made in our overall diplomatic relations since last year.

I believe that the Agreement is consistent with both the letter and the spirit of the Trade Act. It provides for mutual extension of nondiscriminatory tariff treatment, while seeking to ensure overall reciprocity of economic benefits. It includes safeguard arrangements to ensure that our trade with the Mongolian People's Republic will grow without causing disruption to the U.S. market and consequent injury to domestic firms or loss of jobs for American workers.

The Agreement also confirms and expands for American businesses certain basic rights in conducting commercial transactions both within the Mongolian People's Republic and with Mongolian nationals and business entities. Other provisions include those dealing with settlement of commercial disputes, financial transactions, and government commercial offices. Through this Agreement, the Mongolian People's Repub-

lic also undertakes obligations to modernize and upgrade very substantially its protection of intellectual property rights. Once fully implemented, the Mongolian intellectual property regime will be on a par with that of our principal industrialized trading partners. This Agreement will not alter U.S. law or practice with respect to the protection of intellectual property.

On January 23, 1991, I waived application of subsections (a) and (b) of section 402 of the Trade Act to the Mongolian People's Republic. I determined that this waiver will substantially promote the objectives of section 402, and, pursuant to section 402(c)(2) of the Trade Act, notified the Congress that I have received assurances that the emigration practices of the Mongolian People's Republic will henceforth lead substantially to achievement of those objectives.

I urge that the Congress act as soon as possible to approve the "Agreement on Trade Relations Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Mongolian People's Republic" and the proclamation extending nondiscriminatory treatment to products of the Mongolian People's Republic by enactment of a joint resolution, referred to in section 151 of the Trade Act.

Sincerely,

GEORGE BUSH

Note: Identical letters were sent to Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Dan Quayle, President of the Senate. The letter was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on June 25. The Agreement on trade relations and the exchange of letters between U.S. and Mongolian officials were printed in the "Federal Register" of June 28. The related proclamation on trade with Mongolia is listed in Appendix E at the end of this volume.

Exchange With Reporters Prior to a Meeting With the Congressional Black Caucus

June 25, 1991

Q. Mr. President, are you going to lift South African sanctions soon?

The President. We're not taking any questions at what is known as a photo opportunity.

I will say, I'm glad to have the Black Caucus here. We have had differences on some issues. I don't think we have differences in terms of questioning each other's motives, and I think on this question I want to hear from them. And then I want to tell them how I see the law, which was written by the Congress, and how I would interpret the law, which I—under which I don't have much flexibility. But I'm anxious to hear from these leaders as to their view on that very important issue, and their—I'll be very frank with them in giving them my views.

This is not the first meeting of the Black Caucus, nor will it be the last, as far as I'm concerned. I think it's a good thing to have these kind of discussions, and I appreciate your comments on that from

time to time. Ed requested the meeting, and I'm glad you all are here.

So, there's an answer to your question—which I will take no more, which I will take no more.

Q. Are you also going to discuss the civil rights bill?

The President. —the agenda is wide open. And I want to hear from them on a wide array of questions. You see Mr. Rangel here; I expect it won't be confined to any two categories, knowing of his fascination and leadership in the field of antinarcotics. So, it's an open agenda. Education. We'll talk about anything that's on the minds of these leaders of the Congress and members of the Black Caucus.

Note: The exchange began at 10:05 a.m. in the Cabinet Room at the White House. In his remarks, the President referred to Representatives Edolphus Towns and Charles Rangel.

Remarks at a Luncheon Meeting With Law Enforcement Officials

June 25, 1991

Well, let me just say it's a pleasure to be here with the heads of all our Federal law enforcement agencies. We'll be taking a little lunch, talking over the issues of concern to the various departments.

But let me just say a word about our crime bill. By now, certainly all of you are familiar with this 100-day challenge that I threw down to the Congress to act on the bill. That was now 106 days ago. And we sent our comprehensive crime bill up to the Congress 106 days ago, and the Senate started debating provisions of the legislation just last Thursday. The House has given absolutely no indication that they plan to act soon.

Our bill, in my view, would help fight violent crime, assist our law enforcement

officials by relieving many of the frustrations of the current system. There will be no more delays, no more abuse of the system through habeas corpus petitions. It has penalties for those who use a firearm in the commission of a crime. They're the ones we ought to go after.

We also propose reforming the exclusionary rule to permit the admission of evidence that has been seized in good faith. And a meaningful Federal death penalty—everyone's familiar with that and our position on that.

But my view is, the American people simply are tired of watching hoodlums walk, of seeing criminals mock our justice system with these endless technicalities. They want to bring order to the streets that

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are shaken by chaos and crime—the people do. And yet, for more than 2 years Congress has failed to act on our proposals—good, solid proposals—to fight crime and to strengthen the rule of law.

So, we've got to wait and see what the final product will look like. I'm simply not going to sign just any bill, just call it an anticrime bill. And I will not sign any bill, frankly, that handcuffs our law enforcement people, our police, and that demoralizes the law enforcement community.

Now we just got word, however, this morning—another disappointment, I might say—but the Senate declined to adopt our exclusionary rule provision. Our proposal would have extended what they call a good faith exception of the exclusionary rule to warrant searches. This means that the evidence of serious crimes will be excluded at trial now because the officer did not have a warrant, even where the officer believes in good faith that no warrant was necessary.

So, as troubling as this is, what is worse is that the Biden exclusionary rule proposal

remains in the bill. And although Senator Biden attempted to codify current case law, our view is that his language would actually make it harder to get evidence admitted as it does current law.

So, I hope the Senate will take a new look at these provisions. I hope that Congress or the House side of that Congress will act, and I can guarantee all of you who are giving a lot of your lives—and your people are—to law enforcement that the American people are with us in this; they want these things done. And I'm having great difficulty getting it through the Congress, so I hope the American people will speak up and let the Congress know that this kind of strong anticrime legislation has their support. We need some action.

It's a pleasure.

Note: The President spoke at 12:14 p.m. in the Roosevelt Room at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Senator Joseph R. Biden, Jr. A tape was not available for verification of the content of these remarks.

Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on the President's Meeting With Secretary General Manfred Woerner of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization

June 25, 1991

The President met with NATO Secretary General Manfred Woerner in the Oval Office for approximately 30 minutes this afternoon. Secretary General Woerner and the President reviewed the progress NATO has made in the transition of the alliance as mandated by the NATO leaders at the July 1990 NATO summit. In particular, they focused on the success of the recent Defense Planning Committee Ministerial and the North Atlantic Council Ministerial meeting. Secretary General Woerner and the Presi-

dent also discussed arrangements for the November NATO summit in Rome, which they view as the culmination of the work mandated in London. Both of them agreed on the vitality and the relevancy of NATO to meet future challenges in Europe. The President also reiterated the United States strong support for the development of a European security identity that strengthens the NATO alliance.

Nomination of Diane S. Ravitch To Be an Assistant Secretary of Education

June 25, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate Diane S. Ravitch, of New York, to be Assistant Secretary for Educational Research and Improvement at the Department of Education. She would succeed Christopher T. Cross.

Since 1975 Dr. Ravitch has served as an adjunct professor of history and education for Teachers College at Columbia University. She is one of the Nation's foremost scholars on education. Prior to this Dr. Ravitch was a part-time writer and a full-time mother. Dr. Ravitch serves as an elected member of the National Academy of

Education, which is the Nation's leading honorary organization of education scholars, 1979-present; an elected member of the Society of American Historians, 1984-present; and an elected member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, 1980-present. She is the author of 11 books and nearly 200 articles on education.

Dr. Ravitch graduated from Wellesley College (B.A., 1960) and Columbia University's Graduate School of Arts and Sciences (Ph.D., 1975). She was born July 1, 1938, in Houston, TX. Dr. Ravitch has two children and resides in Brooklyn, NY.

Message to the Congress Transmitting the Report on Restoration of the Baltic States Independence

June 25, 1991

To the Congress of the United States:

In accordance with Public Law 101-309 (104 Stat. 265), I am submitting to you this report on U.S. Government actions in support of the peaceful restoration of independence for the Baltic States.

In 1940, the Soviet Union forcibly occupied the independent Baltic States of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. Following sham elections, the three countries were incorporated into the USSR. The United States has never recognized the incorporation of the Baltic States into the USSR. The United States maintains diplomatic relations with representatives of their last free governments and is in close touch with the new democratically elected governments in each of the three Baltic States.

The United States has consistently stood with the majority of Balts who never lost hope that they would one day regain their freedom. In the late 1980s, pro-democracy movements in the three Baltic States emerged and began to grow in strength. Among the most active were Sajudis in Lith-

uania, the Latvian Popular Front, and the Estonian Popular Front and Estonian Citizens' Committees. In largely free elections in early 1990, pro-democracy forces gained a majority in all three legislatures and formed pro-independence governments.

On March 11, 1990, the Lithuanian legislature proclaimed the full and immediate restoration of Lithuanian independence. Eight days later, on March 19, President Gorbachev declared the Lithuanian proclamation invalid and insisted that the Lithuanians restore the status quo that existed prior to March 11 and recognize the supremacy of Soviet law. The Soviet government followed up this decree with intimidating troop movements in Vilnius and later an economic embargo on the supply of key products, including oil and natural gas. Undeterred, Estonia and Latvia subsequently issued their own proclamations espousing restoration of independence as their goal following a transitional period.

In response to the Soviet embargo against Lithuania, I conveyed to President Gorba-

chev my deepest concern and regret over Soviet actions and urged him to begin a peaceful dialogue with the Lithuanian government. Secretary Baker pressed the same points in exchanges with Foreign Minister Shevardnadze. Finally, in late June 1990, the Soviet government lifted its embargo when the Lithuanian Supreme Council agreed to a formula whereby the independence proclamation would be suspended during the course of negotiations with Moscow on Lithuania's future.

Thereafter, Moscow and the three Baltic States began to inch toward talks, but these broke off after only a few sessions with each side accusing the other of being unwilling to negotiate in good faith.

At the end of 1990, pro-Moscow forces in the three Baltic States stepped up their pressure on the popularly elected governments there. In January, pro-Moscow forces—including local Communist Party members, Black Beret special Interior ministry troops, and Soviet Army paratroops—attacked and occupied communications and other facilities in Vilnius, Riga, and other cities, leaving at least 21 dead.

In the wake of this Soviet pressure against the Baltic States, our Government has undertaken a vigorous diplomatic effort designed both to help avert future violent confrontations in the Baltic States and to enable the Baltic peoples to realize their legitimate but long-denied aspirations. We have held lengthy exchanges with our NATO Allies, neutral countries, and central European democracies on this issue. We have succeeded in forging a strong, common position among CSCE signatories rejecting violence and intimidation and calling for peaceful dialogue among the parties. The United States currently supports giving the Baltic States observer status at CSCE meetings and will support full membership once these nations regain independent statehood.

Also this spring, the United States took a leading role in the U.N. Human Rights Commission's (UNHRC) discussion of the January violence in the Baltic States. The United States successfully worked for consensus on the UNHRC resolution calling on the Soviet Union to review the January events and provide a full report to the Commission.

In numerous contacts with Soviet President Gorbachev and other Soviet officials since mid-January, both Secretary Baker and I have repeatedly raised the matter of the Baltic States. There can be no doubt that the Soviet leadership understands this issue's importance to the United States and our unwavering support for the cause of Baltic freedom. We have underscored the unacceptability of the use of force and intimidation and the urgent need for dialogue and negotiations with the freely elected representatives of the Baltic States, which will lead to an outcome that respects Baltic aspirations for self-determination. Each of the Baltic States began negotiations with the Soviet Union on a broad range of issues in April. We are following these talks closely and hope they will be conducted in good faith, free of threats and intimidation by all sides.

Secretary Baker and I have met with representatives of the Baltic States on numerous occasions. I met with Lithuanian President Landsbergis, Estonian Prime Minister Savisaar, and Latvian Prime Minister Godmanis in May; with Estonian President Ruutel in March; with President Landsbergis in December 1990; Prime Minister Savisaar in October 1990; Prime Minister Godmanis in July 1990; and then Prime Minister Prunskiene in May 1990. Secretary Baker has met with the three Baltic permanent representatives in Moscow and with the foreign ministers of all three Baltic States in Washington, New York, and Paris. Our Consulate General in Leningrad also maintains a nearly continuous diplomatic presence in the Baltic States and is in close contact with the governments there. We have used these and other contacts with Baltic leaders to keep current on the state of affairs in the Baltic States and to convey U.S. support for the legitimate aspirations of the Baltic peoples.

In addition, the Department of State maintains regular contact with the Charges d'Affaires of the three Baltic diplomatic legations accredited to the United States. The radio services of Radio Free Europe and the Voice of America have also played an important role in conveying and explaining

U.S. policy on the Baltic States.

The Administration has also attempted to express our support for the Baltic people in new ways. Working through Project Hope, we shipped medical aid directly to the Baltics on February 28 to meet basic medical needs. We are now following up with a second shipment of medical supplies this month. We provided U.S. technical help to Latvia after a chemical spill in the Daugava River in November 1990. The Department of Agriculture began a program to assist Lithuanian agriculture and support U.S. agricultural sales there by modernizing a feedgrain mill. Visits by a number of Members of Congress and Administration officials have also underscored the American people's support for Baltic self-determination.

These extensive contacts reflect our recognition of the fact that these governments

are democratically elected, represent the will of the Baltic peoples, and deserve our support.

The United States has stood and will continue to stand in solidarity with the Baltic peoples in their striving for freedom and self-determination. Our intensified diplomatic efforts over the past year have played a critical role in galvanizing global support for the cause of the Baltic peoples and for a peaceful, negotiated outcome that takes proper account of legitimate Baltic interests. We strongly encourage the Soviet government and the three Baltic governments to progress in talks begun in early April on the issues that divide them.

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,
June 25, 1991.

Memorandum on the Delegation of Authority Regarding Missile Technology Proliferation

June 25, 1991

*Memorandum for the Secretary of State,
the Secretary of the Treasury,
the Secretary of Defense,
the Secretary of Commerce*

Subject: Delegation of Authority Regarding
Missile Technology Proliferation

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Constitution and laws of the United States of America, including section 301 of title 3, United States Code, and sections 1701–1704 of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991 (Public Law 101–510) (the Act), I hereby make the following delegations:

1. The authority and duties vested in me by sections 72 and 73 of the Arms Export Control Act (22 U.S.C. 2797a and b) and section 1704 of the Act (22 U.S.C. 2797 note) are delegated to the Secretary of State, except that:

a. The authority vested in me to make determinations with respect to violations by U.S. persons of the Export Adminis-

tration Act of 1979 under section 72(a)(1) is delegated to the Secretary of Commerce.

b. The authority vested in me to deny certain U.S. Government contracts as provided in sections 73(a)(2)(A)(i) and 73(a)(2)(B)(i), pursuant to a determination made under section 73(a)(1), as well as the authority vested in me to make the findings provided in sections 72(c), 73(f), and 73(g)(1), are delegated to the Secretary of Defense. Waivers based upon findings made pursuant to sections 72(c) and 73(f) shall be issued, transmitted to Congress, and notified to the Secretary of the Treasury as appropriate by the Secretary of State.

c. The authority vested in me to prohibit certain imports as provided in section 73(a)(2)(C), pursuant to a determination made by the Secretary of State under such section, and the obligation to implement the exceptions provided in section 73(g), are delegated to the Sec-

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retary of the Treasury.

2. The authority and duties vested in me by section 1702 of the Act and section 11B of the Export Administration Act of 1979 (50 U.S.C. App. 2410b) are delegated to the Secretary of Commerce, except that:

- a. The authority and duties vested in me by sections 11B(b)(1)(A) (insofar as such section authorizes determinations with respect to violations by U.S. persons of the Arms Export Control Act), 11B(b)(1)(B)(iii) (insofar as such section authorizes determinations regarding activities by foreign persons), and 11B(b)(5) are delegated to the Secretary of State.
- b. The authority vested in me to make the findings provided in sections 11B(a)(3), 11B(b)(6), and 11B(b)(7)(A) are delegated to the Secretary of Defense. Waivers based upon findings made pursuant to sections 11B(a)(3) and 11B(b)(6) shall be issued, transmitted to Congress, and notified to the Secretary of the Treasury as appropriate by the Secretary of Commerce and Secretary of State, respectively.
- c. The authority vested in me to prohibit certain imports as provided in section

11B(b)(1)(B)(iii), pursuant to a determination made by the Secretary of State under such section, and the obligation to implement the exceptions provided in section 11B(b)(7), are delegated to the Secretary of the Treasury.

All functions delegated herein shall be exercised in consultation among the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Commerce, the Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and other departments and agencies as appropriate.

The functions delegated herein may be redelegated as appropriate. Regulations necessary to carry out the functions delegated herein may be issued as appropriate.

The Secretary of State is authorized and directed to publish this memorandum in the *Federal Register*.

GEORGE BUSH

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 11:39 a.m., July 5, 1991]

Note: This memorandum was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on June 26.

Remarks at the Unveiling of the Official Bust of the President

June 27, 1991

Mr. Vice President, Mr. Speaker, distinguished leaders of both the House and the Senate, I'm just delighted to be here, and I want to especially thank Wendell Ford and Ted Stevens, who do such a wonderful job protecting and enhancing the history of this fantastic building in so many ways. It brings back to me so many happy memories of time spent on both ends of the Capitol—4 years in the House and 8 as the presiding officer, the President of the Senate.

So, I'm delighted to be here today. I can't quite get used to all this. I'm not even dead yet, and here—[laughter]—here is this magnificent sculpture by an old and dear friend of the Bushes, Walker Hancock. I believe I first met him when I was about 3 years old. He's been a special friend of

our family. He, of course, is one of the most prominent sculptors—most prominent in the whole country. I was proud to give him the National Medal of the Arts last year. I can tell you that he put a lot of time into this bust, having gone to Italy himself to see that it was finished properly, doing all the design and work himself. We've sat for him—he was most understanding, came up to Camp David. We did some work in the White House.

Having this magnificent work, given what he had to work with—[laughter]—done by this outstanding American artist, makes it doubly, doubly special for us. I just couldn't be more pleased. And of course, I'm touched by the Members of the House and the Senate that have turned out for this.

My schedule read that it was time to motorcade to the Capitol for this unveiling of my bust, and I started worrying about the headlines on that one. [Laughter] No, not what you're thinking. "Bush Goes For Bust," maybe, or "Bush Gets Busted." [Laughter]

I am reminded of the time, though, that historians have written about George Washington. And they asked him why, in so many busts made of him, did he always have a curious smile on his face? Walker, I'm not sure this anecdote is true, but he explained that it all began when the sculptor Joseph Wright was first doing a life mask of him, oiling his face and applying the plaster. Just as the plaster was setting, Martha Washington walked into the room. Surprised to see the President this way, she let out a shriek. The President smiled, and the rest is history. [Laughter] That's a true story. And thank God Barbara Bush didn't walk into the room when Walker and I were working—[laughter]—or you could have had something less serious and perhaps not as proper for this austere building and this austere place.

I am very, very proud to be here, and I must say in conclusion that I can't express my feelings enough about this body. We have fights from time to time, obviously, but the days I spent here will always be

remembered as perhaps the happiest times in my life. The friends crossed all the aisles. It wasn't just the gymnasium, either, Sonny; it was far more than that.

The longer I'm in my job, the more important I come to understand what friendship means. And that's what this day is about; and so, once again, I want to thank all involved in this project. I especially want to thank the leaders of both the House and the Senate, the Democrats and the Republicans who are here today. You do honor not to me as an individual but to the office I held. I think this is a marvelous, marvelous bust. And Walker, once again, my thanks and congratulations to you, sir.

Thank you all very, very much.

Note: The President spoke at 2:44 p.m. in the Rotunda at the Capitol. In his remarks, he referred to Dan Quayle, Vice President of the United States; Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Wendell H. Ford and Ted Stevens, chairman and ranking Republican member of the Senate Rules and Administration Committee; sculptor Walker Hancock; and Representative G.V. (Sonny) Montgomery. Prior to his remarks, the President attended a meeting with Senate Republican leaders in Room S-230 at the Capitol.

Remarks Commemorating the First Anniversary of the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative and an Exchange With Reporters

June 27, 1991

Please be seated. Welcome, distinguished Members of Congress and both Houses. Let me salute our Secretary of the Treasury and another Cabinet member, Ambassador Carla Hills; Minister Foxley of Chile; Minister de Franco of Nicaragua; Minister Alfaro of Panama. I could not be more pleased to have you all join me up here today. And look at this audience, sweating out there. [Laughter] Change that—perspiring out there.

Bob Mosbacher is here, our Secretary of Commerce; and Ed Madigan, General Scowcroft, Bill Reilly, Mike Boskin, Larry

Eagleburger—and I'm going to get in trouble—Mr. Robson, and many, many more. Fred Zeder, and John Macomber of the Ex-Im, Ron Roskens of AID. You have our top people here, and it's very symbolic and important that they be here. I think that this shows vividly our commitment to building a better and more prosperous hemisphere.

We're also pleased to have with us Mr. Enrique Iglesias of the Inter-American Development Bank. It seems like he just left. He was just here the other day, and we

welcome him back. The Ambassadors from Latin America and some of the Caribbean countries; from the OAS, the Secretary General here—we salute you, sir; and many members of the diplomatic corps. To everyone I would say, my warmest greetings to you on this historic day. Feel free to take your coats off. If it weren't for these cameras, I'd take mine off. [*Laughter*]

I'm just delighted, again, that you're all here. And we've come here today to celebrate the first anniversary of the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative. As you know, this initiative wasn't a unilateral thing; it grew out of talks between many of us here today. I heard many of your concerns about building a prosperous hemisphere, of throwing off the deadening weight of debt and economic stagnation, and building strong ties of idealism and self-interest. With the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative, we vowed to encourage free trade, stimulate investment, and reduce the debt burden that overwhelms so many of our neighbors and our colleagues.

We've made great progress. In just 1 year we've signed eight bilateral framework agreements for trade and investment—with Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Peru, and Venezuela. Make that 10 agreements, because today Carla Hills will sign bilateral framework agreements with Minister de Franco of Nicaragua and Minister Alfaro of Panama. We also are negotiating with Guatemala and the 13-nation English-speaking Caribbean Community.

Last week, right here, Ambassador Hills also joined representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay in signing what we call the Rose Garden Agreement, the first regional framework accord under the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative. Carla has been very busy, and I'm glad to see her bringing a lot of these things to fruition. I congratulate her and Dave Mulford and so many others who have worked tirelessly on these projects.

Ambassador Hills and her counterparts will pull down tariff and nontariff barriers, protect patents and intellectual property, strengthen investment environments, and make it possible for firms to repatriate their profits. In short, we will build a solid foun-

ation for economic cooperation and prosperity.

We've also begun making our hemisphere more hospitable to investment. The Inter-American Development Bank has approved its first investment sector loan—it's \$150 million to Chile. Minister Foxley and President Iglesias completed arrangements for this loan today, I am told.

President Iglesias, I want to thank you, sir, and congratulate everyone at the IDB for this important step. And we should congratulate Chile for the impressive free-market reforms that it has undertaken. Through these loans, the IDB will help Latin America and the Caribbean countries compete for capital and embrace reforms that foster economic growth.

For years the world experimented with the fantasy that experts could manage economies. The utter failure of the communism system demonstrated that expert cadres can no more manage growth than they can manage the weather or anything else. Free markets reward people who have ideas, not just those who have connections. They allow poor people to become rich. They make possible unprecedented levels of social mobility. And of course, they mean jobs. They teach people hard study, hard work, and commitment to others. Those commitments produce real wealth.

I'm also pleased to report that our proposal for a \$1.5 billion multilateral Investment fund has gotten off to a great start. Japan has pledged \$100 million for each of the next 5 years. Canada, France, Portugal, and Spain have expressed keen interest in supporting the fund, which will provide targeted support for countries that undertake the difficult reforms necessary to encourage investment and stimulate free enterprise.

Pillar three of our proposal, debt reduction, also has gotten off to a rousing start. Five nations already have negotiated far-reaching reductions in commercial debt through the provisions of the Brady plan. Other nations will take advantage of the plan as their economic reforms take shape.

Congress has agreed to reward economic reform and trade liberalization by reducing a portion of a nation's debt, the food assistance loans contracted under P.L. 480. Con-

gress also supported our recommendation to use interests on remaining debt for grass-roots environmental projects. And this ambitious, innovative plan already has produced results. Today, the U.S. will sign an agreement with Chile, slashing Chile's P.L. 480 debt 40 percent, to \$23 million. This is the first example of bilateral debt reduction under EAI. We look forward to reaching an understanding soon on the environmental component of this agreement.

So now, just briefly, let me talk about what lies ahead. As you know, Congress recently voted not to terminate the Fast Track trade procedures that enable us to deal in good faith with you—and with Congress—in trade negotiations. Our goal is to create a free trade zone that will cover all of North America. This trade zone—360 million consumers and markets that produce more than \$6 trillion in annual output—will set the stage for something even more dramatic, a whole hemispheric zone of free trade.

I was very proud and pleased the way so many countries south of Mexico and in the Caribbean supported the FTA, the Fast Track authority, with Mexico. It's broad vision, because it should sweep through—this whole concept of free trade must sweep through our whole hemisphere.

The Enterprise for the Americas Initiative can link our nations with their diverse cultures, work forces, and creative forces. I know some have worried that the EAI might indicate a reduction in our commitment to the multilateral trading system. Not so, we remain fully committed and fully determined to make that system work.

Indeed, as part of the Uruguay round, we have joined our Latin American and our Caribbean allies in trying to pull down protectionist barriers in Europe and in Asia. I want to stress the importance of reaching a successful conclusion to the round. It can establish a basis for worldwide free and fair trade. Without it, we're going to have great difficulty moving forward.

We live in an extraordinary place at an extraordinary time. When Cuba embraces democracy, ours will become the first truly democratic hemisphere in the world. That is a major goal, a major accomplishment by most countries already; Cuba being this

holdout.

There's no accident of history here. From the northern tip of Alaska to the southernmost point of Tierra del Fuego, we share common heritages. Our people can trace their roots to all the nations of the world. We share ties of culture and of blood and of common interest. And now, as democracy sweeps the world, we share the challenge of leadership through example.

We can lead the way to a world freed from suspicion and from mercantilist barriers, from socialist inefficiencies. We can show the world how prosperity preserves the social order, and the land, air, and water as well. We can show the rest of the world that deregulation, respect for private property, low tax rates, and low trade barriers can produce vast economic returns. We can show the rest of the world how to build upon each other's strengths, rather than preying upon weaknesses.

Today, I simply want to pledge to you, our friends, my full effort to make the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative a total reality. I urge Congress to pass promptly the legislation necessary to enact EAI. This includes debt reduction authority and authority for the United States to contribute its share to the Multilateral Investment Fund.

In 1876—I think I mentioned this the other day when President Collor was here—the Brazilian Emperor, Dom Pedro II, visited the United States and stopped in St. Louis, among other places. And he noted that local craftsmen were using only the sturdiest materials in building a customs house. The emperor was stunned. "But an iron building would last 400 years," he noted. "You do not mean to tell me that there will be any custom houses in 400 years."

We meet today to honor Dom Pedro's vision of a hemisphere shorn of customs houses and jammed with thriving markets. If we can build a hemisphere devoted to freedom, one that prefers enterprise to envy, we've going to create our own new world order.

We've worked miracles in one year, and so let us shape a revolution in the next because I honestly believe that together, we

can make our hemisphere's freedom first and best for all.

Thank you, and God bless you. And thank you all for coming down here on this very hot, but very significant occasion. Thank you.

[*At this point, Secretary Brady and Ambassador Hills signed trade agreements with Chile, Nicaragua, and Panama.*]

One half of it done.

Resignation of Supreme Court Associate Justice Marshall

Q. Mr. President, have you thought about a successor to Thurgood Marshall?

Q. Mr. President, what do you want in a Marshall successor, sir?

Q. And how soon? How soon will we have a successor?

Q. Have you got a successor, Mr. President?

The President. Now, what was that one question? What was the one question?

Q. Thurgood Marshall, sir. What about a successor to Mr. Marshall?

The President. Well, it just happened, I mean. But we'll move promptly; we'll move very swiftly. I paid my respects to Justice Marshall in a statement that we put out. He served his country with great distinction. And, you know, it's very pleasant for Barbara and me—I knew nothing about this, of course—but he and Mrs. Marshall were our guests up at Camp David a while back. And we had a very warm and relaxed and entertaining visit. I say entertaining from him, he fired off a few jokes for us. And it was very pleasant.

So, in the personal relationship, we feel sad about this, but he's served his country well. And we're going to move——

Q. Wasn't there some notice at all, sir?

The President. No, no. This is really the—literally, the first I heard when we went up to the Hill.

Q. What about——

Q. Will it be a minority?

Q. Mr. Sununu has issued another apology. What do you have—do you have any-

thing to say about?

The President. I've said all I really care to say about that.

Q. What qualities will you look for in a replacement?

Q. What about a replacement, sir? A successor?

The President. Somebody that believes in the Constitution of the United States, as all nine of those Judges do that are on the court now, and somebody with experience, obviously, and somebody that will be able to serve a while. So, that's it.

All right. Thank you all.

Note: The President spoke at 4:05 p.m. in the Rose Garden at the White House. In his remarks, he referred to Secretary of the Treasury Nicholas F. Brady; U.S. Trade Representative Carla A. Hills; Finance Minister Alejandro Foxley Riesco of Chile; Economy Minister Silvio de Franco of Nicaragua; Commerce Minister Roberto Alfaro of Panama; Secretary of Commerce Robert A. Mosbacher; Secretary of Agriculture Edward R. Madigan; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; William K. Reilly, Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency; Michael J. Boskin, Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers; Lawrence S. Eagleburger, Deputy Secretary of State; John E. Robson, Deputy Secretary of the Treasury; Fred M. Zeder, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation; John D. Macomber, President and Chairman of the Export-Import Bank of the United States; Ronald W. Roskens, Administrator of the Agency for International Development; Enrique V. Iglesias, President of the Inter-American Development Bank; Joao Clemente Baena Soares, Secretary General of Organization of American States; David C. Mulford, Under Secretary of the Treasury for International Affairs; President Fernando Collor de Mello of Brazil; Thurgood Marshall, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and his wife, Cecilia; and John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President.

Statement on the Resignation of United States Supreme Court Associate Justice Thurgood Marshall

June 27, 1991

Justice Marshall has rendered extraordinary and distinguished service to his country as a pioneering civil rights lawyer, a judge on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, as Solicitor General, and in his tenure on the Supreme Court. His career is an inspiring example for all Ameri-

cans. He grew up under segregation to achieve the highest office to which a lawyer can aspire. His accomplishments on the Bench will long be remembered. We wish him the best in his retirement. I intend to nominate a successor very soon.

White House Statement on the Executive Order Amending the Manual for Courts-Martial, United States, 1984

June 27, 1991

The President today signed an Executive order entitled "Amendments to the Manual for Courts-Martial, United States, 1984."

This order amends the rules for Courts-Martial relating to pretrial investigations, discovery, and procedure; pretrial agreement negotiations; speedy trial; and appel-

late actions. It also amends the Military Rules of Evidence relating to polygraph evidence and makes minor changes in the definition of crimes and punishments.

Note: The Executive order is listed in Appendix E at the end of this volume.

Nomination of Olin L. Wethington To Be Deputy Under Secretary of the Treasury

June 27, 1991

The President today announced his intention to nominate Olin L. Wethington, of Virginia, to be Deputy Under Secretary of the Treasury for International Affairs. He would succeed Charles H. Dallara. Upon appointment, Mr. Wethington shall be designated as an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and a member of the Board of Directors of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation. He would succeed Charles H. Dallara.

Since 1990, Mr. Wethington has served as Special Assistant to the President and Executive Secretary to the Economic Policy Council at the White House in Washington, DC. Prior to this he served as a partner with the law firm of Steptoe and Johnson

in Washington, DC, 1985–1990; a Deputy Under Secretary for International Trade at the Department of Commerce, 1983–1985; and Director of the Planning and Evaluation staff for the International Trade Administration at the Department of Commerce, 1982. In addition Mr. Wethington served as an Executive Assistant to the Under Secretary for International Trade at the Department of Commerce, 1981–1982; an attorney with the law firm of Steptoe and Johnson, 1977–1981; and an adjunct professor of law at Georgetown University Law Center, 1980–1981.

Mr. Wethington graduated from the University of Pennsylvania (B.A., 1971, and M.A., 1971); Columbia University (Ph.D.,

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1974); and Harvard Law School (J.D., 1977). He was born on November 17, 1948, in Durham, NC. Mr. Wethington is mar-

ried, has three children, and resides in McLean, VA.

Statement on Signing the Education Council Act of 1991

June 27, 1991

Today I have signed S. 64, the "Education Council Act of 1991." This legislation is the first legislative success for our AMERICA 2000 strategy and is an example of the constructive, bipartisan effort needed to transform our educational system.

This legislation establishes a National Commission on Time and Learning and a National Council on Education Standards and Testing. Their establishment will help us to focus on issues critical to schools and students in this Nation and to rethink how we can best achieve educational excellence in America.

The National Commission on Time and Learning, which is similar to the Commission proposed in our AMERICA 2000 plan, will examine the quality and adequacy of the study and learning time of the Nation's elementary and secondary students. It will consider issues regarding the length of the school day and year, the role of homework, the use of time spent for academic subjects, year-round professional opportunities for teachers, and the use of schools for extended learning programs.

The National Council on Education Standards and Testing will report, by December 31, 1991, to the Congress, the Sec-

retary of Education, and the National Education Goals Panel on the establishment of national education standards and an appropriate system of voluntary national testing, activities proposed in AMERICA 2000. It explicitly recognizes the importance of the National Education Goals Panel and its role.

I urge the Congress to pass quickly the remaining legislative components of AMERICA 2000, including proposals that would create a New Generation of American Schools, promote parental choice, and establish Governors' Academies for Teachers and School Leaders. AMERICA 2000 is a vital part of our decade-long crusade to help America reach the National Education Goals. Passage of the "AMERICA 2000 Excellence in Education Act" will hasten our advance toward achieving those goals.

GEORGE BUSH

The White House,
June 27, 1991.

Note: S. 64, approved June 27, was assigned Public Law No. 102-62. The statement was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on June 28.

Statement on South Africa's Accession to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty

June 28, 1991

I welcome and strongly commend the Government of South Africa's decision to accede to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. This decision reflects the growing international conviction to halt the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction,

as exemplified by the adherence to the treaty by other states in the region. It further demonstrates the statesmanship and vision of President de Klerk as he takes South Africa into a new era beyond apartheid and regional conflict, toward reconciliation and

partnership.

I strongly urge those nations in the region who have not acceded to the treaty to do so in order to join the growing community of nations firmly bound to the principles

of nuclear nonproliferation, to strengthen the international regime against the spread of nuclear weapons, and to promote the cause of peace and global cooperation.

Letter on the Resignation of United States Supreme Court Associate Justice Thurgood Marshall

June 28, 1991

June 28, 1991

Dear Mr. Justice:

It is with deep regret that I acknowledge your letter of retirement from the Supreme Court effective at such time as a successor is qualified.

Our Nation is deeply indebted to you for your long and distinguished public service. Your courageous leadership in the fight for equal opportunity, exemplified by your brief and oral argument in the landmark case of *Brown v. Board of Education*, is a powerful example of how one person's commitment to his convictions can shape a nation's attitude on such a fundamental issue.

Your distinguished service to our country, first on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, as our Nation's 33rd Solicitor General, and capped by a great career on the Supreme Court will also be long remembered.

Barbara and I wish you happiness and

every blessing in your years of retirement.

Sincerely,

GEORGE BUSH

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June 27, 1991

My Dear Mr. President:

The strenuous demands of court work and its related duties required or expected of a Justice appear at this time to be incompatible with my advancing age and medical condition.

I, therefore, retire as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States when my successor is qualified.

Respectfully,

THURGOOD MARSHALL

Note: Originals were not available for verification of the content of these letters.

Letter to Congressional Leaders Reporting Budget Rescissions

June 28, 1991

Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)

In accordance with the Impoundment Control Act of 1974, I herewith report two proposed rescissions totaling \$542,000,000 and two revised deferrals of budget authority now totaling \$2,950,976,437. Including the revised deferrals, funds reported as withheld now total \$10.2 billion.

The proposed rescissions affect the Departments of Commerce and Housing and Urban Development. The deferrals affect

International Security Assistance and the Department of Health and Human Services. The details of the deferrals and proposed rescissions are contained in the attached report.

Sincerely,

GEORGE BUSH

Note: Identical letters were sent to Thomas S. Foley, Speaker of the House of Represent-

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atives, and Dan Quayle, President of the Senate. The report was printed in the "Federal Register" of July 10.

Nomination of Robert Michael Kimmitt To Be United States Ambassador to Germany

June 28, 1991

The President has nominated Robert Michael Kimmitt, of Virginia, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Federal Republic of Germany. He would succeed Vernon A. Walters.

Since 1989 Mr. Kimmitt has served as Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs at the Department of State in Washington, DC. Prior to this he served as a partner with the law firm of Sidley & Austin, 1987–1989; General Counsel at the Department of the Treasury, 1985–1987; Executive Sec-

retary and General Counsel of the National Security Council, 1983–1985; and a senior staff member of the National Security Council, 1982–1983.

Mr. Kimmitt graduated from the U.S. Military Academy at West Point (B.S., 1969) and Georgetown University Law Center (J.D., 1977). He was born December 19, 1947, in Logan, UT. Mr. Kimmitt served in the U.S. Army, 1969–1982; and in the Army Reserve, 1982–present. He is married, has five children, and resides in Arlington, VA.

Nomination of Cari M. Dominguez To Be an Assistant Secretary of Labor

June 28, 1991

The President has nominated Cari M. Dominguez, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor for Employment Standards Administration at the Department of Labor. She would succeed William C. Brooks.

Since 1989 Ms. Dominguez has served as Director of the Office of Federal Contract Compliance at the Department of Labor in Washington, DC. Prior to this she served as vice president and director of executive programs at Bank of America in San Francisco, CA, 1986–1989; and vice

president and corporate manager of EEO and Affirmative Action, 1984–1986. In addition Ms. Dominguez served at the Department of Labor in the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs as a Special Assistant to the Director, 1980–1984, and as a development specialist, 1974–1979.

Ms. Dominguez graduated from American University (B.A., 1971, and M.A., 1977). She was born March 8, 1949, in Havana, Cuba. Ms. Dominguez is married, has one child, and resides in Gaithersburg, MD.

Nomination of Nancy Risque Rohrbach To Be an Assistant Secretary of Labor

June 28, 1991

The President has nominated Nancy Risque Rohrbach, of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor for Policy at the United States Department of Labor. She would succeed Jennifer Lynn Dorn.

Since 1989 Ms. Rohrbach has served as a consultant in Arlington, VA, and as a commissioner on the National Commission on Children. Prior to this she served as an Assistant to the President and Cabinet Sec-

retary at the White House, 1987–1989; vice president of Russo, Watts & Rollins, 1986–1987; and as a Deputy Assistant to the President for Legislative Affairs, 1981–1986.

Ms. Rohrbach graduated from Radford College (B.A., 1968). She was born April 14, 1946, in Paris, France. Ms. Rohrbach is married, has two stepchildren, and resides in Arlington, VA.

Exchange With Reporters Aboard Air Force One

June 28, 1991

The President. Well, look at it this way, it's Friday. T.G. it's Friday. I'm ready to get out of there, I'll tell you.

Resignation of Supreme Court Associate Justice Marshall

Q. Did you watch Justice Marshall—did you watch the news conference on TV?

The President. No. No, I didn't see it. What did he say?

Q. He basically said that you should pick the best person for the job and race wouldn't be a factor. Do you agree?

The President. Well, I'm going to try and do exactly that. And I saluted him yesterday. I didn't see the press conference, but I want to go for excellence, and I want to keep in mind representation of all Americans. But I would agree with him if that's what he said. Again, I didn't hear it, so I'd have to be careful.

Q. Do you feel pressured, Mr. President?

The President. I don't feel pressured at all. I want to move soon, though. I feel pressure to get this matter, get our nomination, up to the Senate as soon as possible. So, I would hope to have it resolved in a very few days.

Q. Is the process starting all over, sir, or are you going to pick up from the last time?

The President. No. As you know, we went

through a screening process earlier on at the time the vacancy came forward that was filled by Judge Souter. So, the process didn't have to start from scratch, square one. That's not to say that other names are not being considered. But in anticipation, we always try to keep a current look at these matters. Who knows what's going to happen?

Q. Sir, would you like to be able to name a black to this seat?

The President. I'd like to just weigh all the options and go for the best qualified candidate.

Q. Do you have a short list in your mind, sir?

The President. Fairly short.

Q. What do you mean by keeping in mind representation of all Americans?

The President. Somebody that will be seen as keeping with the judicial philosophy that I've always expounded in terms of interpretation, not legislation. Somebody that is very broad-minded on issues.

Q. Sir, some people are saying the decision is very near; indeed, you have already made it.

The President. No, I've not already made it. And it is near, but I've not made it.

Q. How short a list do you have?

The President. Well, I can't help you with

that.

Q. Is there any chance you'll name—
The President. A handful of names.

Q. Is there any chance you'll name someone before you return back to Washington?

The President. I wouldn't say there's any decision to do that, but I don't know. I'd have to hedge on that because I just don't know the answer to that. If I said yes, why, then you'd anticipate it.

Q. Why are you so eager to—

The President. Because it's better. As long as you're as close as we are, it's better to get the choice made so you don't get a lot of needless lobbying and pressure. There's plenty of pressure on it anyway, but I mean, I don't want a lot of needless putting forward of names that might not be considered—good people, I might add. But we've narrowed it down so that we're not looking for 20 new suggestions. And I think if we get people's hopes up or to have some advocate of a certain person and then not have that person seriously considered is not fair. It's not fair to the individual.

Q. Can you tell us anything about the traditional philosophy you're looking for?

The President. No, just the definition, the broad definition that I've always adhered to or that I've advocated, that I ran for President on. I'm not about to change my view on that.

Q. Is there a quota system on the Courts?

The President. I don't think so. I don't think there's a quota system on the Courts, nor do I think there should be a quota system on the Courts. It's a good question, and I don't think the appointment of a minority or one who represents a so-called majority should be viewed as quotas one way or the other.

Iraq

Q. How concerned are you, sir, about reports of Iraq fighting with—

The President. I'm very concerned. I understand the Secretary-General had a press conference on this expressing the concern of the United Nations, generally. And if, again, this is represented to me that he condemned these actions, why, clearly, we're in that view. But we've got some serious work now ahead of us—diplomatic, diplomatic process has to start. We can't, from

a U.S. standpoint, permit this brutal bully to go back on what was a solemn agreement and to threaten people that are there under U.N. jurisdiction. And that's exactly what he appears to have done.

The man has no shame. And he goes to these extraordinary ends, and I think world opinion will mount fast against him on this issue. I mean, shooting in the air to scare off people sanctioned by the United Nations who are there to expose what this man has done. I mean, I don't think the world will support this at all, anybody. The United States certainly won't. So, now the question is, what do you do about it? Deliberately take time to work the diplomacy, and this is under the auspices of two United Nations resolutions. And I think we need to be sure that we start immediate consultation at the U.N.

And then don't press me what I'll do beyond that because I'm not prepared to say, not prepared to say what we'll do.

Q. I just wonder whether the coalition might feel that it's entitled under certain circumstances, this time with the U.N. sanction of these actions, to take military action.

The President. Well, I think some could argue that the U.N. resolutions have already spoken on all means necessary, 678 having been incorporated into a more recent resolution. So, that's the way I'd answer that.

Q. Are you satisfied that, in fact, he has violated the cease-fire—

The President. Yes, I'm totally satisfied of that. I've seen incontrovertible evidence to this effect, incontrovertible. Unarguable. Clear.

Q. Beyond just simply not letting people in—

The President. Oh, yes, absolutely. We shared that information with the several different countries.

I've got to run.

Q. What kind of things—

The President. A wide array.

Note: The exchange took place at 12:01 p.m. while the President was en route from Washington, DC, to Kennebunkport, ME. In his responses, President Bush referred to Thurgood Marshall and David H. Souter, Associate Justices of the Supreme Court;

United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar de la Guerra; and President Saddam Hussein of Iraq. A tape was not available for verification of the content of this exchange.

Question-and-Answer Session With Reporters in Kennebunkport, Maine

June 29, 1991

Supreme Court Nominee

The President. Look at all these happy faces out here. Otherwise, they'd be sleeping. [Laughter]

Q. Exactly. Thanks for having us here.

The President. One thing, you go to bed early up here.

Q. Is it true that Ken Raynor is one of the finalists for the Supreme Court? [Laughter]

The President. We're looking for a big Justice.

Q. Have you decided yet, Mr. President, on your choice?

The President. Not yet—6 in the morning. [Laughter]

Iraq

Q. Mr. President, anything new from Iraq as far as the situation in—

The President. No.

Q. Did you hear the announcement today that Hussein says he'll let the U.N. team in?

The President. Heard that, but he's been lying so much. I hope like heck he's telling the truth this time.

President's Golf Game

Q. How you doing, Mr. President—good round?

The President. Very good, yes. I played very well today. So, don't judge me by that last shot—no. [Laughter] Better, though, a little better.

Iraq

Q. Mr. President, can you give us an update on the situation with Iraq, what's going on as far as the inspections, what you're hearing?

The President. Well, what I'm hearing is we've got our policy, and we've got to start doing a lot of diplomacy on this matter. It's very disturbing. And you heard the

world reaction from this, so we're just considering, as I mentioned yesterday, what needs to be done. He must comply with United Nations resolutions. This concept of going in there and lying and shooting in the air to scare international observers is just something that cannot be condoned.

Now, he did make some statement today, but I've heard that before. So, I want to see full implementation of those U.N. resolutions, and so does everybody else. We have a serious situation and this man—I haven't changed my view about what it's going to take to have good relations with the United States. But this interim thing of keeping his word and then breaking it by harassing international inspectors is simply unacceptable to everybody. So, I'll leave it there.

Q. Would you consider a military option, Mr. President?

The President. I've said all I want to say about it. We will review the bidding and some diplomacy involved here. This is a U.N. resolution. That means there's a lot of people involved in it. But we feel that the authority exists for that under existing resolutions, 678 having been incorporated into the last resolution. So, it's a serious situation, it's not just one—

Q. Would you favor giving him a deadline to comply, sir?

The President. I don't—I'll just leave it where we are.

Q. Well, sir, do you think the fact that he didn't allow two inspections was stalling for time so he could try to cover up and hide—

The President. No question. No question about it. The intelligence is incontrovertible. And everybody that's seen it—there's no dispute. I mean, this isn't even a question. And I think those in the United States

and others that have seen the evidence are just convinced of it. I mean, it's visible; it's clear.

Q. What do you mean when you say "re-view the bidding," sir?

The President. What I mean is we've got plenty of time to think everything over and a concerted international effort. The great success of Desert Storm was that the world opinion and the United Nations backing up world opinion or molding world opinion was very important. And this one—I think you've already seen a worldwide reaction against this. But you have to do certain things, and we're taking the steps.

Q. Does his action surprise you in the wake of what happened to him in Desert Storm?

The President. No, no. It doesn't surprise me in the wake of what's been going on since Desert Storm, either.

Q. Does the time give him a chance to further hide these things?

The President. Sure, yes.

Q. And does that not make it more difficult to deal with?

The President. It makes it more difficult. Anytime you're cheating and lying and hiding complicates things.

Q. Are you holding open a military option?

The President. I haven't discussed military option or any other option. I'm just leaving it where it is. And as I say, in our view, the United Nations resolutions, existing resolutions, clearly give sanction to that. But it's premature to discuss what might be done by the United States and others. We've got some consultation to do, just as we did leading up to Desert Storm on the diplomatic front.

But it's a troubling matter, and there's

no question about it. This isn't—when you see their man standing up at the U.N. and lying, it just takes me back to where things were before they were wiped out on the battlefield.

Q. Are you planning consultations today, sir, with any of your staff?

The President. Well, lots going on. I'm not, but we've set in train some diplomatic action, so there will be plenty of consultation today and in the future, Secretary Baker carrying the main responsibility for that as he did in diplomacy before. But we're in close touch with the situation, obviously, and concerned about it.

Supreme Court Nominee

Q. —Supreme Court nominee this weekend, sir?

The President. Remember the old expression "stay tuned"? Stay tuned.

Q. Are you going to be conferring with anyone today in Washington on that?

The President. Oh, I'm talking all the time to Washington, yes. But I certainly like being up here.

Q. Have you already made up your mind?

The President. No.

Thank you all. You've got the whole day now until we play again this afternoon.

Note: The session took place at the Cape Arundel Golf Course. The President teed-off at 6:23 a.m., and the questions were asked at various intervals during the game. In the session, reporters referred to Kenneth C. Raynor, the club professional for the golf course; President Saddam Hussein of Iraq; and Secretary of State James A. Baker III. A tape was not available for verification of the content of this session.

Appendix A—Digest of Other White House Announcements

The following list includes the President's public schedule and other items of general interest announced by the Office of the Press Secretary and not included elsewhere in this book.

January 1

In the afternoon, the President and Mrs. Bush returned to the White House from a holiday stay at Camp David, MD.

In the evening, the President met with the Vice President; Secretary of State James A. Baker III; Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney; Colin L. Powell, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; and John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President, to discuss the situation in the Persian Gulf.

January 2

The President met at the White House with:
—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
—the Vice President, for lunch;
—Secretary of State James A. Baker III;
—John H. Sununu.

The President appointed the following individuals to the Board of Directors of the Legal Services Corporation, who will serve at the pleasure of the President but no longer than the end of the next session of the Senate:

Howard H. Dana, Jr., of Maine, for a term expiring July 13, 1993. This is a reappointment.

Luis Guinot, Jr., of Puerto Rico, for a term expiring July 13, 1993. This is a reappointment.

Guy Vincent Molinari, of New York, for a term expiring July 13, 1992. This is a reappointment.

Penny L. Pullen, of Illinois, for a term expiring July 13, 1993. This is a reappointment.

Thomas D. Rath, of New Hampshire, for a term expiring July 13, 1993. He would succeed John N. Erlenborn.

George W. Wittgraf, of Iowa, for a term expiring July 13, 1993. This is a reappointment.

J. Blakeley Hall, of Texas, for a term expiring July 13, 1992. This is a reappointment.

William Lee Kirk, Jr., of Florida, for a term expiring July 13, 1992. He would succeed John F. Collins.

Jo Betts Love, of Mississippi, for a term expiring July 13, 1992. This is a reappointment.

Basile J. Uddo, of Louisiana, for a term expiring July 13, 1993. He would succeed Xavier L. Suarez.

Jeanine E. Wolbeck, of Minnesota, for a term expiring July 13, 1992. This is a reappointment.

January 3

The President met at the White House with:
—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
—congressional leadership, to discuss the situation in the Persian Gulf;
—John H. Sununu.

The President declared that a major disaster existed in Carroll, Humphreys, Leflore, Lowndes, Madison, and Warren Counties, MS, because of severe storms, tornadoes, and flooding that began December 19. He directed the Federal Emergency Management Agency to provide assistance to supplement State and local recovery efforts.

January 4

The President met at the White House with:
—Sharon Pratt Dixon, mayor of Washington, DC;
—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
—House Republican leadership;
—John H. Sununu;
—Secretary of State James A. Baker III.

The President announced his intention to appoint Michael Deland, of Massachusetts, to be a member and Chairman of the Acid Precipitation Task Force. This is a new position.

The President declared that a major disaster existed in Alabama as a result of severe storms and flooding that began December 21. He directed the Federal Emergency Management Agency to provide assistance to supplement State and local recovery efforts.

The President declared that a major disaster existed in Tennessee as a result of severe storms and flooding that began December 19. He directed the Federal Emergency Management Agency to provide assistance to supplement State and local recovery efforts.

In the afternoon, the President went to Camp David, MD, for the weekend.

Appendix A / Administration of George Bush, 1991

January 5

In the morning, the President met with United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar de la Guerra at Camp David, MD, to discuss the Persian Gulf crisis.

The President declared that a major disaster existed in Indiana as a result of severe storms and flooding that began December 28. He directed the Federal Emergency Management Agency to provide assistance to supplement State and local recovery efforts.

January 6

In the afternoon, the President returned to the White House from a weekend stay at Camp David, MD.

January 7

The President met at the White House with: —the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff; —Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney.

January 8

The President met at the White House with: —the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff; —John H. Sununu.

The President designated Sean C. O'Keefe, Comptroller of the Department of Defense, to be the Chief Financial Officer of the Department of Defense, pursuant to the provisions of the Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990 (P.L. 101-576).

The President announced that William R. Barton will continue to serve as Inspector General of the General Services Administration.

January 9

The President met at the White House with: —the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff; —the Cabinet; —John H. Sununu.

January 10

The President met at the White House with: —the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;

—the crew of the space shuttle *Columbia*;
—Senator John Seymour of California;
—the Vice President, for lunch;
—John H. Sununu.

January 11

The President met at the White House with: —the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff; —Members of Congress, for breakfast; —Veronica Khilchevski, a Soviet citizen whom he first met in 1971 while serving as U.S. Representative to the United Nations; —John H. Sununu.

The President selected the following individuals to represent him at the inauguration of Jorge Serrano Elias as President of Guatemala, January 15:

Delegation Chairman:

Richard L. Thornburgh, Attorney General of the United States

Delegates:

Bernard Aronson, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs

Charles Bartlett, syndicated columnist, Washington, DC

James L. Bush, insurance agent, Hingham, MA

Thomas F. Stroock, U.S. Ambassador to Guatemala

The President announced his intention to appoint Frank J. Donatelli as a member of the Christopher Columbus Quincentenary Jubilee Commission.

In the evening, the President went to Camp David, MD.

January 12

In the morning, the President called Prime Minister Felipe González Marquez of Spain and President Turgut Ozal of Turkey to discuss the Persian Gulf crisis.

January 13

In the evening, the President met with national security advisers to discuss the Persian Gulf crisis.

January 14

The President met at the White House with: —the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff; —Joseph Wilson, Charge d'Affaires at the U.S. Embassy in Baghdad, Iraq; —congressional leaders;

—John H. Sununu.

The President announced his intention to nominate the following individuals:

Lawrence B. Lindsey, of Virginia, to be a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for the unexpired term of 14 years from February 1, 1986. He would succeed Manuel H. Johnson. Currently Dr. Lindsey serves as Special Assistant to the President for Policy Development at the White House in Washington, DC.

David W. Mullins, Jr., of Arkansas, to be Vice Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for a term of 4 years. He would succeed Manuel H. Johnson. Since May 1990 Dr. Mullins has served as a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in Washington, DC.

The President announced his intention to appoint Clifton R. Wharton, Jr., of New York, to be a member of the Advisory Committee for Trade Policy and Negotiations for a term of 2 years. He would succeed John N. Palmer, Sr. Currently Dr. Wharton serves as chairman and chief executive officer of the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America in New York, NY.

The President announced his intention to appoint Esther H. Levens, of Kansas, to be a member of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council for a term expiring January 15, 1995. She would succeed Kalman Sultanik. Currently Ms. Levens serves on the board of directors for several organizations including the National Jewish Coalition, the American Israel Public Affairs Committee, and the American Jewish Committee.

The President announced his intention to appoint Richard M. DeVos, Jr., of Michigan, to be a member of the Commission on Presidential Scholars. He would succeed Dennis V. Alfieri. Currently Mr. DeVos serves as president and chief executive officer of the Windquest Group, Inc., in Grand Rapids, MI.

The President announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the Credit Standards Advisory Committee. These are new positions, and members serve for the life of the Committee:

Donald C. Danielson, of Indiana. Currently Mr. Danielson serves as vice chairman of the board of directors for the City Securities Corp. in Indianapolis, IN.

Gary A. Glaser, of Ohio. Currently Mr. Glaser serves as president and chief executive officer of the BancOhio National Bank in Columbus, OH.

Robert L. McCormick, Jr., of Oklahoma. Currently Mr. McCormick serves as president of the Stillwater National Bank and Trust Co. in Stillwater, OK.

The President announced his intention to nominate Mikiso Hane, of Illinois, to be a member of the National Council on the Humanities for a term expiring January 26, 1996. He would succeed Leon Richard Kass. Currently Dr. Hane

serves as a professor of history at Knox College in Galesburg, IL.

The President announced his intention to nominate William E. Strickland, Jr., of Pennsylvania, to be a member of the National Council on the Arts for a term expiring September 3, 1996. He would succeed Phyllis P. Berney. Currently Mr. Strickland serves as executive director of the Bidwell Training Center, Inc., in Pittsburgh, PA.

The President announced his intention to appoint Marvin Sadik, of Maine, to be a member of the President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities. He would succeed David W. Belin. Currently Mr. Sadik serves as an art consultant in Falmouth, ME. Prior to this Mr. Sadik served as director of the National Portrait Gallery in Washington, DC, 1969–1981.

January 15

The President met at the White House with:

—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;

—congressional leaders;

—Alan Greenspan, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System; Secretary of the Treasury Nicholas F. Brady; Robert L. Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency; Michael J. Boskin, Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers; and John H. Sununu, to discuss the economy;

—national security advisers, to discuss the Persian Gulf crisis;

—John H. Sununu.

In the morning, the President called Edmund Browning, presiding bishop of the Episcopal Church, and Richard C. Halverson, Chaplain of the Senate. Both clergymen offered prayers on behalf of the President and the country.

Later in the morning, the President signed a national security directive committing the U.S. military to conflict with Iraq.

The President announced his intention to appoint Albert Stauffer, of Ohio, to be a Commissioner representing the United States Government on the Ohio River Valley Water Sanitation Commission. He would succeed Kathleen E. Burgoon. Currently Mr. Stauffer serves as plant manager of Ashland Oil in Marietta, OH.

The President announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the National Cancer Advisory Board for the terms indicated:

Frederick Fenimore Becker, of Texas, for a term expiring March 9, 1996. He would succeed Roswell K. Boutwell. Currently Dr. Becker serves as vice president for research and scientific director of the Tumor

Appendix A / Administration of George Bush, 1991

Institute at the University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center in Houston, TX.

Paul Calabresi, of Rhode Island, for a term expiring March 9, 1996. He would succeed David Korn. Upon appointment, he will be designated Chairman. Currently Dr. Calabresi serves as professor and chairman of the department of medicine at Brown University, and physician-in-chief and vice president for academic affairs at Roger Williams General Hospital in Providence, RI.

Kenneth K. Chan, of California, for a term expiring March 9, 1996. He would succeed Louise Connally Strong. Currently, Dr. Chan serves as director of the pharmacodynamic core laboratory at the University of Southern California Comprehensive Cancer Center; associate professor of pharmacy for the School of Pharmacy at the University of Southern California; and as a science adviser at the U.S. Food and Drug Administration in Los Angeles, CA.

Marlene A. Malek, of Virginia, for a term expiring March 9, 1996. She would succeed Helen G. Brown. Ms. Malek is a member of the Vincent T. Lombardi Cancer Research Center of Georgetown University Hospital, and has served as a registered nurse at Georgetown University Hospital in Washington, DC.

Kenneth Olden, of Maryland, for the remainder of the term expiring March 9, 1992. He would succeed Louis W. Sullivan. Currently Dr. Olden serves as director of the Howard University Cancer Center, and professor and chairman of the department of oncology at the Howard University Medical School in Washington, DC.

Sydney E. Salmon, of Arizona, for a term expiring March 9, 1996. He would succeed Enrico Mihich. Currently Dr. Salmon serves as a professor of medicine and director of the Arizona Cancer Center at the University of Arizona College of Medicine in Tucson, AZ.

January 16

The President met at the White House with:
—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
—Secretary of State James A. Baker III;
—the Education Policy Advisory Committee;
—John H. Sununu.

The President announced the appointment of Rose M. Zamaria, of Florida, to be Deputy Assistant to the President and Director of White House Operations. She has been Special Assistant to the President and Director of White House Operations since January 1989.

Throughout the evening, the President was in contact with the congressional leadership and world leaders to discuss allied military action in the Persian Gulf.

January 17

The President met at the White House with:

—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
—congressional leaders;
—the Vice President and Rev. Billy Graham, for lunch;
—the Cabinet
—John H. Sununu.

The President declared that a major disaster existed in Micronesia as a result of a typhoon that began December 16. He directed the Federal Emergency Management Agency to provide assistance to supplement State and local recovery efforts.

In the morning, the President attended a non-denominational church service at Memorial Chapel in Fort Myer, VA.

Throughout the day, the President received updated reports on the military action in the Persian Gulf.

The President announced his intention to nominate Paul Edward Sussman, of Illinois, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Inter-American Foundation for a term expiring October 6, 1992. He would succeed John C. Duncan. Currently Mr. Sussman serves as chairman and chief executive officer of the Hancock Securities Corp. in Chicago, IL.

The President announced his intention to nominate Kenneth Y. Tomlinson, of New York, to be a member of the Board for International Broadcasting for a term expiring April 28, 1993. This is a reappointment. Currently Mr. Tomlinson serves as executive editor and vice president of Reader's Digest in Pleasantville, NY.

The President announced his intention to nominate the following individuals to be members of the Peace Corps National Advisory Council for the terms indicated:

John J. McCarthy, of California, for a term expiring October 6, 1992. He would succeed John Bigelow. Currently Dr. McCarthy serves as assistant to the Governor and director of the office of planning and research for the Governor's office in Sacramento, CA.

Craig R. Stapleton, of Connecticut, for a term expiring October 6, 1991. He would succeed Creighton E. Mershon, Sr. Currently Mr. Stapleton serves as president of Marsh and McLennan Real Estate Advisors, Inc., in New York, NY.

January 18

The President met at the White House with:
—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;

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—Secretary of State James A. Baker III;
—the Vice President, for lunch.

In the morning, President Bush called President Mikhail Gorbachev of the Soviet Union to discuss the Persian Gulf conflict and the situation in Lithuania.

In the afternoon, the President called Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel to discuss the Persian Gulf conflict. Later, the President attended a military briefing at the Pentagon with Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney and Colin L. Powell, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. After the briefing, the President went to Camp David, MD, for the weekend.

January 19

In the morning, the President met with national security advisers to discuss the Persian Gulf conflict.

January 21

In the evening, the President met with former Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore.

January 22

The President met at the White House with:
—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
—John H. Sununu.

In the afternoon, the President met with national security advisers to discuss the Persian Gulf conflict.

January 23

The President met at the White House with:
—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
—Secretary of State James A. Baker III.

In the evening, the President called Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir to discuss the latest Iraqi missile attack against Israel.

January 24

The President met at the White House with:
—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;
—congressional leaders;
—the Vice President, for lunch.

The President announced his intention to nominate the following individuals to be members of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission for terms expiring at the end

of the first session of the 102d Congress. These are new positions:

James A. Courter, of New Jersey. Upon confirmation, he will be appointed Chairman. Currently, Congressman Courter serves as a partner with Courter, Kobert, Laufer, Percell and Cohen in Hackettstown, NJ.

James C. Smith II, of South Carolina. Currently, Dr. Smith serves as vice president of Brown and Root in Houston, TX.

Howard H. Callaway, of Colorado. Mr. Callaway serves as chief executive officer of the Crested Butte Mountain Resort in Mount Crested Butte, CO. Mr. Callaway has served as Secretary of the Army, 1973–1975.

January 25

The President met at the White House with:
—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
—Secretary of State James A. Baker III;
—John H. Sununu.

In the morning, the President visited the Norwegian Embassy to express his sympathy on the death of King Olav V.

In the afternoon, the President went to Camp David, MD, for the weekend.

January 27

In the afternoon, the President and Mrs. Bush returned to the White House from a weekend stay at Camp David, MD.

January 28

The President met at the White House with:
—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
—Foreign Minister Aleksandr Bessmertnykh of the Soviet Union;
—Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney;
—John H. Sununu.

January 29

The President met at the White House with:
—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
—the Cabinet;
—Foreign Minister Ahmed Esmat Abdel Meguid of Egypt;
—Foreign Minister Hans Van den Broek of The Netherlands;
—John H. Sununu.

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The President announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the President's Export Council:

John M. Hennessy, of New York. He would succeed David S. Tappan, Jr. Currently Dr. Hennessy serves as president and chief executive officer of C.S. First Boston, Inc., in New York, NY.

Joseph A. Sullivan, of New Jersey. He would succeed T. Marshall Hahn, Jr. Currently Mr. Sullivan serves as president and chief executive officer of Bomont Industries in Totowa, NJ.

January 30

The President met at the White House with:

- the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
- Foreign Minister Antonios Samaras of Greece;
- Secretary of State James A. Baker III;
- John H. Sununu.

The President announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the President's Council on Rural America. These are new positions:

Albert H. Quie, of Minnesota. Currently Governor Quie serves as a consultant with Prison Fellowship Ministries in Reston, VA. He served as Governor of the State of Minnesota, 1979–1983; and as a United States Congressman for the First District of Minnesota, 1958–1978.

Steven K. Sydness, of North Dakota. Currently Mr. Sydness serves as director of international market development for Great Plains Software, Inc., and as a member of the Board of City Commissioners in Fargo, ND.

The President announced his intention to nominate Jack Warren Lentfer, of Alaska, to be a member of the Marine Mammal Commission for a term expiring May 13, 1991, to succeed Francis H. Fay, and a term expiring May 13, 1994. Since 1982 Mr. Lentfer has served as a self-employed wildlife consultant in Homer, AK.

The President announced his intention to appoint Charles A. Camalier, Jr., of Maryland, to be a member of the Advisory Committee on the Arts, John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. This is a reappointment. Currently Mr. Camalier is a real estate developer and investor in Washington, DC.

The President announced his intention to appoint the following individual to be a member of the Commission on Presidential Scholars:

Anne Jones, of Virginia. She would succeed Larry D. Swann. Ms. Jones has served in the Office of Presidential Personnel for the Office of the President-elect in Washington, DC, 1988–1989.

The President announced that the following individuals will continue to serve as members of the Commission on Presidential Scholars:

Richard Herbert Pierce, of Maine. Currently Mr. Pierce is president of Maine Education Services in Augusta, ME.

Francis Thornton West, of Virginia. Currently Mr. West is a consultant for the West Window Corp. in Martinsville, VA.

The President announced his intention to appoint Charles Wythe Dunn, of South Carolina, to be a member of the J. William Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Board for a term expiring September 22, 1993. This is a reappointment. Currently Dr. Dunn serves as professor and department head for the department of political science at Clemson University in Clemson, SC.

The President announced his intention to appoint D. John Stavropoulos, of Illinois, to be a member of the Credit Standards Advisory Board. This is a new position. Currently, Mr. Stavropoulos serves as a consultant for the First Chicago Corp. in Chicago, IL.

The President announced his intention to nominate Donald Hall, of New Hampshire, to be a member of the National Council on the Arts for a term expiring September 3, 1996. He would succeed Jacob Nuesner. Currently Mr. Hall writes prose and poems in Danbury, NH. Mr. Hall graduated from Harvard University (B.A., 1951) and Oxford University (B. Litt., 1953).

The President announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the President's Commission on Executive Exchange for a term of 2 years:

Claude S. Brinegar, of California. He would succeed John Fellows Akers. Currently Dr. Brinegar serves as vice chairman of the board, executive vice president, and chief financial officer of Unocal Corp. in Los Angeles, CA. In addition Dr. Brinegar served as U.S. Secretary of Transportation, 1973–1975.

Russell L. Hanlin, of California. He would succeed James E. Burke. Since 1978 Mr. Hanlin has served as president of Sunkist Growers, Inc., in Van Nuys, CA.

The President announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the President's Commission on White House Fellowships:

Jacquelin Bullard Allen, of Texas. She would succeed Bruce H. Hasenkamp. Ms. Allen is an active community service volunteer in Wichita Falls, TX.

Elinor Clapp, of Rhode Island. She would succeed Betty H. Brake. Currently Ms. Clapp serves as a Republican national committeewoman for Rhode Island.

The President declared that a major disaster existed in Kentucky as a result of severe storms and flooding that began December 6. He directed the Federal Emergency Management Agency

to provide assistance to supplement State and local recovery efforts.

January 31

The President met at the White House with:
—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
—Jewish-American leaders;
—John H. Sununu.

The President today announced his intention to nominate Myron A. Wick III, of California, to be a member of the Peace Corps National Advisory Council for a term expiring October 6, 1992. He would succeed Maureen O'Hara. Currently Mr. Wick serves as managing director of McGettigan, Wick and Co., Inc., in San Francisco, CA.

The President announced his intention to nominate J.J. Simmons III, of Oklahoma, to be a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission for a term expiring December 31, 1995. This is a reappointment. Since 1984 Mr. Simmons has served as Commissioner and Vice Chairman at the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington, DC.

February 1

In the morning, the President traveled to Cherry Point Marine Corps Air Station in North Carolina, where he attended a reception with spouses of deployed personnel.

February 3

Over the weekend, the President had telephone conversations with Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif of Pakistan, Amir Khalifa bin Hamad Al Thani of Qatar, President Mohammed Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, and Prime Minister John Major of the United Kingdom to discuss the Persian Gulf conflict and ongoing coalition operations.

In the afternoon, the President returned from a weekend stay at Camp David, MD.

In the evening, the President hosted a dinner for the Nation's Governors on the State Floor.

February 4

The President met at the White House with:
—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
—John H. Sununu;
—Secretary of the Treasury Nicholas F. Brady.

February 5

The President met at the White House with:

—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
—John H. Sununu;
—the Vice President, for lunch.

In the afternoon, President Bush had telephone conversations with Presidents Francois Mitterrand of France and Turgut Ozal of Turkey to discuss the Persian Gulf conflict.

The President announced his intention to nominate Hans M. Mark, of Texas, to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation for a term expiring April 17, 1996. This is a reappointment. Since 1984 Dr. Mark has served as chancellor of the University of Texas System in Austin, TX, and he served as the Secretary of the Air Force, 1979–1981.

The President announced his intention to nominate Sandra Mills, of Wisconsin, to be a member of the National Advisory Council on Educational Research and Improvement for a term expiring September 30, 1993. She would succeed William G. Goetz. Currently Ms. Mills serves with the Mills Supply Co. in Appleton, WI.

The President announced that the following individuals will represent him at the inauguration of Jean Bertrand Aristede as President of Haiti, February 7:

Personal Representative of the President to head the Delegation:

Louis Sullivan, M.D., Secretary of Health and Human Services

Representatives of the President, with the rank of Special Ambassador:

Mrs. E. Ginger Sullivan

Alvin P. Adams, Jr., U.S. Ambassador to the Republic of Haiti

Bernard Aronson, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs

Larry Pressler, Senator from the State of South Dakota

Maurice Turner
Monsignor William F. Murphy

February 6

The President met at the White House with:
—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
—John H. Sununu;
—Secretary of State James A. Baker III.

In the afternoon, President Bush had a telephone conversation with President Hafiz al-Assad of Syria to discuss the Persian Gulf conflict.

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The President designated the following individuals as members of the Board of Directors of the Rural Telephone Bank. These are new positions:

Richard Thomas Crowder, of Minnesota. Currently Dr. Crowder serves as Under Secretary of Agriculture for International Affairs and Commodity Programs at the Department of Agriculture in Washington, DC.

James R. Moseley, of Indiana. Currently Mr. Moseley serves as Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Natural Resources and the Environment at the Department of Agriculture in Washington, DC.

The President transmitted to the Congress the 1988 and 1989 annual reports of the Federal Prevailing Rate Advisory Committee, and the 1989 annual report on the administration of the Federal Railroad Safety Act of 1970.

February 7

The President met at the White House with:
—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
—John H. Sununu;
—Fife Symington, Republican candidate for Governor of Arizona;
—selected Republican Members of Congress.

In the morning, the President had a telephone conversation with Prime Minister Robert Hawke of Australia to discuss the Persian Gulf conflict.

In an Oval Office ceremony, the President signed the proclamation designating February as American Heart Month.

In the evening, the President and Mrs. Bush attended a fundraising reception at the Madison Hotel for Fife Symington, Republican candidate for Governor of Arizona.

February 8

The President met at the White House with:
—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
—Secretary of State James A. Baker III;
—Foreign Minister Guido Di Tella of Argentina.

In the morning, the President had a telephone conversation with Prime Minister John Major of the United Kingdom to discuss the Irish Republican Army's attack on the Prime Minister's residence.

The President announced his intention to nominate the following individuals to be members of the Board of Trustees of the Barry Gold-

water Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation:

Donald J. Sutherland, of New York, for a term expiring August 11, 1996. He would succeed R. James Woolsey. Currently Mr. Sutherland serves as president of Quincy Partners in Glen Head, NY.

Timothy W. Tong, of Arizona, for the remainder of the term expiring August 11, 1992. He would succeed Sam E. Keith, Jr. Currently Dr. Tong serves as a professor for the department of mechanical and aerospace engineering at Arizona State University in Tempe, AZ.

In the afternoon, the President and Mrs. Bush went to Camp David, MD, for the weekend.

February 10

In the afternoon, the President returned from a weekend stay at Camp David, MD.

February 11

The President met at the White House with:
—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
—John H. Sununu.

The President declared that a major disaster existed in California as a result of a severe winter freeze that began December 19. He directed the Federal Emergency Management Agency to provide assistance to supplement State and local recovery efforts.

The White House announced that President Cesar Gaviria of Colombia will visit Washington on February 26.

February 12

The President met at the White House with:
—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
—Defense Minister Pierre Joxe of France;
—John H. Sununu.

The President announced his intention to appoint James Thompson, of Kentucky, to be a Member of the Advisory Board of the National Air and Space Museum. He would succeed Bernard E. Smith, Jr. He served on the President's Advisory Committee of the Kennedy Center for the Arts, 1982–1988.

The President designated Ann Windham Wallace, Director of the Office of Consumer Affairs, to be Chairperson of the Federal Consumer Affairs Council.

The President announced his intention to appoint Robert N. Broadbent, of Nevada, to be the nonvoting representative of the United States to the Governing Board of the Tahoe Regional Plan-

ning Agency. He would succeed Rex Stewart Hime. Since 1986 Mr. Broadbent has served as director of aviation for the McCarran International Airport in Las Vegas, NV.

The President announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the President's Export Council:

Donna Fujimoto Cole, of Texas. She would succeed William C. Lickle. Since 1980 Ms. Cole has served as founder and chief executive officer for Cole Chemical and Distributing, Inc., in Houston, TX.

Richard Douglas, of California. He would succeed Joseph A. Boyd. Dr. Douglas currently serves as senior vice president of corporate affairs for the Sun-Diamond Growers of California in Pleasanton, CA.

The President today announced his intention to nominate the following individuals to be members of the National Council on Disability for the terms indicated:

Linda Allison, of Texas, for a term expiring September 17, 1993. She would succeed Marian North Koonce. Ms. Allison currently serves as a board member of the National Paralysis Association in Dallas, TX.

Anne C. Seggerman, of Connecticut, for a term expiring September 17, 1993. She would succeed Leslie Lenkowsky. Since 1977 Ms. Seggerman has been president and founder of Fourth World Foundation, Inc., in Fairfield, CT.

The President announced his intention to appoint George A. Wade, of Washington, to be a United States Commissioner on the International Pacific Halibut Commission for a term expiring December 12, 1991. This is a reappointment. Since 1983 Dr. Wade has served as a member of the International Pacific Halibut Commission.

The President announced his intention to nominate Rickey Dale James, of Missouri, to be a member of the Mississippi River Commission for a term of 9 years. This is a reappointment.

February 13

The President met at the White House with:
—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
—Secretary of State James A. Baker III;
—John H. Sununu.

February 14

The President met at the White House with:
—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs;
—the Vice President, for lunch;
—John H. Sununu.

February 15

The President met at the White House with:
—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
—Secretary of State James A. Baker III.

The President announced the following individuals will represent the United States at the 35th session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, February 27–March 8, in Vienna.

Head of Delegation:

Juliette Clagett McLennan. Ms. McLennan will serve as the Representative of the United States to the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, with the rank of Ambassador. Since 1989, Ms. McLennan has served as the United States Representative on the Commission on the Status of Women of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

Alternates:

Anita King. Currently Ms. King serves as the State chairman of the California Black Republican Council.

Guadalupe Quintanilla. Mrs. Quintanilla has served as the assistant vice president for the University of Houston in Houston, TX, and as a United States Representative to the United Nations Commission on the Treatment and Prevention of Crime.

Elsie Vartanian. Currently Ms. Vartanian serves as Director of the Women's Bureau at the Department of Labor.

In the morning, the President traveled to Andover, MA.

February 16

The White House announced that over the past several days, President Bush had telephone conversations with the following world leaders to discuss the situation in the Persian Gulf: King Hassan II of Morocco, Prime Minister John Major of the United Kingdom, Sultan Qaboos bin Sa'id Al Said of Oman, President Zayid bin Sultan Al Nuwayyan of the United Arab Emirates, Amir Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah of Kuwait, President Turgut Ozal of Turkey, and President Francois Mitterrand of France.

At his home in Kennebunkport, ME, the President received a national security briefing from Robert M. Gates, Assistant to the President and Deputy for National Security Affairs.

February 18

In the afternoon, the President returned to the White House from a weekend stay at his home in Kennebunkport, ME. Later, he met with his national security advisers at the White House.

February 19

The President met at the White House with:

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—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;

—John H. Sununu;
—congressional leaders.

The President announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the J. William Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Board for terms expiring September 22, 1993:

Michael D. Antonovich, of California. He would succeed M. Lester O'Shea. Since 1980 Mr. Antonovich has served as a member of the board of supervisors for the Fifth District of California in Los Angeles, CA.

Shu Park Chan, of California. He would succeed Richard Anderson Ware. Currently Dr. Chan serves as acting dean and Nicholson family chair professor at the School of Engineering and professor in the department of electrical engineering and computer science at Santa Clara University in Santa Clara, CA.

The President appointed the following individuals to be members of the Advisory Committee to the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation:

W. Gordon Binns, Jr., of New York, for a term expiring February 19, 1992. He would succeed Ralph J. Wood, Jr. Since 1954 Mr. Binns has served in several capacities for the General Motors Corp. and currently serves as vice president and chief investment funds officer in New York, NY.

Kenneth Keene, of Connecticut, for a term expiring February 19, 1992. He would succeed Murray Hayutin. From 1971 to 1987 Mr. Keene served in several capacities with Johnson & Higgins in New York, NY: vice president, chairman of the personnel and compensation committee, chairman of the pension and profit sharing committee, and a member of the board of directors and the finance committee.

M.J. Mintz, of Virginia, for a term expiring February 19, 1993. This is a reappointment. Since 1973 Mr. Mintz has served as senior partner and chairman of the tax department for Dickstein, Shapiro & Morin in Washington, DC.

Richard M. Prosten, of the District of Columbia, for a term expiring February 19, 1993. This is a reappointment. Since 1970 Mr. Prosten has served as director of bargaining and research for the industrial union department of the AFL-CIO in Washington, DC.

Dallas L. Salisbury, of the District of Columbia, for a term expiring February 19, 1994. He would succeed Eugene Burroughs. Currently Mr. Salisbury serves as president of the Employee Benefit Research Institute in Washington, DC.

The President announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation for the terms indicated:

Catherine M. Boucree, of the District of Columbia, for a term expiring October 26, 1996. She would succeed Marion Brown Oglesby, Jr. Currently Ms. Boucree serves as president and chief executive officer of Boucree Enterprises in Washington, DC.

Eleanor Williams, of the District of Columbia, for a term expiring October 26, 1996. She would succeed Carl L. Shipley. Ms. Williams has served as vice president of Environmental Energy Systems, Inc., 1983–1990.

The President announced his intention to appoint Helen W. Fitch, of Wyoming, to be a member of the National Council on Vocational Education for a term expiring January 17, 1993. She would succeed Mary S. Pyle. Currently Ms. Fitch volunteers as a leadership development trainer for the AARP in Washington, DC. In addition, for 33 years she served as a teacher in public education.

The President announced his intention to appoint Connie Peters, of Illinois, to be a member of the Commission on Presidential Scholars. She would succeed Don W. Adams. Currently Ms. Peters is an active community volunteer in Arlington Heights, IL.

February 20

The President met at the White House with:
—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;

—John H. Sununu;
—Secretary of State James A. Baker III.

President Bush had telephone conversations with President Francois Mitterrand of France, President Turgut Ozal of Turkey, President Mohammed Hosni Mubarak of Egypt, and Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada to discuss the situation in the Persian Gulf and the Soviet peace plan for the conflict.

February 21

The President met at the White House with:
—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;

—John H. Sununu;
—the Vice President, for lunch.

In the evening, President Mikhail Gorbachev of the Soviet Union called President Bush to discuss his conversation with Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz of Iraq. President Gorbachev outlined all of the major points of a Soviet peace initiative developed by himself and the Foreign Minister.

Later, the President attended a performance of "Black Eagles" at Ford's Theatre.

February 22

The President met at the White House with:

- the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
- John H. Sununu;
- Foreign Minister Kurtcebe Alptemocin of Turkey;
- Secretary of State James A. Baker III.

The President announced his intention to nominate John A. Gannon, of Ohio, to be a member of the National Council on Disability for a term expiring September 17, 1992. This is a reappointment. Since 1988 Mr. Gannon has served with John A. Gannon & Associates, consultants in Washington, DC. In addition Mr. Gannon has served as international president of the International Association of Fire Fighters.

The President announced his intention to appoint Donald K. Weilmunster, of Idaho, to be a member of the President's Council on Rural America. This is a new position. Since 1977 Mr. Weilmunster has served on the board of directors of the Idaho Foundation for Parks and Lands.

The President transmitted to the Congress a request for supplemental defense appropriations in support of Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm for the period of October 1, 1990, through March 31, 1991.

The President transmitted to the Congress requests for emergency fiscal year 1991 supplemental appropriations totaling \$77,635,000 for various civilian executive branch agencies. These are in addition to the requests transmitted in the President's fiscal year 1992 budget on February 4. These requests are separate and distinct from the defense supplemental which was transmitted separately to Congress.

In the afternoon, the President went to Camp David, MD.

February 23

President Bush had telephone conversations with President Mikhail Gorbachev of the Soviet Union, President Turgut Ozal of Turkey, and Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu of Japan to discuss the Persian Gulf conflict and ongoing coalition operations.

In the afternoon, the President returned to the White House from an overnight stay at Camp David, MD.

February 25

The President met at the White House with:

- the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security

Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;

- Secretary of the Treasury Nicholas F. Brady;
- John H. Sununu.

The President announced his intention to appoint Theodore C. Barreaux, of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the Advisory Board of the National Air and Space Museum, Smithsonian Institution. He would succeed Jacqueline A. Ponder. Since 1989 Mr. Barreaux has served as the supervisor of detailed evaluation in the Office of Presidential Personnel at the White House in Washington, DC.

February 26

The President met at the White House with:

- the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
- congressional leaders, to discuss the procedures for congressional review of international agreements;
- freshman Republican Representatives, for lunch;
- John H. Sununu.

The President designated Edward Marks, of California, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, as Deputy Representative of the United States of America on the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations in New York, NY. He succeeds Harry Amory Cahill.

The White House announced that President Lech Walesa of Poland will visit Washington, DC, on March 20.

February 27

The President met at the White House with:

- the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
- Secretary of State James A. Baker III;
- John H. Sununu.

February 28

The President met at the White House with:

- the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
- the Vice President, for lunch;
- Foreign Minister Roland Dumas of France;
- John H. Sununu.

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The President transmitted to the Congress the 1991 trade policy agenda and 1990 annual report on the trade agreements program.

March 1

The President met at the White House with:
—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
—Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of Germany.

In the afternoon, the President and Mrs. Bush went to Camp David, MD, for the weekend.

March 3

In the afternoon, the President returned to the White House from a weekend stay at Camp David, MD.

March 4

The President met at the White House with:
—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
—John H. Sununu;
—Secretary of State James A. Baker III.

The White House announced that President Bush will meet with Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada in Ottawa on March 13 and 14. From Ottawa, President Bush will fly directly to Martinique to meet with President Francois Mitterrand of France.

The President announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the Board of Trustees of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts for the terms indicated:

Lionel Hampton, of New York, for a term expiring September 1, 2000. He would succeed Henry Strong. Currently Mr. Hampton serves with the Lionel Hampton Enterprises as composer, conductor, and entertainer in New York City.

Jerry Weintraub, of California, for a term expiring September 1, 2000. He would succeed Lew R. Wasserman. Currently Mr. Weintraub is a producer, entrepreneur, and philanthropist.

The President announced his intention to appoint John W. Sears, of Massachusetts, to be a member of the J. William Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Board for a term expiring September 22, 1992. He would succeed Harvey C. Mansfield, Jr. Currently Mr. Sears serves as a lawyer in Boston, MA.

March 5

The President met at the White House with:

—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;

—John H. Sununu;

—the Republican congressional leadership.

The President announced his intention to appoint J. Burchenal Ault, of Arizona, to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars for the remainder of the term expiring October 23, 1992. He would succeed J. Willard Marriott, Jr. Currently Mr. Ault serves as the director of development at the Saint Phillips Church in Tucson, AZ.

The President announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the Board of Trustees of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars for terms expiring October 23, 1996:

Eli Jacobs, of Maryland. This is a new position. Currently Mr. Jacobs serves as a private investor.

William Saltonstall, of Massachusetts. He would succeed Max M. Kampelman. Since 1979 Mr. Saltonstall has served as a partner with Saltonstall and Co. in Boston, MA.

March 6

The President met at the White House with:
—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;

—John H. Sununu;

—Secretary of State James A. Baker III.

The President declared that a major disaster existed in Mississippi as a result of severe storms and flooding that began February 17. He directed the Federal Emergency Management Agency to provide assistance to supplement State and local recovery efforts.

The President announced his intention to appoint Ewell E. Murphy, Jr., of Texas, to be a member of the J. William Fulbright Foreign Scholarship Board for a term expiring September 22, 1992. He would succeed Jack Allen Kinder. Since 1980 Mr. Murphy has served as a senior partner with the law firm of Baker & Botts in Houston, TX.

The President announced his intention to appoint Kay R. Whitmore, of New York, to be a member of the Advisory Committee for Trade Policy and Negotiations for a term of 2 years. He would succeed Richard G. Quick. Currently Mr. Whitmore serves as chairman, president, and chief executive officer with the Eastman Kodak Co. in Rochester, NY.

March 7

The President met at the White House with:
—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
—John H. Sununu;
—the Vice President, for lunch;
—ecumenical leaders.

March 8

The President met at the White House with:
—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
—John H. Sununu.

The President announced that the following individuals will represent him as observers of the local elections being held in El Salvador on March 10:

Head of Delegation:

William J. Janklow, former Governor of South Dakota, and his son Arthur Russell Janklow. William Janklow is currently with the law firm of Woods, Fuller, Shultz and Smith.

Delegates:

Sarah Flores, assistant chief deputy to Michael Antonovich at the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors. Mrs. Flores was the Republican candidate for the 1991 run-off election of the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors.

Tony Garza, Cameron County judge in Brownsville, TX.

William Perry, senior associate with the Center for Strategic and International Studies for the Latin American studies program.

Gloria Gonzales Roemer, Republican candidate for the First Congressional District of Colorado, 1990 election. She also serves as vice president and co-owner of Roemer Oil Co. in Colorado.

Jerry R. Rucker, Republican candidate for the United States Congress, Fifth District of Texas, 1990 election. Mr. Rucker is a partner with Dooley, Rucker, Maris & Foxman. He has also served as a Dallas city councilman.

Bernard Aronson, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs.

William G. Walker, U.S. Ambassador to El Salvador.

The President declared that a major disaster existed in Washington as a result of high tides and strong winds that began December 20. He directed the Federal Emergency Management Agency to provide assistance to supplement State and local recovery efforts.

In the afternoon, the President and Mrs. Bush went to Camp David, MD, for the weekend.

March 10

In the afternoon, the President returned to the White House from a weekend stay at Camp David, MD.

March 11

The President met at the White House with:
—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
—Prime Minister Michel Rocard of France;
—the Vice President, for lunch;
—Secretary of the Treasury Nicholas F. Brady;
—John H. Sununu.

March 12

The President met at the White House with:
—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
—the Republican congressional leadership;
—the Cabinet;
—John H. Sununu.

March 13

The President met at the White House with the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff.

In an Oval Office ceremony in the morning, the President received St. Patrick's Day shamrocks from Foreign Affairs Minister Gerard Collins of Ireland.

In the afternoon, the President traveled to Ottawa, Canada.

In the evening, the President attended a working dinner at Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's residence. Following the dinner, he returned to the U.S. Ambassador's residence, where he spent the night.

The President announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the President's National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee:

Robert C. Brown III, of Texas. He would succeed Dean C. Swanson. Since 1979 Mr. Brown has served as president and chief executive officer of Sugar Land Telephone Communications, Inc., in Sugarland, TX.

Arthur E. Hitsman, of Washington. He would succeed Mark K. Miller, Jr. Currently Mr. Hitsman serves as president of Boeing Computer Services in Seattle, WA.

Richard D. McCormick, of Colorado. He would succeed Ruben F. Mettler. Since 1986 Mr. McCormick has

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served as president and chief operating officer of US WEST, Inc. in Englewood, CO.

The President announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the Intergovernmental Advisory Council on Education for terms expiring July 27, 1994:

Arthur Gaines, of Texas. He would succeed Lana Bethune. Currently Mr. Gaines serves as a visiting professor of education at Texas Southern University in Houston, TX.

Marynell D. Reece, of Kansas. She would succeed Donald J. Devine. Currently Ms. Reece serves as treasurer for the Reece Construction Co. in Scandia, KS.

March 14

In the morning, the President traveled to Martinique, French West Indies.

March 15

The President declared that a major disaster existed in Georgia as a result of severe storms and flooding that began March 1. He directed the Federal Emergency Management Agency to provide assistance to supplement State and local recovery efforts.

March 18

The President met at the White House with:
—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;

—Governor Buddy Roemer of Louisiana;
—Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney;
—John H. Sununu.

March 19

The President met at the White House with:
—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;

—congressional leaders;
—Eberhard Diepgen, mayor of Berlin, Germany.

The President transmitted to the Congress the 25th annual report of the Department of Housing and Urban Development for calendar year 1989.

March 20

The President met at the White House with:
—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
—Secretary of State James A. Baker III.

The President announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the President's Council on Rural America:

Otis Floyd, Jr., of Tennessee. This is a new position. Currently Dr. Floyd serves as chancellor for the board of regents at Tennessee State University in Nashville, TN.

Reynaldo U. Ortiz, of Washington. This is a new position. Currently Mr. Ortiz serves as president and chief operating officer for US West NewVector Group in Bellevue, WA.

The President announced his intention to nominate the following individuals to be members of the Advisory Committee on the Arts, John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts:

Joan H. Budd, of New Jersey. She would succeed Virginia McCann. Currently Ms. Budd serves as an active community service volunteer in New Jersey.

Dawn L. Coleman, of Florida. Currently Ms. Coleman serves as a director of the Bath & Tennis Club and as a member of the Women's Advisory Board for the First National Bank in Palm Beach, FL.

Rena Rebecca Donatelli, of Virginia. Since 1985, Ms. Donatelli has served as the founding partner of WJD Associates in Alexandria, VA.

The President announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the President's Committee on the Arts and the Humanities:

Arturo G. Ortega, of New Mexico. He would succeed Lloyd Cotsen. Currently Mr. Ortega serves as a senior partner with the law firm of Ortega and Snead, P.A., in Albuquerque, NM.

Emily Malino, of the District of Columbia. She would succeed Susan L. Davis. Since 1987 Ms. Malino has served as president of Malino & Metcalf, Inc., in Washington, DC.

The President announced his intention to appoint Gertrude Himmelfarb, of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars for a term expiring October 23, 1996. This is a reappointment. Currently Dr. Himmelfarb serves as professor emeritus of history at the Graduate School of the City University of New York.

March 21

The President met at the White House with:
—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;

—Victor S. McCoy and Richard Hoover, president and executive director of the Paralyzed Veterans of America;
—the Vice President, for lunch;
—Attorney General Dick Thornburgh;

—John H. Sununu.

The President declared that a major disaster existed in New York as a result of severe winter storms that began March 3. He directed the Federal Emergency Management Agency to provide assistance to supplement State and local recovery efforts.

The President today announced his intention to appoint Ann Klinger, of California, to be a member of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations for a term of 2 years. She would succeed Harvey Ruvin. Currently Ms. Klinger serves as president of the National Association of Counties in Washington, DC.

The President announced his intention to appoint Joyce C. Young, of Ohio, to be a member of the Committee for Purchase from the Blind and Other Severely Handicapped for a term expiring December 21, 1995. This is a reappointment. Currently Ms. Young serves as manager of Child Care Clearinghouse in Dayton, OH.

The President announced his intention to appoint D. Michael Stewart, of Utah, to be a member of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations for a term of 2 years. He would succeed Sandra R. Smoley. Mr. Stewart currently serves as Salt Lake County commissioner and as the president of the National Association of Counties in Salt Lake City, UT.

The President announced his intention to appoint Edward E. Allison, of Nevada, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation for a term expiring October 26, 1996. This is a reappointment. Currently Mr. Allison is Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation. Most recently Mr. Allison has served as a consultant with McAuliffe, Kelly, and Raffaelli in Washington, DC.

March 22

The President met at the White House with:
—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
—Secretary of State James A. Baker III.

In the afternoon, the President and Mrs. Bush went to Camp David, MD, for the weekend.

March 23

President Bush met with President Turgut Ozal of Turkey at Camp David, MD.

In the afternoon, Presidents Bush and Ozal traveled to the White House from Camp David.

March 24

In the evening, the President met with Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti of Italy at the White House.

March 25

The President met at the White House with:
—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
—John H. Sununu;
—the McDonald's Capital Classic U.S. all-star basketball team;
—Secretary of the Treasury Nicholas F. Brady.

The White House announced that President Bush will meet with President Carlos Salinas de Gortari of Mexico in Houston, TX, on April 7.

The President announced his intention to appoint Gloria S. Hom, of California, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Student Loan Marketing Association. She would succeed Judith M. Chambers. Currently Dr. Hom serves as chairman of the department of economics at Mission College in Santa Clara, CA.

March 26

The President met at the White House with:
—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
—John H. Sununu;
—Secretary of the Treasury Nicholas F. Brady.

March 27

The President met at the White House with John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President, and Secretary of State James A. Baker III.

March 28

The President met at the White House with:
—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
—John H. Sununu;
—Presidential appointees;
—former President Ronald Reagan.

In an Oval Office ceremony, the President participated in the presentation of the Cancer Courage Award to Robert Polhill, former hostage held in the Middle East.

In the morning, the President had a telephone conversation with Gen. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, commander of the U.S. forces in the Persian Gulf.

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March 29

President Bush met at the White House with:
—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
—John H. Sununu.

The President declared that a major disaster existed in Indiana as a result of a severe ice storm that began March 12. He directed the Federal Emergency Management Agency to provide assistance to supplement State and local recovery efforts.

In the afternoon, the President and Mrs. Bush went to Camp David, MD, for the weekend.

March 31

In the afternoon, the President traveled to Islamorada, FL, for a 4-day vacation.

April 1

The White House announced that President Bush will meet with President Hassan Gouled Aptidon of Djibouti on April 24.

April 2

The President announced that the following individuals will be members of the Advisory Committee of the White House Conference on Indian Education, which will conduct its first meeting April 17–18 in Washington, DC:

Ross O. Swimmer, of Oklahoma. Mr. Swimmer is currently counsel to the firm of Hall, Estill, Hardwick, Gable, Golden & Nelson, P.C., in Tulsa, OK.

Sandra Gjelde, of Oregon. Since 1987 Ms. Gjelde has served as a consultant to Native Americans in the areas of health and education.

Frank Ryan, of Maryland. Mr. Ryan is currently vice president of Systems Resource Management, Inc., and has served as Deputy Assistant Secretary of Trust and Economic Development for the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Jay O. Stovall, of Montana. Mr. Stovall is currently self-employed as an owner and operator of a ranch on the Crow Indian Reservation in Billings, MT.

Rosa Revels Winfree, of North Carolina. Ms. Winfree is currently an Indian education coordinator, Title V, for the Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools and Education Center in Charlotte, NC.

Floyd R. Correa, of New Mexico. Mr. Correa is currently president of Correa Enterprises, Inc., in Albuquerque, NM.

Sandi Cornelius, of Wisconsin. Ms. Cornelius is currently an elementary school teacher and lecturer on Indian issues in Milwaukee, WI.

Manning Osceola, of Florida. Mr. Osceola is currently a lieutenant with the law and order program for the Miccosukee Indian Tribe in Miami, FL.

Laraine L. Glenn, of Alaska. Ms. Glenn is currently director of business services for the Juneau School District in Juneau, AK.

The President announced his intention to appoint Guy Millner, of Georgia, to be a member of the Commission on Presidential Scholars. He would succeed Mary Stivers. Currently, Mr. Millner serves as the chairman and chief executive officer of the Norrell Corp. in Atlanta, GA.

The President announced his intention to nominate David Alan Heslop, of California, to be a member of the National Advisory Council on Educational Research and Improvement for a term expiring September 30, 1992. This is a reappointment. Currently Dr. Heslop serves as Rose professor of politics and the director of the Rose Institute of State and Local Government at Claremont McKenna College in Claremont, CA.

The President announced his intention to nominate A.E. Dick Howard, of Virginia, to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation for a term of 2 years. This is a new position. Currently Mr. Howard serves as a professor of law at the University of Virginia School of Law in Charlottesville, VA.

The President announced his intention to appoint Fred A. Booth, of Montana, to be a member of the President's Council on Rural America. This is a new position. Since 1958 Mr. Booth has served as president of the Spring Coulee Ranch in Highwood, MT.

The President announced his intention to appoint Mark David Weinberg, of Virginia, to be a member of the President's Commission on White House Fellowships. He would succeed Bruce L. Bower. Currently Mr. Weinberg serves as a partner with Weinberg Grace Communications.

April 3

In the morning, the President traveled to Hobe Sound, FL, where he visited his mother.

In the evening, the President returned to Washington, DC.

April 4

The President met at the White House with:
—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
—Archbishop Pio Laghi and Papal Nuncio Agostino Cacciavillan.

In the morning, the President attended a memorial service for H. Lee Atwater at Washington National Cathedral.

Later, the President traveled to Los Angeles, CA.

The President announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of

the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance Board for the terms indicated:

Stephen B. Bull, of the District of Columbia, for a term expiring December 3, 1993. This is a reappointment. Since 1989 Mr. Bull has served as director of the business and political action programs division at the National Republican Senatorial Committee in Washington, DC.

William H. McCabe, of Connecticut, for a term expiring December 3, 1993. This is a reappointment. Currently Mr. McCabe serves as a partner and certified public accountant with the international public accounting firm Deloitte & Touche in City Place, CT.

S. Craig Kiser, of Florida, for a term expiring December 3, 1992. He would succeed Howard Adams. Since 1985 Mr. Kiser has served as an attorney in private practice in Tallahassee, FL.

Kathleen Parker, of Illinois, for a term expiring December 3, 1993. She would succeed Eugene C. Johnson. Currently Ms. Parker serves as commissioner of the Northeastern Illinois Planning Council and a board member of the Regional Transportation Authority in Chicago, IL.

Glen R. Stotler, of West Virginia, for a term expiring December 3, 1993. This is a reappointment. Currently Mr. Stotler serves as an attorney and as president of the Morgan County Commission in Berkeley Springs, WV.

The President announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the Advisory Committee on the Arts, John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts:

J.J. Cafaro, of Ohio. He would succeed Lindsay J. Morgenthaler. Currently Mr. Cafaro serves as president and chief executive officer of Cafaro International in Brookfield, OH.

Diana J. Firestone, of Virginia. This is an initial appointment. Currently Ms. Firestone is a thoroughbred horse breeder in Waterford, VA.

Ninfa R. Laurenzo, of Texas. She would succeed Dorothy Vannerson. Since 1973 Mrs. Laurenzo has served as chairman of the board and founder of Biostar, Inc., in Houston, TX.

The President announced his intention to appoint Alice Mary Calabrese, of Illinois, to be a member of the Advisory Committee of the White House Conference on Library and Information Services. This is a new position. Currently Ms. Calabrese serves as executive director of the DuPage Library System in Geneva, IL.

April 5

In the afternoon, the President participated in a roundtable discussion with Hispanic business leaders at the Four Seasons Hotel in Newport, CA.

Later, the President attended the USO fundraising luncheon and 50th anniversary observance in Universal City, CA. In the evening, the President traveled to Houston, TX.

The President announced his intention to appoint Melanie J. Mitchell, of Ohio, to be a mem-

ber of the National Commission for Employment Policy for a term expiring September 30, 1992. She would succeed Virginia S. Milner. Currently Ms. Mitchell serves as deputy director of the Ohio Department of Transportation in Columbus, OH.

April 7

In the morning, President Bush met with President Carlos Salinas de Gortari of Mexico in the Crew Ready Room at Ellington Airfield in Houston, TX.

April 8

In the evening, the President attended the opening day of the 1991 baseball season at Arlington Stadium in Arlington, TX. He threw out the first pitch of the game between the Texas Rangers and the Milwaukee Brewers and watched seven innings before returning to the White House.

April 9

The President met at the White House with:—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;—Republican Congressional leaders;—John H. Sununu.

The President announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the President's Cancer Panel for the terms indicated:

Nancy G. Brinker, of Texas, for a term expiring February 20, 1993. She would succeed Armand Hammer. Since 1982 Ms. Brinker has served as founding chairman of the board for the Komen Foundation in Dallas, TX.

Harold P. Freeman, of New York, for a term expiring February 20, 1994. He would succeed William Longmire, Jr. Upon appointment, he will be designated Chairman. Currently Dr. Freeman serves as director of surgery for the Harlem Hospital and professor of clinical surgery at Columbia University in New York, NY. Dr. Freeman has also served as the national president of the American Cancer Society, 1988–1989.

Geza J. Jako, of Massachusetts, for a term expiring February 20, 1992. He would succeed John A. Montgomery. Currently Dr. Jako serves as a physician, professor, and scientist at the Boston University School of Medicine in Melrose, MA.

The President announced his intention to nominate the following individuals to be members of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission for terms expiring at the end of the first session of the 102d Congress. These are new positions:

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Arthur Levitt, Jr., of New York. Currently Mr. Levitt serves as chairman of the Levitt Media Co. in New York, NY. From 1978 to 1990, Mr. Levitt served as chairman and chief executive officer of the American Stock Exchange.

Robert D. Stuart, Jr., of Illinois. Currently Mr. Stuart serves as president of Conway Farms in Chicago, IL.

Alexander B. Trowbridge, of the District of Columbia. Currently Mr. Trowbridge serves as president of Trowbridge Partners in Washington, DC.

The President announced his intention to appoint Ted L. Strickland, of Colorado, to be a member of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations for a term of 2 years. This is a reappointment. Currently Mr. Strickland serves as president of the Colorado State Senate.

The President transmitted to the Congress the seventh annual report of the National Endowment for Democracy for fiscal year 1990 and the annual report of the ACTION Agency for fiscal year 1990.

April 10

The President met at the White House with:
—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
—John H. Sununu.

The President announced his intention to appoint Paula H. Cholmondeley, of Maryland, to be a member of the President's Commission on White House Fellowships. She would succeed Steven R. Hill. Currently, Ms. Cholmondeley serves as vice president of the international division of the Faxon Co. in Herndon, VA.

April 11

The President met at the White House with:
—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
—John H. Sununu.

In a ceremony on the State Floor, the President received diplomatic credentials from Ambassadors Hipolito Pereira Zozimo Patricio of Mozambique, Harry Heinz Schwarz of South Africa, Ismail Khelil of Tunisia, Denis McLean of New Zealand, Roberto Guillermo Mac Lean Ugarteche of Peru, Hong-Choo Hyun of the Republic of Korea, and Ortiz de Rozas of Argentina.

April 12

The President met at the White House with:

—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
—Vernon Walters, Ambassador to Germany;
—John H. Sununu.

In the morning, the President attended a memorial service for Senator John Heinz at Washington National Cathedral.

The President announced his intention to nominate the following individuals to be members of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting:

Martha Buchanan, of Texas, for a term expiring March 26, 1996. She would succeed Daniel L. Brenner. Ms. Buchanan has served in a variety of positions in the field of journalism, media, and public relations.

Sheila Tate, of Virginia, for a term expiring March 26, 1996. This is a reappointment. Currently Ms. Tate serves as vice chairman of communications with Cassidy and Associates in Washington, DC.

The President announced that he has asked Congressman Dan Rostenkowski to be his representative to the Poznan International Trade Fair in Poznan, Poland, June 9–16.

April 13

In the morning, the President participated in the Eagle Angling Bass Fishing Tournament in Pintlala, AL.

In the afternoon, the President traveled to Camp David, MD, for the weekend.

April 14

In the evening, the President returned to the White House from a weekend stay at Camp David, MD.

April 15

The President met at the White House with:
—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
—John H. Sununu;
—the National Fishing Week steering committee;
—Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney.

The White House announced that a White House Conference on Indian Education will be held on January 22–24, 1992.

The President announced his intention to appoint James J. Snyder, of New York, to be a member of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, for a term of 2 years. This is a reappointment. Since 1988 Mr. Snyder has served as president of the National Association of Counties in Washington, DC.

April 16

The President met at the White House with:
—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
—the Vice President, for lunch;
—Senate Republicans, to discuss Fast Track legislation;
—John H. Sununu.

In the morning, the President participated in the Great American Read-Aloud Day event in the Diplomatic Reception Room in the Residence.

In the evening, the President met with the Dalai Lama, the Tibetan religious leader, in the Residence.

The President announced that he has designated Patricia Saiki, of Hawaii, to be Chairperson of the National Women's Business Council. She would succeed Susan Engeleiter. Currently Ms. Saiki serves as Administrator of the Small Business Administration in Washington, DC.

The President announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the Christopher Columbus Quincentenary Jubilee Commission:

Gaddi Vasquez, of California. He would succeed Herbert Cameron Haight. Since 1987 Mr. Vasquez has served as county supervisor for the third district of Orange County, CA.

Frank D. Stella, of Michigan. He would succeed Frederick William Mario Guardabassi. Since 1946 Mr. Stella has served as president and founder of the F.D. Stella Products Co. in Detroit, MI.

The President transmitted to the Congress the 19th annual report of the Federal Advisory Committees for fiscal year 1990.

April 17

The President met at the White House with:
—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
—John H. Sununu;
—the Cabinet.

The President declared that a major disaster existed in California as a result of a severe winter freeze that began in December 1990. He directed the Federal Emergency Management Agency to provide assistance to supplement State and local recovery efforts.

April 18

The President met at the White House with:

—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
—John H. Sununu;
—Jack F. Matlock, U.S. Ambassador to the Soviet Union;
—Members of Congress.

In the afternoon, the President and Mrs. Bush hosted an education luncheon in the State Dining Room.

April 19

The President met at the White House with:
—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
—John H. Sununu;
—the leadership of the International Association of Chiefs of Police;
—the Desert Storm Homecoming Foundation.

In the afternoon, the President presented the Commander in Chief's trophy to the Air Force Academy football team.

The President declared that a major disaster existed in Maine as a result of severe ice jams and flooding that began in early April. He directed the Federal Emergency Management Agency to provide assistance to supplement State and local recovery efforts.

Later in the afternoon, the President went to Camp David, MD, for the weekend.

April 21

In the afternoon, the President and Mrs. Bush returned to the White House from a weekend stay at Camp David, MD.

April 22

The President met at the White House with:
—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
—Secretary of the Treasury Nicholas F. Brady;
—John H. Sununu.

The President announced his intention to appoint Winthrop P. Rockefeller, of Arkansas, to be designated Chairman of the President's Council on Rural America. He would succeed Ralph E. Bodine. Currently, Mr. Rockefeller serves as chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Winrock Farms, Inc., in Little Rock, AR.

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April 23

The President met at the White House with the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff.

The President transmitted to the Congress the 25th annual report of the National Endowment for the Humanities for fiscal year 1990.

April 24

The President met at the White House with:
—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
—the Trade Association Liaison Council;
—the Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Services;
—John H. Sununu.

The President announced his intention to appoint Henry R. Kravis to be a member of the President's Export Council. He would succeed George J. Stathakis. Since 1976 Mr. Kravis has served as a partner with the merchant banking firm of Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co. in New York, NY.

The President announced his intention to appoint David K. Karnes, of Nebraska, to be a Member of the Advisory Committee for Trade Policy and Negotiations for a term of 2 years. This is a reappointment. Currently Mr. Karnes serves as president and chief executive officer of the Fairmont Group, Inc., a merchant banking joint venture with principal offices in Omaha, NE, Washington, DC, and San Francisco, CA.

The President announced his intention to appoint Arthur Schneier, of New York, to be a member of the Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad for a term expiring February 27, 1992. Currently Rabbi Schneier serves as rabbi for the Park East Synagogue and as president of the Appeal of Conscience Foundation in New York, NY.

The President announced his intention to appoint Henry Yee, of California, to be a member of the Credit Standards Advisory Committee. This is a new position. Currently Mr. Yee serves as a certified public accountant with the accountancy of Yee, So and Co. in Huntington Beach, CA.

The President announced his intention to appoint Candace Somerville, of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the National Council on Vocational Education for a term expiring January 17, 1993. She would succeed Christine Valmy. Currently Ms. Somerville serves as a consultant in Washington, DC.

The President announced his intention to appoint Stuart A. Bernstein, of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the International Cultural and Trade Center Commission for a term expiring August 20, 1995. He would succeed Judah C. Sommer. Since 1958 Mr. Bernstein has served as president of the Bernstein Companies in Washington, DC.

The President today announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the Advisory Committee on the Arts, John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts:

Craig L. Berkman, of Oregon. He would succeed Carl M. Halvorson. Currently, Mr. Berkman serves as chairman of the Synektron Corp. in Portland, OR.

Richard L. Duchossois, of Illinois. This is an initial appointment. Currently Mr. Duchossois serves as founder and chief executive officer of Duchossois Industries, Inc., in Elmhurst, IL.

Robert M. Mumma II, of Pennsylvania. He would succeed Diane Ushinski. Since 1973 Mr. Mumma has served as owner of Kimbob, Inc., in Harrisburg, PA.

The President announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the National Commission for Employment Policy for terms expiring March 20, 1994:

J. Michael Levesque, of Rhode Island. This is a reappointment. Since 1988, Mayor Levesque has served as mayor of West Warwick, RI.

Donald W. Jones, of Missouri. This is a reappointment. Since 1984 Mr. Jones has served as a partner with the law firm of Hulston, Jones & Sullivan in Springfield, MO.

The President transmitted to the Congress the first biennial report of the National Critical Technologies Panel.

The President declared that a major disaster existed in Louisiana because of severe storms and flooding that began April 12. He directed the Federal Emergency Management Agency to provide assistance to supplement State and local recovery efforts.

April 25

The President met at the White House with:
—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
—former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita of Japan;
—the Vice President, for lunch;
—John H. Sununu.

In the morning, the President met in the Oval Office with Mark Bucknam and Nellie Barringer, the 1991 National Big Brother and Big Sister. Later, he signed the National Day of prayer pro-

lamation and received the first annual report of the National Space Council in the Oval Office.

April 26

The President met at the White House with:
—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
—members of the Court Appointed Special Advocate Association.

In the afternoon, the President hosted a luncheon for Volunteer Action Award winners in the State Dining Room.

The President announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the President's Committee on Mental Retardation:

Albert L. Anderson, of California, for a term expiring May 11, 1993. This is a reappointment. For over 25 years, Dr. Anderson has provided dental service for the handicapped.

Donald Wayne Sapaugh, of Texas, for a term expiring May 11, 1994. He would succeed B. Dean Owens. Since 1987, Mr. Sapaugh has served as chief executive officer of USA Rapha, Inc., in Houston, TX.

April 27

In the evening, the President attended the White House Correspondents Association dinner at the Washington Hilton Hotel.

April 29

The President met at the White House with:
—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
—Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney;
—John H. Sununu.

The President announced his intention to designate Carol Pavilack Getty as Chairman of the United States Parole Commission. She would succeed Benjamin F. Baer. Ms. Getty will serve temporarily as Chairman until a permanent Chairman is designated. Since 1983 Ms. Getty has served as Commissioner on the United States Parole Commission in Kansas City, MO.

The President has designated Senator Malcolm Wallop (R-WY) to be his representative to the Paris Air Show, June 13–23, in Paris, France.

The President declared that a major disaster existed in Kansas as a result of severe storms and tornadoes which struck the area April 26–27. He directed the Federal Emergency Management Agency to provide assistance to supplement State and local recovery efforts.

April 30

The President met at the White House with:
—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
—congressional leaders;
—bipartisan House Members;
—John H. Sununu.

The President announced his intention to appoint Melvyn Levitsky, of Maryland, to be Representative of the United States of America on the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations. He would succeed Ann Barbara Wroblewski. Currently Mr. Levitsky serves as Assistant Secretary of State for International Narcotics Matters at the Department of State in Washington, DC.

The President announced his intention to nominate Velma Montoya, of California, to be a member of the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission for a term expiring April 27, 1997. This is a reappointment. Currently, Dr. Montoya serves as associate professor of finance in the School of Business Administration at California State Polytechnic University in Pomona, CA.

May 1

The President met at the White House with:
—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
—Secretary of State James A. Baker III;
—Foreign Minister Lee Sang-Ock of South Korea;
—John H. Sununu.

The White House announced that the President will meet with United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar de la Guerra on May 9.

May 2

The President met at the White House with:
—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
—Sonia Khurana, Better Hearing and Speech Month poster child;
—Marian Anderson;
—the Vice President, for lunch;
—Ed Koch, former mayor of New York;
—John H. Sununu;

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—Republican members of the House Rules Committee.

In the morning, the President hosted the National Day of Prayer reception on the State Floor.

In the afternoon, the President attended a briefing for agriculture commodities groups in the Roosevelt Room.

The President announced his intention to appoint Jay I. Kislak, of Florida, to be a member of the Credit Standards Advisory Committee. This is a new position. Currently Mr. Kislak serves as chairman and president of J.I. Kislak, Inc., in Miami Lakes, FL.

The President announced his intention to appoint Dov S. Zakheim, of Maryland, to be a member of the Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad for a term expiring February 27, 1992. This is a new position. Since 1988 Mr. Zakheim has served as chief executive officer of SPC International, Inc., in Arlington, VA.

The President announced his intention to nominate Carolyn R. Bacon, of Texas, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting for a term expiring March 26, 1996. She would succeed Archie C. Purvis. Since 1981 Ms. Bacon has served as executive director of the O'Donnell Foundation in Dallas, TX.

The President announced his intention to appoint Deborah Mayer, of Massachusetts, to be a member of the National Cancer Advisory Board for a term expiring March 9, 1996. She would succeed Gertrude Elion. Currently Ms. Mayer serves as a lecturer for the graduate nursing program of MGH Institute of Health Professions in Boston, MA.

The President announced his intention to nominate Christopher D. Coursen, of Maryland, to be a member of the Advisory Board for Cuba Broadcasting for a term expiring October 27, 1993. He would succeed Jose A. Costa, Jr. Since 1990 Mr. Coursen has served as president of the Coursen Group in Washington, DC.

The President announced his intention to nominate Harvey C. Mansfield, Jr., of Massachusetts, to be a member of the National Council on the Humanities for the remainder of the term expiring January 26, 1994. He would succeed Jeanne J. Smoot. Since 1969 Dr. Mansfield has served as a professor of government at Harvard University in Cambridge, MA.

The President announced his intention to appoint Peter Dawkins, of New Jersey, to be a member of the President's Commission on White House Fellowships. He would succeed Richard Michael Larry. Currently Mr. Dawkins serves as

chairman and chief executive officer of Primerica Financial Services in Duluth, GA.

The President announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the President's Committee on Mental Retardation for the term indicated:

Norma Guzman Bordelon, of California, for a term expiring May 11, 1994. She would succeed Ruth Govorchin. Currently Ms. Bordelon serves as chairman of the Camarillo State Hospital Advisory Board in Camarillo, CA, and chairman of the Organization of State Hospitals Advisory Boards for the State of California.

Dorothy Corbin Clark, of Utah, for a term expiring May 11, 1994. This is a reappointment. Currently Ms. Clark serves as Secretary of the Executive Committee for the President's Committee on Mental Retardation.

Patricia C. Foss, of New Hampshire, for a term expiring May 11, 1994. She would succeed George M. Wilson. Currently Ms. Foss serves as vice president, secretary, and partner of Tate & Foss, Inc., in Rye, NH.

Karen Moffitt, of Florida, for a term expiring May 11, 1994. She would succeed Matthew J. Guglielmo. Currently Dr. Moffitt serves as the director of the Florida Diagnostic and Learning Resource System at the University of South Florida in Tampa, FL.

The President announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the President's Committee on the National Medal of Science for the terms indicated:

France Anne-Dominic Cordova, of Pennsylvania, for a term expiring December 31, 1993. She would succeed Samuel F. Conti. Currently Dr. Cordova serves as head of the department of astronomy & astrophysics at Pennsylvania State University in University Park, PA.

Mildred Dresselhaus, of Massachusetts, for a term expiring December 31, 1992. She would succeed Willie J. Nunnery. Currently Dr. Dresselhaus serves as a professor in the department of electrical engineering and computer science and the department of physics at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge, MA.

Rita Ricardo-Campbell, of California, for a term expiring December 31, 1993. This is a reappointment. Since 1968 Dr. Ricardo-Campbell serves as a senior fellow at the Hoover Institution in Stanford, CA.

Herbert H. Woodson, of Texas, for a term expiring December 31, 1992. He would succeed Roger D. Hartman. Since 1988 Dr. Woodson has served as dean of the College of Engineering at the University of Texas at Austin in Austin, TX.

May 3

The President met at the White House with: —the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff; —Secretary of State James A. Baker III.

In the afternoon, the President traveled to the Cochran Gardens Community Center in St. Louis, MO, where he attended a national tenant management briefing and visited tenant units and the children's playground. In the evening, the President returned to the White House.

The White House announced that President Bush will meet with President George Vassiliou of Cyprus on May 28.

The President declared that a major disaster existed in Louisiana as a result of severe storms, tornadoes, and flooding that began April 27. He directed the Federal Emergency Management Agency to provide assistance to supplement State and local recovery efforts.

May 6

The President met at the White House with:

- retail and consumer groups;
- former Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze;
- President Paul Biya of Cameroon.

In an Oval Office ceremony in the morning, the President signed the Asian/Pacific Heritage Month proclamation.

May 7

The President met at the White House with:

- the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
- John H. Sununu;
- Members of Congress.

The President transmitted to the Congress the annual report of the National Endowment for the Arts for fiscal year 1990.

May 8

In the morning, the President traveled to the Naval Hospital in Bethesda, MD, for testing and evaluation.

The President met at the White House with:

- the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
- John H. Sununu;
- Members of Congress;
- environmental groups;
- the crew of the space shuttle *Atlantis*;
- the Vice President, for lunch;
- Secretary of State James A. Baker III.

In the evening, the President and Mrs. Bush hosted a reception on the State Floor for the Republican National Committee Eagles.

The President declared that a major disaster existed in Oklahoma as a result of severe storms and tornadoes that began April 26. He directed the Federal Emergency Management Agency to provide assistance to supplement State and local recovery efforts.

The President announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the National Commission on Financial Institution Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement. These are new positions:

Dan Crippen, of Maryland. Since 1989, Dr. Crippen has served as vice president and director of research for the Duberstein Group in Washington, DC.

Michael Raoul-Duval, of New York. Currently, Mr. Duval serves as chairman of the Duval Group in New York, NY.

May 9

In the morning, the President traveled to the Naval Hospital in Bethesda, MD, for testing and evaluation. He was diagnosed as having Graves' disease.

The President met at the White House with:

- the U.S. Air Force Thunderbirds crew;
- John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President;
- Christopher Mark Dulman, the Asthma and Allergy Foundation poster child;
- the Kansas State University national championship debate team;
- Members of the Senate.

In the evening, the President and Mrs. Bush hosted a reception on the State Floor for the Republican National Committee Eagles.

May 10

In the morning, the President had breakfast with Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney.

Later in the morning, the President and Mrs. Bush traveled to Princeton, NJ.

In the early afternoon, the President and Mrs. Bush traveled to Camp David, MD, for the weekend.

May 13

In the afternoon, the President and Mrs. Bush returned to the White House from a weekend stay at Camp David, MD.

The President announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the Board of Directors of the Federal National Mortgage Association for terms ending on the date of the annual meeting of the stockholders in 1992. These are reappointments:

George L. Clark, Jr., of New York. Currently Mr. Clark serves as president of George L. Clark, Inc., in Brooklyn, NY.

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J. Brian Gaffney, of Connecticut. Currently Mr. Gaffney serves as a partner with the law firm of Gaffney, Pease & DiFabio in New Britain, CT.

Christine D. Reed, of California. Currently Ms. Reed serves as executive director of the Building Industry Association of Southern California, Orange County Region, in Santa Ana, CA.

The President announced his intention to nominate Michael J. Malbin, of New York, to be a member of the National Council on the Humanities for the remainder of the term expiring January 26, 1994. He would succeed Gary L. McDowell. Currently Dr. Malbin serves as a professor of political science and as director of the center for legislative studies at the Rockefeller Institute of Government for the State University of New York at Albany in Albany, NY.

May 14

The President met at the White House with the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff.

May 15

The President met at the White House with the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff.

In the evening, the President and Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom attended a Baltimore Orioles baseball game at Memorial Stadium in Baltimore, MD.

The President accorded the personal rank of Ambassador to John Houston Hawes, of Maryland, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, in his capacity as Special Negotiator for U.S.-Portuguese Defense Corporation. Currently Mr. Hawes serves as U.S. Representative to the Open Skies Negotiations in Washington, DC.

The President announced his intention to nominate Roy L. Shafer, of Ohio, to be a member of the National Museum Services Board for a term expiring December 6, 1994. He would succeed James S. Rosebush. Currently Dr. Shafer serves as president and chief executive officer of Ohio's Center Science and Industry in Columbus, OH.

The President announced his intention to appoint Frances Cloud-Hawkins, of South Dakota, to be a member of the Advisory Committee on the Arts, John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. She would succeed James S. Nelson. Currently Ms. Hawkins serves as a sales representative for the Lakota Times in Rapid City, SD.

The President announced his intention to appoint Clinton B. Townsend, of Maine, to be a

U.S. Commissioner on the Council and Commissions of the North Atlantic Salmon Conservation Organization. He would succeed Richard A. Buck. Currently Mr. Townsend serves as president of the law firm of Perkins, Townsend, Shay & Brown, P.A., in Skowhegan, ME.

May 16

The President met at the White House with:
—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
—Members of the House of Representatives;
—the Vice President, for lunch;
—John H. Sununu.

In the evening, the President attended a dinner hosted by Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom at the British Embassy.

May 17

The President met at the White House with:
—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
—Secretary of State James A. Baker III.

The President announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the Arctic Research Commission:

Ben C. Gerwick, Jr., of California, for a term expiring February 26, 1993. This is a reappointment. Currently Mr. Gerwick serves as chairman of Ben C. Gerwick, Inc., in Oakland, CA.

Donald O'Dowd, of California, for a term expiring February 26, 1995. He would succeed Juan G. Roederer. Upon appointment, he will be designated Chairperson. From 1984 to 1990, Dr. O'Dowd served as president and chief executive officer for the University of Alaska Statewide System.

The President announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the United States Holocaust Memorial Council for terms expiring January 15, 1996:

Ruth B. Mandel, of New Jersey. She would succeed Sylvia Hassenfeld. Currently Dr. Mandel serves as a professor at the Eagleton Institute of Politics and director of the Center for the American Woman and Politics at Rutgers University in New Brunswick, NJ.

Harvey M. Meyerhoff, of Maryland. This is a reappointment. Currently Mr. Meyerhoff serves as chairman of the board of Magna Properties in Baltimore, MD.

Sheila Johnson Robbins, of New York. This is a reappointment. Since 1975 Ms. Robbins has served as vice president of the Robbins Agency in Union, NJ.

Nathan Shapell, of California. He would succeed Jack Abramoff. Currently Mr. Shapell serves as chairman of

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the board and chief executive officer of Shapell Industries Co. in Beverly Hills, CA.

The President announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the President's Export Council:

Gerald L. Parsky, of California. He would succeed Richard Donald Wood. Mr. Parsky serves as co-founder of the merchant bank WSGP International, Inc., 1986–present; and a senior partner with the law firm Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher.

J. Lawrence Wilson, of Pennsylvania. He would succeed Douglas D. Danforth. Since 1988 Mr. Wilson has served as chairman and chief executive officer of the Rohm and Haas Co. in Philadelphia, PA.

The President appointed John A. Knauss, of Rhode Island, to be United States Commissioner on the International Whaling Commission. He would succeed William E. Evans. Currently Dr. Knauss serves as Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere at the Department of Commerce.

The President announced the appointment of Robert D. Rowe, of Indiana, to be a member of the National Commission for Employment Policy for a term expiring March 20, 1994. He would succeed John O. Koehler. Currently Mr. Rowe serves as State Director of the Office of the Vice President in Indianapolis, IN.

The President announced his intention to appoint James M. Cannon, of New York, to be a member of the Board of Visitors to the United States Naval Academy for a term expiring December 30, 1993. This is a reappointment. Currently Mr. Cannon is a writer in Washington, DC.

The President announced his intention to nominate William Happer, of New Jersey, to be Director of the Office of Energy Research at the Department of Energy. Since 1980 Dr. Happer has served as a professor of physics at Princeton University in Princeton, NJ.

In the afternoon, the President went to Camp David, MD, for the weekend.

May 19

In the afternoon, the President and Mrs. Bush returned to the White House from a weekend stay at Camp David, MD.

May 20

The President met at the White House with:
—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
—John H. Sununu;
—Cuban political dissidents;
—Secretary of Defense Dick Cheney.

The President announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the National Cancer Advisory Board:

Zora Kramer Brown, of the District of Columbia, for the remainder of the term expiring March 9, 1992. She would succeed Nancy Goodman Brinker. Currently Ms. Brown serves as director of administration and public relations for Broadcast Capital Fund, Inc., in Washington, DC.

Brenda L. Johnson, of New York, for the remainder of the term expiring March 9, 1994. She would succeed Louis V. Gerstner, Jr. Since 1977 Ms. Johnson has served as a partner with BrenMer Industries in New York, NY.

May 21

The President met at the White House with:
—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
—John H. Sununu;
—Members of the House of Representatives, to discuss Fast Track legislation;
—Secretary of State James A. Baker III.

May 22

The President met at the White House with:
—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
—John H. Sununu.

May 23

The President met at the White House with:
—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
—John H. Sununu;
—business chief executive officers;
—former Representative Guy Molinari.

In a traditional ceremony in the Oval Office, the President received the first adult salmon of the season caught in the Bangor Pool section of Maine's Penobscot River.

In the evening, the President hosted a reception on the State Floor for the Republican Congressional Leadership Council.

The President appointed Susan S. Engeleiter, of Wisconsin, to be a member of the President's Export Council. She would succeed Lee L. Morgan. Currently Ms. Engeleiter serves as vice president and staff executive for Honeywell, Inc., in Minneapolis, MN.

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The President appointed the following persons as members of an official U.S. observer mission to the national election in Suriname on May 25:

Head of Delegation:

Michael Castle, Governor of Delaware

Delegates:

Osborne Day, of Washington, DC, consultant to not-for-profit organizations and member of the Bush/Quayle transition team

R. Bruce McColm, of New Jersey, executive director of Freedom House

Douglas W. Payne, of New York, director of hemispheric studies at Freedom House

Roland Kenneth Towery, Sr., of Texas, former press secretary and administrative assistant to Senator John Tower

John P. Leonard, U.S. Ambassador to Suriname

May 24

In the morning, the President met at the White House with the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff.

Later, the President traveled to Boston, MA, where he met with the President's Export Council.

In the afternoon, the President traveled to his home in Kennebunkport, ME, for the Memorial Day weekend.

May 28

The President declared that a major disaster existed in Nebraska as a result of severe storms and flooding that began May 10. He directed the Federal Emergency Management Agency to provide assistance to supplement State and local recovery efforts.

The President announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the Special Board specified by Public Law 102-29 of April 18, 1991, to give further review to issues arising from the labor dispute involving the Nation's major freight railroads:

Robert O. Harris, of the District of Columbia. He will serve as Chairman. Currently Mr. Harris serves as a labor arbitrator in Washington, DC.

Margery F. Gootnick, of New York. Currently Ms. Gootnick serves as an attorney and labor arbitrator in Rochester, NY.

George S. Ives, of Florida. Currently Mr. Ives serves as a part-time arbitrator in Sarasota, FL.

The President appointed Sylvia A. Earle, of California, to be Deputy United States Commissioner on the International Whaling Commission. She would succeed Norman Clinton Roberts. Currently Dr. Earle serves as Chief Scientist at

the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration at the Department of Commerce in Washington, DC.

The President today announced his intention to designate Myron J. Mintz, of Virginia, to be Chairman of the Advisory Committee to the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation. Since 1973 Mr. Mintz has served as a senior partner and chairman of the tax department at the law firm of Dickstein, Shapiro & Morin in Washington, DC.

May 29

In the morning, the President and Mrs. Bush traveled to Colorado Springs, CO, from a Memorial Day vacation stay at their home in Kennebunkport, ME.

May 30

The President met at the White House with:
—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;

—President George Vassiliou of Cyprus;

—Katherine Shirley, Ambassador to Senegal;

—the Vice President, for lunch;

—John H. Sununu.

In the morning, in the Oval Office, the President participated in presentation ceremonies for the U.S. Mint's official President Bush Medal and books for the White House Library.

The President announced his intention to nominate James H. Quello, of Virginia, to be a member of the Federal Communications Commission for a term of 5 years from July 1, 1991. This is a reappointment. Currently, Commissioner Quello serves as a member of the Federal Communications Commission in Washington, DC.

The President declared that a major disaster existed in Alaska as a result of heavy snow, flooding, and ice jams that began April 30. He directed the Federal Emergency Management Agency to provide assistance to supplement State and local recovery efforts.

The President declared that a major disaster existed in Arkansas as a result of severe storms and flooding that began April 12. He directed the Federal Emergency Management Agency to provide assistance to supplement State and local recovery efforts.

In the evening, the President hosted a dinner on the State Floor for Team 100, a group of supporters from the 1988 Presidential campaign.

May 31

The President met at the White House with:

- the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
- Special Envoy Yevgeniy Primakov of the Soviet Union;
- Kendall Semf, National Epilepsy Foundation poster child;
- Joanne Lagatta, winner of the national spelling bee;
- NCAA champion University of Texas men's and women's swim teams;
- Secretary of the Treasury Nicholas F. Brady;
- members of the President's agriculture mission to the Soviet Union;
- John H. Sununu.

The President announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council:

For terms expiring January 15, 1996:

Erna I. Gans, of Illinois. This is a reappointment. Since 1970 Ms. Gans has served as president of the International Label and Printing Co., Inc., in Wood Dale, IL.

Elie Wiesel, of New York. This is a reappointment. Currently Mr. Wiesel serves as an author and as an Andrew Mellon professor in humanities at Boston University.

Sam Halpern, of New Jersey. He would succeed Isaac Neuman. Currently Mr. Halpern serves as president of the Atlantic Realty Development Corp. in Woodbridge, NJ.

For a term expiring January 15, 1995:

William Alexander Scott III, of Georgia. He would succeed Abram Sachar. Currently Mr. Scott serves as advertising manager for the Atlanta World newspaper in Atlanta, GA.

The President announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be members of the Board of Visitors of the United States Military Academy for terms expiring December 30, 1993:

Hector M. Hyacinthe, of New York. He would succeed Clyde H. Slease. Currently Mr. Hyacinthe serves as president of Packard Frank Business and Corporate Interiors, Inc., in Ardsley, NY.

John G. Rowland, of Connecticut. He would succeed Michael W. Grebe. Currently Congressman Rowland serves as owner of Rowland Associates in Waterbury, CT. From 1984 to 1990, he served as a Member of Congress representing the Fifth District in Connecticut.

The President announced his intention to appoint Allen C. Kolstad, of Montana, to be Commissioner on the part of the United States on the International Boundary Commission, United States and Canada. He would succeed David C. Fischer. Currently Mr. Kolstad serves as Lieutenant Governor for the State of Montana in

Helena; and as a rancher/farmer with Kolstad Farms in Toole and Liberty Counties, MT.

The President announced his intention to appoint Holland H. Coors, of Colorado, to be a member of the President's Commission on White House Fellowships. She would succeed John A. Love. Currently Ms. Coors serves as the founder of Women of Our Hemisphere Achieving Together in Washington, DC.

June 3

In the morning, the President and Mrs. Bush returned to the White House from a weekend stay at Camp David, MD.

- The President met at the White House with:
- the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
 - John H. Sununu;
 - Members of the House of Representatives, to discuss civil rights legislation.

On the State Floor in the late afternoon, President Bush attended a lecture on President Andrew Jackson presented as part of the Presidential Lecture Series.

The White House announced that President Bush has invited President Roh Tae Woo of the Republic of Korea to make a state visit to the United States. President Roh has accepted the invitation and will meet with President Bush at the White House on July 2.

The President announced his intention to call a White House Conference on Aging, to be held in 1993. Nancy Mohr Kennedy, Assistant Secretary of Education for Legislation, has been selected to serve as the Conference's Executive Director.

June 4

- The President met at the White House with:
- the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
 - Members of the Senate, to discuss China-U.S. relations;
 - members of the Cabinet, to discuss the Middle East peace talks and legislation on civil rights and crime;
 - John H. Sununu.

The President had a telephone conversation with Prime Minister John Major of the United Kingdom to discuss the upcoming London economic summit.

The President announced his intention to nominate Jane E. Becker, of the District of Columbia, to be U.S. Representative to the Vienna

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Office of the United Nations and U.S. Deputy Representative to the International Atomic Energy Agency with the rank of Ambassador. She would succeed Michael H. Newlin. Since 1989 Ms. Becker has served as Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs.

June 5

The President met at the White House with:
—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, and members of the CIA briefing staff;
—John H. Sununu;
—the leadership of the Orthodox Union of America.

In the evening, the President hosted a barbecue for Members of Congress on the South Lawn.

The President announced his intention to appoint the following individuals to be Representatives of the United States of America on the Joint Commission on the Environment for terms of 3 years:

Arthur H. Davis, Jr., of Virginia. He would succeed Paul D. Guth. Ambassador Davis served as Ambassador to Panama, 1986–1990. Currently he serves as a consultant in Miami, FL.

Gary S. Hartshorn, of the District of Columbia. He would succeed Mary Rose Hughes. Currently Dr. Hartshorn serves as vice president for conservation science for the World Wildlife Fund in Washington, DC.

The President has designated Arthur Schneier, of New York, to be Chairman of the Commission for the Preservation of America's Heritage Abroad. Since 1962 Rabbi Schneier has served as rabbi at the Park East Synagogue in New York, NY, and as founder and president of the Appeal of Conscience Foundation.

June 6

The President met at the White House with:
—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
—John H. Sununu.

The White House announced that President Bush has invited President Alfredo Cristiani Buckard of El Salvador to make an official working visit to the United States. President Cristiani has accepted the invitation and will meet with President Bush at the White House on June 12.

June 7

The President met at the White House with:

—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
—Members of the House of Representatives, to discuss China;
—John H. Sununu.

In the morning, the President toured a display of Operation Desert Storm equipment on The Mall.

In the afternoon, the President hosted a tournament at the White House horseshoe pit for the horseshoe champions from the troops involved in Operation Desert Storm.

The President announced his intention to nominate E. Gail de Planque, of New Jersey, to be a member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for the term of 5 years expiring June 30, 1995. She would succeed Thomas Morgan Roberts. Currently Ms. de Planque serves as Director of the Department of Energy Environmental Measurements Laboratory in New York, NY.

June 8

In the morning, the President participated in a wreath-laying ceremony and memorial service at Arlington National Cemetery with the families of the 147 Americans who died in the Persian Gulf conflict. After briefly returning to the White House, the President watched the Persian Gulf victory parade from a reviewing stand on Constitution Avenue.

In the afternoon, the President went to Camp David, MD, for the remainder of the weekend.

June 10

In the morning, the President returned to the White House from a weekend stay at Camp David, MD.

The President met at the White House with:
—William K. Reilly, Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, for lunch;
—Secretary of the Treasury Nicholas F. Brady;
—John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President;
—Secretary of Defense Richard B. Cheney.

In the afternoon, the President hosted a reception for selected Members of Congress on the State Floor.

June 11

The President met at the White House with:
—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;

—bipartisan Members of the House of Representatives, to discuss banking reform legislation.

In a ceremony on the State Floor, the President received diplomatic credentials from Ambassadors Viktor Komplektov of the Soviet Union, Alexandre Sambat of Gabon, Richard Leighton Bernal of Jamaica, Birabhongse Kasemsri of Thailand, Jaime Ford Boyd of Panama, Zabair Mahmud Kazaure of Nigeria, and Jose del Carmen Ariza Gomez of the Dominican Republic.

June 12

The President met at the White House with:
—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
—Republican Senators;
—Secretary of State James A. Baker III.

June 13

The President met at the White House with:
—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
—the Vice President, for lunch;
—Jeanne Thompson and Joel Kahn, Multiple Sclerosis Mother and Father of the Year;
—Drew Johnson, muscular dystrophy poster child;
—John H. Sununu.

June 14

In the evening, the President attended the Los Angeles Dodgers-St. Louis Cardinals baseball game at Dodger Stadium in Los Angeles, CA.

June 15

In the morning, President Bush traveled to the Sherwood Country Club in Thousand Oaks, CA, where he taped a public service announcement for the Commerce Department and played a round of golf with President Ronald Reagan.

In the evening, the President and Mrs. Bush attended a private dinner at the home of producer Jerry Weintraub in Malibu, CA.

June 18

The President met at the White House with:
—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
—John H. Sununu.

June 19

The President met at the White House with:
—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
—Presidential appointees;
—the Vice President, for lunch;
—the crew of the space shuttle *Discovery*;
—John H. Sununu;
—Senators, to discuss trade with China.

The President announced his intention to designate Tom C. Korologos, of Virginia, as Chairman of the U.S. Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy. He has been a member since 1981. Since 1976 Mr. Korologos served as president of Timmons and Co., Inc., in Washington, DC.

The President announced his intention to nominate Joyce Elaine Tucker, of Illinois, to be a member of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission for a term expiring July 1, 1996. This is a reappointment.

June 20

The President met at the White House with:
—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
—the Domestic Policy Council, to discuss the opportunity growth agenda;
—the Reverend Leon Sullivan, pastor emeritus of the Zion Baptist Church in Philadelphia, PA, to discuss the situation in South Africa;
—John H. Sununu.

In the afternoon, President Bush had a telephone conversation with President Cesar Gaviria Trujillo of Colombia to discuss the surrender of drug trafficker Pablo Escobar Gaviria to Colombian officials.

In the evening, the President and Mrs. Bush attended a performance of the Houston Ballet at the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts.

The President announced his intention to nominate Karl C. Rove, of Texas, to be a member of the Board for International Broadcasting for a term expiring April 28, 1994. He would succeed Edward Noonan Ney. Since 1981 Mr. Rove has served as president of Karl Rove & Co., in Austin, TX.

June 21

The President met at the White House with:
—the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security

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Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;

- John H. Sununu;
- Gallaudet University's national oratorical contest winners.

In an Oval Office ceremony in the morning, the President signed the Saguaro National Monument Expansion Act of 1991.

In the early afternoon, the President and Mrs. Bush went to Camp David, MD, for the weekend.

The President declared that a major disaster existed in Tennessee as a result of severe storms and flooding that began May 24. He directed the Federal Emergency Management Agency to provide assistance to supplement State and local recovery efforts.

June 23

In the afternoon, the President returned to the White House from a weekend stay at Camp David, MD.

June 24

- The President met at the White House with:
- the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
 - Secretary of Defense Richard B. Cheney;
 - John H. Sununu.

June 25

- The President met at the White House with:
- the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
 - selected Democratic Members of the House of Representatives, to discuss striker replacement legislation;
 - Manfred Woerner, Secretary General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization;
 - John H. Sununu.

The White House announced that the President will attend the Major League Baseball All-Star game in Toronto on July 9 with Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada.

June 26

- The President met at the White House with:

- the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
- bipartisan Senators;
- Secretary of State James A. Baker III;
- selected Republican Members of the House of Representatives;
- John H. Sununu.

June 27

- The President met at the White House with:
- the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
 - John H. Sununu.

June 28

- The President met at the White House with:
- the Vice President; John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President; Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs; and members of the CIA briefing staff;
 - Carl E. Mundy, Jr., Commandant of the Marine Corps;
 - Secretary of State James A. Baker III.

The President announced his intention to appoint John C. Flanigan, of California, to be a member of the President's Commission on White House Fellowships. He would succeed Jack Waltuch. Currently Mr. Flanigan serves as vice president for government relations at the Irvine Co. in Newport Beach, CA.

The President announced his intention to appoint Steven Jobs, of California, to be a member of the President's Export Council. He would succeed Charles Parry Tyson. Currently Mr. Jobs serves as president of Next, Inc., in Redwood City, CA.

The President announced his intention to appoint Shirley D. Peterson, of Maryland, to be a member of the Board of Directors, Federal Prison Industries, Inc. She would succeed Richard B. Abell. Since 1989 Ms. Peterson has served as an Assistant Attorney General for the Tax Division at the Department of Justice.

The President has nominated Patrick J. Cleary, of Virginia, to be a member of the National Mediation Board, for the term expiring July 1, 1994. This is a reappointment.

Appendix B—Nominations Submitted to the Senate

The following list does not include promotions of members of the Uniformed Services, nominations to the Service Academies, or nominations of Foreign Service officers.

Submitted January 4

Wendell P. Gardner, Jr.,
of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the Superior Court of the District of Columbia for the term of 15 years, vice Annice McBryde Wagner.

Arthur J. Hill,
of Florida, to be an Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, vice C. Austin Fitts, resigned.

James F. Hoobler,
of New York, to be Inspector General, Small Business Administration, vice Charles R. Gillum, resigned.

Donald A. Henderson,
of Maryland, to be an Associate Director of the Office of Science and Technology Policy, vice James B. Wyngaarden, resigned.

Edward Johnson,
of Michigan, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the African Development Foundation for a term expiring September 22, 1995, vice William F. Pickard, term expired.

Edson G. Case,
of Maryland, to be a member of the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board for a term expiring October 18, 1995 (reappointment).

Susannah Simpson Kent,
of Pennsylvania, to be Director of the Institute of Museum Services, vice Daphne Wood Murray, resigned.

Eunice N. Sato,
of California, to be a member of the National Advisory Council on Educational Research and Improvement for a term expiring September 30, 1991, vice Noreen C. Thomas, term expired.

Charles M. House,
of California, to be Director of the Office for Victims of Crime (new position).

John Michael Mercanti,
of Pennsylvania, to be Engraver in the Mint of the United States at Philadelphia, PA, vice Elizabeth Jones, resigned.

Charles L. Cragin,
of Maine, to be Chairman of the Board of Veterans' Appeals for a term of 6 years (new position—P.L. 100-687).

Cecil B. Thompson,
of Virginia, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank of the United States for the remainder of the term expiring January 20, 1991, vice Simon C. Fireman, resigned.

Cecil B. Thompson,
of Virginia, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank of the United States for a term expiring January 20, 1995 (reappointment).

Ford Barney Ford,
of Virginia, to be a member of the Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission for a term of 6 years expiring August 30, 1996 (reappointment).

Walter E. Massey,
of Illinois, to be Director of the National Science Foundation for a term of 6 years, vice Erich Bloch, term expired.

Robert William Gambino,
of Virginia, to be Director of Selective Service, vice Samuel K. Lessey, Jr., resigned.

William H. Kennoy,
of Kentucky, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Tennessee Valley Authority for the term expiring May 18, 1999, vice Charles H. Dean, Jr., term expired.

John Ashcroft,
of Missouri, to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Harry S Truman Scholarship Foundation for a term expiring December 10, 1993, vice Terry Edward Branstad, term expired.

William A. Geoghegan,
of Maryland, to be a member of the Advisory Board for Cuba Broadcasting for a term expiring

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October 27, 1992, vice Midge Decter, term expired.

John Elliott Reynolds III, of Florida, to be a member of the Marine Mammal Commission for the term expiring May 13, 1993, vice Robert Elsner, term expired.

Karl C. Rove, of Texas, to be a member of the Board for International Broadcasting for a term expiring April 28, 1991, vice Edward Noonan Ney, term expired.

James R. Whelan, of Virginia, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Inter-American Foundation for a term expiring September 20, 1994, vice Harold K. Phillips, term expired.

The following named persons to be members of the National Advisory Council on Educational Research and Improvement for the terms indicated:

Eugene L. Madeira, of Pennsylvania, for the remainder of the term expiring September 30, 1991, vice Donald M. Clark.

Dale P. Gold, of Virginia, for a term expiring September 30, 1992, vice Ruth Reeve Jenson, term expired.

A. Pierre Guillermin, of Virginia, for a term expiring September 30, 1993, vice Robert Lee McElrath, term expired.

Jack Raymond Reed, of Mississippi, for a term expiring September 30, 1993, vice Frances Mathews, term expired.

June Scobee Rodgers, of Arizona, for a term expiring September 30, 1993, vice Carol Pendas Whitten, term expired.

The following named persons to be members of the National Council on Disability for the terms indicated:

John Leopold, of Maryland, for a term expiring September 17, 1991, vice Brenda Premo, term expired.

Mary Ann Mobley-Collins, of California, for a term expiring September 17, 1991, vice Joni Tada, term expired.

George H. Oberle, Jr., of Oklahoma, for a term expiring September 17, 1992 (reappointment).

Submitted January 8

Oliver W. Wanger, of California, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of California, vice Milton Lewis Schwartz, retired.

Kenneth L. Ryskamp, of Florida, to be United States Circuit Judge for the Eleventh Circuit, vice Paul H. Roney, retired.

James R. McGregor, of Pennsylvania, to be United States District Judge for the Western District of Pennsylvania, vice Gerald J. Weber, retired.

Richard W. Goldberg, of North Dakota, to be a Judge of the United States Court of International Trade, vice Paul P. Rao, deceased.

George H. Pfau, Jr., of California, to be a Director of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation for a term expiring December 31, 1993, vice Frederick N. Khedouri.

Submitted January 11

Jon David Glassman, of the District of Columbia, a Career Member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Paraguay.

Donna M. Owens, of Ohio, to be Director of the Bureau of Justice Assistance (new position).

Submitted January 14

James Edward Denny, of Maryland, to be an Assistant Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks, vice Rene Desloge Tegtmeier, resigned.

Jim E. Tarro, of New Mexico, to be an Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, vice Claire E. Freeman, resigned.

Mikiso Hane, of Illinois, to be a member of the National Council on the Humanities for a term expiring January 26, 1996, vice Leon Richard Kass, term expired.

William E. Strickland, Jr., of Pennsylvania, to be a member of the National Council on the Arts for a term expiring September 3, 1996, vice Phyllis P. Berney, term expired.

Submitted January 23

Melissa Foelsch Wells, of Connecticut, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary

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ry of the United States of America to the Republic of Zaire.

Robert Logan Clarke, of Texas, to be Comptroller of the Currency for a term of 5 years (reappointment).

Carol T. Crawford, of Virginia, to be a member of the United States International Trade Commission for the term expiring June 16, 1999, vice Alfred E. Eckes, Jr., term expired.

The following named persons to be members of the Peace Corps National Advisory Council for the terms indicated:

John J. McCarthy, of California, for a term expiring October 6, 1992, vice John Bigelow.
Craig R. Stapleton, of Connecticut, for a term expiring October 6, 1991, vice Creighton E. Mershon, Sr.

Paul Edward Sussman, of Illinois, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Inter-American Foundation for a term expiring October 6, 1992, vice John C. Duncan.

Kenneth Y. Tomlinson, of New York, to be a member of the Board for International Broadcasting for a term expiring April 28, 1993 (reappointment).

Lewis W. Douglas, Jr., of California, to be a member of the United States Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy for a term expiring July 1, 1993, vice Hershey Gold, term expired.

Marye Anne Fox, of Texas, to be a member of the National Science Board, National Science Foundation, for a term expiring May 10, 1996, vice Karen J. Lindstedt-Siva, term expired.

Carol Iannone, of New York, to be a member of the National Council on the Humanities for a term expiring January 26, 1996, vice Mary Josephine Conrad Cresimore, term expired.

Carl W. Vogt, of Maryland, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the National Railroad Passenger Corporation for a term of 4 years, vice Darrell M. Trent, term expired.

Submitted January 24

Renato Beghe, of New York, to be a Judge of the United States Tax Court for a term expiring 15 years after he takes office, vice B. John Williams, Jr., resigned.

The following named persons to be members of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission for terms expiring at the end of the first session of the 102d Congress:

James C. Smith II, of South Carolina
Howard H. Callaway, of Colorado
James A. Courter, of New Jersey

James A. Courter, of New Jersey, to be Chairman of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission.

Submitted January 31

Katherine Shirley, of Illinois, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Senegal.

Jack Warren Lentfer, of Alaska, to be a member of the Marine Mammal Commission for a term expiring May 13, 1991, vice Francis H. Fay, term expired.

Jack Warren Lentfer, of Alaska, to be a member of the Marine Mammal Commission for a term expiring May 13, 1994 (reappointment).

Donald Hall, of New Hampshire, to be a member of the National Council on the Arts for a term expiring September 3, 1996, vice Jacob Nuesner, term expired.

Submitted February 6

Rockwell Anthony Schnabel, of California, to be Deputy Secretary of Commerce, vice Thomas Joseph Murrin, resigned.

Hans M. Mark, of Texas, to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation for a term expiring April 17, 1996 (reappointment).

Sandra Mills, of Wisconsin, to be a member of the National Advisory Council on Educational Research and Improvement for a term expiring September 30, 1993, vice William G. Goetz.

Appendix B / Administration of George Bush, 1991

Submitted February 7

Robin J. Cauthron,
of Oklahoma, to be U.S. District Judge for the
Western District of Oklahoma, a new position
created by P.L. 101-650, approved December
1, 1990.

Richard D. Bennett,
of Maryland, to be U.S. Attorney for the District
of Maryland for the term of 4 years, vice
Breckenridge L. Willcox, term expired.

Maurice Owens Ellsworth,
of Idaho, to be U.S. Attorney for the District
of Idaho for the term of 4 years (reappointment).

Harry A. Rosenberg,
of Louisiana, to be U.S. Attorney for the Eastern
District of Louisiana for the term of 4 years,
vice John P. Volz, term expired.

E. Montgomery Tucker,
of Virginia, to be U.S. Attorney for the Western
District of Virginia for the term of 4 years, vice
John P. Alderman, resigned.

Ronald G. Woods,
of Texas, to be U.S. Attorney for the Southern
District of Texas for the term of 4 years, vice
Henry K. Oncken, resigned.

Stanford E. Parris,
of Virginia, to be Administrator of the Saint Law-
rence Seaway Development Corporation for a
term of 7 years, vice James L. Emery, term ex-
pired.

The following named persons to be Directors
of the Federal Housing Finance Board for the
terms indicated, to which positions they were ap-
pointed during the last recess of the Senate:

William C. Perkins, of Wisconsin, for a term
of 1 year.

Lawrence U. Costigilo, of New York, for a term
of 3 years.

Marilyn R. Seymann, of Arizona, for a term of
5 years.

Daniel F. Evans, Jr., of Indiana, for a term of
7 years.

The following named persons to be members of
the Board of Directors of the Legal Services
Corporation for the terms indicated, to which
positions they were appointed during the last re-
cess of the Senate:

For terms expiring July 13, 1992:

J. Blakeley Hall, of Texas
William Lee Kirk, Jr., of Florida
Jo Betts Love, of Mississippi

Guy V. Molinari, of New York
Jeanine E. Wolbeck, of Minnesota

For terms expiring July 13, 1993:

Howard H. Dana, Jr., of Maine
Luis Guinot, Jr., of Puerto Rico
Penny L. Pullen, of Illinois
Thomas D. Rath, of New Hampshire
Basile J. Uddo, of Louisiana
George W. Wittgraf, of Iowa

Submitted February 19

Edward R. Madigan,
of Illinois, to be Secretary of Agriculture, vice
Clayton Yeutter, resigned.

Submitted February 21

David Floyd Lambertson,
of Kansas, a career member of the Senior For-
eign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of
the United States of America to the Kingdom
of Thailand.

Michael T.F. Pistor,
of Arizona, a career member of the Senior For-
eign Service, Class of Career Minister, to be Am-
bassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of
the United States of America to the Republic
of Malawi.

Jennifer C. Ward,
of the District of Columbia, a career member
of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Coun-
selor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Pleni-
potentiary of the United States of America to
the Republic of Niger.

Marta Istomin,
of the District of Columbia, to be a member
of the National Council on the Arts for a term
expiring September 3, 1996, vice Carlos Moseley,
term expired.

Submitted February 26

Dennis A. Yao,
of Pennsylvania, to be a Federal Trade Commis-
sioner for the term of 7 years from September
26, 1989, vice Andrew John Strenio, Jr., term
expired.

John A. Gannon,
of Ohio, to be a member of the National Council
on Disability for a term expiring September 17,
1992 (reappointment).

Pedro Roig,
of Florida, to be a member of the National Advi-
sory Council on Educational Research and Im-

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provement for a term expiring September 30, 1992, vice James L. Usry, term expired.

Withdrawn February 26

Donna M. Owens, of Ohio, to be Director of the Bureau of Justice Assistance (new position).

Submitted February 27

Lawrence B. Lindsey, of Virginia, to be a member of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for the unexpired term of 14 years from February 1, 1986, vice Manuel H. Johnson, resigned.

Submitted March 5

Donald Jay Yockey, of California, to be Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, vice John A. Betti, resigned.

Submitted March 6

Robert B. Zoellick, of the District of Columbia, to be Under Secretary of State for Economic and Agricultural Affairs, vice Richard Thomas McCormack.

Robert B. Zoellick, of the District of Columbia, to be U.S. Alternate Governor of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for a term of 5 years; U.S. Alternate Governor of the Inter-American Development Bank for a term of 5 years; U.S. Alternate Governor of the African Development Bank for a term of 5 years; U.S. Alternate Governor of the African Development Fund; and U.S. Alternate Governor of the Asian Development Bank, vice Richard Thomas McCormack; and to be U.S. Alternate Governor of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (new position).

James Thomas Grady, of Massachusetts, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation for a term expiring December 17, 1991, vice Henry F. Schickling, term expired.

Duane H. Cassidy, of Virginia, to be a member of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission for a term expiring at the end of the first session of the 102d Congress (new position).

Submitted March 7

Tom G. Kessinger, of Pennsylvania, to be a member of the Peace Corps National Advisory Council for a term expiring October 6, 1991, vice Robert W. Hazlett.

Peter deCourcy Hero, of California, to be a member of the National Council on the Arts for the remainder of the term expiring September 3, 1994, vice Kevin Roche.

Submitted March 11

William Harold Albritton III, of Alabama, to be U.S. District Judge for the Middle District of Alabama, vice Joel F. Dubina, elevated.

Submitted March 12

Patricia F. Saiki, of Hawaii, to be Administrator of the Small Business Administration, vice Susan S. Engeleiter, resigned.

Marilyn L. Huff, of California, to be U.S. District Judge for the Southern District of California, vice William B. Enright, retired.

Weldon W. Case, of Florida, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation for a term expiring December 17, 1993, vice Clarence J. Brown.

Submitted March 13

Janet A. Nuzum, of Virginia, to be a member of the U.S. International Trade Commission for the remainder of the term expiring June 15, 1996, vice Ronald A. Cass, resigned.

Raoul Lord Carroll, of the District of Columbia, to be President of the Government National Mortgage Association, vice Arthur J. Hill, resigned.

Submitted March 19

William G. Curran, of New York, to be United States Director of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (new position).

William L. Ball III, of Georgia, to be a member of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission for a term expiring at the end of the first session of the 102d Congress (new position).

Appendix B / Administration of George Bush, 1991

Submitted March 20

Lane Kirkland,
of the District of Columbia, to be a member
of the Board for International Broadcasting for
a term expiring April 28, 1993 (reappointment).

Robert W. Naylor,
of California, to be a member of the Board of
Trustees of the James Madison Memorial Fel-
lowship Foundation for a term of 4 years, vice
Delba Winthrop.

Ann Brownell Sloane,
of New York, to be a member of the Board of
Directors of the Inter-American Foundation for
a term expiring October 6, 1996, vice Lynda
Anne Barnes, term expired.

Niara Sudarkasa,
of Pennsylvania, to be a member of the Peace
Corps National Advisory Council for a term ex-
piring October 6, 1991, vice John J. Petillo.

Wm. Fremming Nielsen,
of Washington, to be United States District
Judge for the Eastern District of Washington,
vice Robert J. McNichols, retired.

Frederick L. Van Sickle,
of Washington, to be United States District
Judge for the Eastern District of Washington,
vice a new position created by P.L. 101-650,
approved December 1, 1990.

J. William Roberts,
of Illinois, to be United States Attorney for the
Central District of Illinois for the term of 4 years
(reappointment).

Edward G. Bryant,
of Tennessee, to be United States Attorney for
the Western District of Tennessee for the term
of 4 years, vice William H. Ewing, Jr., term ex-
pired.

Submitted March 21

Nicholas F. Brady,
of New Jersey, to be United States Governor
of the European Bank for Reconstruction and
Development (new position).

Alix Reed Glen,
of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant
Secretary of Health and Human Services, vice
Kay Coles James.

Dexter W. Lehtinen,
of Florida, to be United States Attorney for the
Southern District of Florida for the term of 4
years, vice Leon B. Kellner, resigned.

Larry J. Joiner,
of Missouri, to be United States Marshal for the
Western District of Missouri, vice Lee Koury,
term expired.

Raymond George Hardenbergh Seitz,
of Texas, a career member of the Senior Foreign
Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Am-
bassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of
the United States of America to the United King-
dom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Willie Greason, Jr.,
of Missouri, to be United States Marshal for the
Eastern District of Missouri, vice William S.
Vaughn, retired.

Jose R. Mariano,
of Guam, to be United States Marshal for the
District of Guam and concurrently United States
Marshal for the District of the Northern Mariana
Islands for the term of 4 years, vice Edward
M. Camacho, term expired.

Submitted April 11

Preston Moore,
of Texas, to be Chief Financial Officer, Depart-
ment of Commerce (new position).

John E. Bennett,
of Washington, a career member of the Senior
Foreign Service, Class of Counselor, to be Am-
bassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of
the United States of America to the Republic
of Equatorial Guinea.

Emilio M. Garza,
of Texas, to be U.S. Circuit Judge for the Fifth
Circuit, vice Thomas M. Reavley, retired.

Sharon Lovelace Blackburn,
of Alabama, to be U.S. District Judge for the
Northern District of Alabama, a new position
created by Public Law No. 101-650, approved
December 1, 1990.

Richard T. Haik, Sr.,
of Louisiana, to be U.S. District Judge for the
Western District of Louisiana, vice John M.
Duhe, Jr., elevated.

Submitted April 16

Charles R. Bowers,
of California, a career member of the Senior
Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to
be Ambassador Extraordinary and Pleni-
potentiary of the United States of America to
the Republic of Bolivia.

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The following named persons to be members of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting for terms expiring March 26, 1996:

Martha Buchanan, of Texas, vice Daniel L. Brenner, term expired.
Sheila Tate, of Virginia (reappointment).

Michael Chertoff,
of New Jersey, to be U.S. Attorney for the District of New Jersey for the term of 4 years, vice Samuel A. Alito, Jr., resigned.

Robert T. Guiney,
of Massachusetts, to be U.S. Marshal for the District of Massachusetts for the term of 4 years, vice James B. Roche III, term expired.

Kay W. Riddle,
of Colorado, to be a member of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science for a term expiring July 19, 1995, vice Lee Edwards, term expired.

Louise M. McClure,
of Idaho, to be a member of the National Council on the Arts for a term expiring September 3, 1996, vice Margaret Eleanor Hillis, term expired.

Submitted April 17

Daphne Wood Murray,
of California, to be a member of the National Museum Services Board for a term expiring December 6, 1995, vice Beverly Fisher White, term expired.

Submitted April 18

Mary Ann Casey,
of Colorado, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria.

Submitted April 23

J. Michael Luttig,
of Virginia, to be U.S. Circuit Judge for the Fourth Circuit, vice a new position created by Public Law 101-650, approved December 1, 1990.

David T. Kearns,
of Connecticut, to be Deputy Secretary of Education, vice John Theodore Sanders.

Sheila C. Bair,
of Kansas, to be a Commissioner of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission for the

term expiring April 13, 1994, vice Robert R. Davis, resigned.

Joseph B. Dial,
of Texas, to be a Commissioner of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission for the term expiring June 19, 1996, vice Kalo A. Hineman, term expiring.

Eugene Peters,
of Pennsylvania, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the National Corporation for Housing Partnerships for the term expiring October 27, 1992, vice William F. Sullivan, term expired.

William Harrison Courtney,
of West Virginia, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Counselor, for the rank of Ambassador during his tenure of service as U.S. Commissioner for the Bilateral Consultative Commission and the Joint Consultative Commission established by the Threshold Test Ban Treaty (TTBT) and the Peaceful Nuclear Explosions Treaty (PNET).

Constance Bastine Harriman,
of California, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Export-Import Bank of the United States for a term expiring January 20, 1995, vice Richard C. Houseworth, term expired.

John A. Hammerschmidt,
of Arkansas, to be a member of the National Transportation Safety Board for the term expiring December 31, 1995, vice James Eugene Burnett, Jr., term expired.

Ivan Selin,
of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission for the term of 5 years expiring June 30, 1996, vice Kenneth M. Carr, term expiring.

Donald R. Brookshier,
of Illinois, to be U.S. Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois for the term of 4 years (re-appointment).

John H. Robinson,
of Nevada, to be U.S. Marshal for the District of Nevada for the term of 4 years, vice Denny L. Sampson, retired.

Submitted April 25

William L. Osteen, Sr.,
of North Carolina, to be U.S. District Judge for the Middle District of North Carolina, a new position created by Public Law 101-650, approved December 1, 1990.

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Sandra Brown Armstrong,
of California, to be U.S. District Judge for the Northern District of California, vice William A. Ingram, retired.

Timothy K. Lewis,
of Pennsylvania, to be U.S. District Judge for the Western District of Pennsylvania, vice Paul A. Simmons, retired.

Nancy Patricia Dorn,
of Texas, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Army, vice Robert W. Page, Sr., resigned.

W. Bruce Beaty,
of Texas, to be U.S. Marshal for the Northern District of Texas for the term of 4 years, vice David E. Baldelli, resigned.

Submitted May 6

Sally G. Cowal,
of Massachusetts, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago.

John Thomas McCarthy,
of New York, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Tunisia.

Nicholas Platt,
of the District of Columbia, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Career Minister, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

Gordon S. Brown,
of California, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.

Carolyn R. Bacon,
of Texas, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting for a term expiring March 26, 1996, vice Archie C. Purvis, term expired.

Christopher D. Coursen,
of Maryland, to be a member of the Advisory Board for Cuba Broadcasting for a term expiring October 27, 1993, vice Jose A. Costa, Jr., term expired.

Velma Montoya,
of California, to be a member of the Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission for a term expiring April 27, 1997 (reappointment).

Submitted May 8

David W. Mullins, Jr.,
of Arkansas, to be Vice Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System for a term of 4 years, vice Manuel H. Johnson, resigned.

Submitted May 14

Robert H. Pelletreau, Jr.,
of Connecticut, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Career Minister, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Mary Catherine Sophos,
of California, to be a Deputy Under Secretary of the Treasury, vice Bryce L. Harlow, resigned.

Quincy Mellon Krosby,
of New York, to be U.S. Alternate Executive Director of the International Monetary Fund for a term of 2 years, vice Charles S. Warner, resigned.

Michael J. Malbin,
of New York, to be a member of the National Council on the Humanities for the remainder of the term expiring January 26, 1994, vice Gary L. McDowell.

Harvey C. Mansfield, Jr.,
of Massachusetts, to be a member of the National Council on the Humanities for the remainder of the term expiring January 26, 1994, vice Jeanne J. Smoot.

Submitted May 15

J. Stapleton Roy,
of Pennsylvania, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Career Minister, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the People's Republic of China.

Benson Everett Legg,
of Maryland, to be U.S. District Judge for the District of Maryland, vice Paul V. Niemeyer, elevated.

Morris D. Busby,
of Virginia, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of

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the United States of America to the Republic of Colombia.

Johnnie Carson, of Illinois, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Counselor, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Uganda.

Harvey Bartle III, of Pennsylvania, to be U.S. District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, vice Joseph L. McGlynn, Jr., retired.

Roy L. Shafer, of Ohio, to be a member of the National Museum Services Board for a term expiring December 6, 1994, vice James S. Rosebush, term expired.

Submitted May 16

Jane R. Roth, of Delaware, to be U.S. Circuit Judge for the Third Circuit, vice Collins J. Seitz, retired.

Dee V. Benson, of Utah, to be U.S. District Judge for the District of Utah, a new position created by Public Law 101-650, approved December 1, 1990.

Fernando J. Gaitan, Jr., of Missouri, to be U.S. District Judge for the Western District of Missouri, vice Russell G. Clark, retired.

Submitted May 17

Warren Roger King, of the District of Columbia, to be an Associate Judge of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals for the term of 15 years, vice Theodore R. Newman, Jr., retired.

Sterling Johnson, Jr., of New York, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of New York, vice Joseph M. McLaughlin, elevated.

Submitted May 20

Robert Michael Guttman, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor, vice Mary Sterling.

William Happer, of New Jersey, to be Director of the Office of Energy Research, vice Robert O. Hunter, Jr., resigned.

Submitted May 23

Andrew J. Kleinfeld, of Alaska, to be U.S. Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit, vice Alfred T. Goodwin, retired.

Harvey E. Schlesinger, of Florida, to be U.S. District Judge for the Middle District of Florida, vice Howell W. Melton, retired.

Ralph W. Nimmons, Jr., of Florida, to be U.S. District Judge for the Middle District of Florida, vice a new position created by Public Law 101-650, approved December 1, 1990.

Submitted May 24

Ann M. Veneman, of California, to be Deputy Secretary of Agriculture, vice Jack Callihan Parnell, resigned.

Ann M. Veneman, of California, to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Commodity Credit Corporation, vice Jack Callihan Parnell, resigned.

Submitted June 3

Luis Guinot, Jr., of Puerto Rico, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of Costa Rica.

Lynn Marvin Hansen, of Colorado, for the rank of Ambassador during his tenure of service as U.S. Representative on the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) Joint Consultative Group and to the Negotiations on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE).

James H. Quello, of Virginia, to be a member of the Federal Communications Commission for a term of 5 years from July 1, 1991 (reappointment).

Submitted June 5

Jane E. Becker, of the District of Columbia, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Counselor, to be Representative of the United States of America to the Vienna Office of the United Nations and Deputy Representative of the United States of America to the International Atomic Energy Agency, with the rank of Ambassador.

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Submitted June 6

Steven I. Hofman,
of Maryland, to be an Assistant Secretary of
Labor, vice Dale Triber Tate.

Frances Curtin McNaught,
of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor,
vice Kathleen Harrington.

Desiree Tucker-Sorini,
of Colorado, to be an Assistant Secretary of the
Treasury, vice Roger Bolton, resigned.

Submitted June 10

Richard W. Carlson,
of California, to be Ambassador Extraordinary
and Plenipotentiary of the United States of
America to the Republic of Seychelles.

E. Gail de Planque,
of New Jersey, to be a member of the Nuclear
Regulatory Commission for the term of 5 years,
expiring June 30, 1995, vice Thomas Morgan
Roberts, term expired.

Submitted June 12

Alice M. Batchelder,
of Ohio, to be U.S. Circuit Judge for the Sixth
Circuit, vice Frederick Pierce Lively, retired.

Arthur Hayden Hughes,
of Nebraska, a career member of the Senior For-
eign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to be
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of
the United States of America to the Republic
of Yemen.

Clyde H. Hamilton,
of South Carolina, to be U.S. Circuit Judge for
the Fourth Circuit, a new position created by
Public Law 101-650, approved December 1,
1990.

Christopher W.S. Ross,
of California, a career member of the Senior
Foreign Service, Class of Minister-Counselor, to
be Ambassador Extraordinary and Pleni-
potentiary of the United States of America to
the Syrian Arab Republic.

Jeffrey C. Martin,
of Tennessee, to be General Counsel, Depart-
ment of Education, vice Edward C. Stringer, re-
signed.

Submitted June 14

William G. Bassler,
of New Jersey, to be U.S. District Judge for the
District of New Jersey, vice Stanley S. Brotman,
retired.

Morton A. Brody,
of Maine, to be U.S. District Judge for the Dis-
trict of Maine, a new position created by Public
Law 101-650, approved December 1, 1990.

William H. Yohn, Jr.,
of Pennsylvania, to be U.S. District Judge for
the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, vice John
P. Fullam, retired.

Submitted June 17

Donald L. Graham,
of Florida, to be U.S. District Judge for the
Southern District of Florida, vice Sidney M.
Aronovitz, retired.

Submitted June 19

Eugene E. Siler, Jr.,
of Kentucky, to be U.S. Circuit Judge for the
Sixth Circuit, vice Harry W. Wellford, retired.

Jorge A. Solis,
of Texas, to be U.S. District Judge for the North-
ern District of Texas, vice Robert W. Porter, re-
tired.

Karen K. Caldwell,
of Kentucky, to be U.S. Attorney for the Eastern
District of Kentucky for the term of 4 years,
vice Louis G. DeFalaise, term expired.

John F. Hoehner,
of Indiana, to be U.S. Attorney for the Northern
District of Indiana for the term of 4 years, vice
James G. Richmond, resigned.

Submitted June 20

Charles Graves Untermeyer,
of Texas, to be an Associate Director of the U.S.
Information Agency, vice Richard W. Carlson.

Joyce Elaine Tucker,
of Illinois, to be a member of the Equal Employ-
ment Opportunity Commission for a term expir-
ing July 1, 1996 (reappointment).

Thomas B. Heffelfinger,
of Minnesota, to be U.S. Attorney for the Dis-
trict of Minnesota for the term of 4 years, vice
Jerome G. Arnold, term expired.

Submitted June 24

Robert M. Gates,
of Virginia, to be Director of Central Intel-
ligence, vice William H. Webster.

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Frank G. Wisner,
of the District of Columbia, a career member of the Senior Foreign Service, Class of Career Minister, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Republic of the Philippines.

Eric I. Garfinkel,
of Maryland, to be Under Secretary of Commerce for Export Administration, vice Dennis Edward Kloske, resigned.

Karl C. Rove,
of Texas, to be a member of the Board for International Broadcasting for a term expiring April 28, 1994, vice Edward Noonan Ney, term expired.

Submitted June 25

Diane S. Ravitch,
of New York, to be Assistant Secretary for Educational Research and Improvement, Department of Education, vice Christopher T. Cross, resigned.

Submitted June 27

Rebecca F. Doherty,
of Louisiana, to be U.S. District Judge for the Western District of Louisiana (new position—Public Law 101-650).

Michael R. Hogan,
of Oregon, to be U.S. District Judge for the District of Oregon (new position—Public Law 101-650).

James T. Trimble, Jr.,
of Louisiana, to be U.S. District Judge for the Western District of Louisiana vice Earl E. Veron, retired.

Harold R. DeMoss, Jr.,
of Texas, to be U.S. Circuit Judge for the Fifth Circuit vice Jerre S. Williams, retired.

Barbara A. Caulfield,
of California, to be U.S. District Judge for the Northern District of California vice William W. Schwarzer, retired.

Patrick J. Cleary,
of Virginia, to be a member of the National Mediation Board for the term expiring July 1, 1994 (reappointment).

Cari M. Dominguez,
of Maryland, to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor, vice William C. Brooks, resigned.

Nancy Risque Rohrbach,
of Virginia, to be an Assistant Secretary of Labor, vice Jennifer Lynn Dorn, resigned.

Olin L. Wethington,
of Virginia, to be a Deputy Under Secretary of the Treasury, vice Charles H. Dallara, resigned.

Shelby Highsmith,
of Florida, to be U.S. District Judge for the Southern District of Florida, vice Thomas E. Scott, resigned.

Denis R. Hurley,
of New York, to be U.S. District Judge for the Eastern District of New York (new position—Public Law 101-650).

Paul R. Matia,
of Ohio, to be U.S. District Judge for the Northern District of Ohio (new position—Public Law 101-650).

Robert Michael Kimmitt,
of Virginia, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to the Federal Republic of Germany.

Appendix C—Checklist of White House Press Releases

The following list contains releases of the Office of the Press Secretary which are not included in this book.

Released January 23

Announcement:
Nomination of Renato Beghe to be a Judge of the U.S. Tax Court

Released January 29

Fact sheet:
The President's State of the Union Address

Released January 30

Fact sheet:
National drug control strategy

Released February 6

Announcement:
Nomination of Richard D. Bennett to be U.S. Attorney for the District of Maryland

Announcement:
Nomination of Robin J. Cauthron to be U.S. District Judge for the Western District of Oklahoma

Announcement:
Nomination of Maurice Owens Ellsworth to be U.S. Attorney for the District of Idaho

Announcement:
Nomination of E. Montgomery Tucker to be U.S. Attorney for the Western District of Virginia

Announcement:
Nomination of Harry A. Rosenberg to be U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana

Announcement:
Nomination of Ronald G. Woods to be U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of Texas

Advance text:
Remarks to the Economic Club in New York, New York

Released February 12

Transcript:
Press briefing on the 1991 Economic Report of the President—by Michael J. Boskin, Chairman

of the Council of Economic Advisers, and Council members Richard L. Schmalensee and John B. Taylor

Fact sheet:
U.S. commercial space policy guidelines

Announcement:
Nomination of Susan J. Crawford to be a Judge of the U.S. Court of Military Appeals

Released February 13

Transcript:
Press briefing on proposed transportation legislation—by Secretary of Transportation Samuel K. Skinner

Fact sheet:
The Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1991

Fact sheet:
Desert Shield: 1990 foreign commitments to the United States

Released February 15

Advance text:
Remarks to the American Association for the Advancement of Science

Advance text:
Remarks to Raytheon Missile Systems plant employees in Andover, MA

Released February 19

Announcement:
Nomination of Marta Istomin to be a member of the National Council on the Arts

Released February 20

Transcript:
Press briefing on the national energy strategy—by Secretary of Energy James Watkins

Fact sheet:
The national energy strategy

Appendix C / Administration of George Bush, 1991

Released February 22

Transcript:
Press briefing on the supplemental defense appropriation request—by Richard G. Darman, Director of the Office of Management and Budget

Released February 25

Announcement:
Nomination of Pedro Roig to be a member of the National Advisory Council on Educational Research and Improvement

Released February 26

Fact sheet:
President Bush's proposed Enterprise for the Americas Initiative Act of 1991

Transcript:
Press briefing on the meeting with President Cesar Gaviria Trujillo of Colombia—by Bernard Aronson, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, and Thomas McNamara, U.S. Ambassador to Colombia

Released February 27

Fact sheet:
Expanding choice and opportunity for individuals, families, and communities

Released March 4

Advance text:
Remarks at the Westinghouse Science Talent Search 50th anniversary banquet

Released March 5

Advance text:
Remarks at the Attorney General's crime summit

Announcement:
Nomination of James Thomas Grady to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation

Released March 6

Announcement:
Nomination of Duane H. Cassidy to be a member of the Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission

Announcement:
Nomination of Peter deCourcy Hero to be a member of the National Council on the Arts

Announcement:
Nomination of Tom G. Kessinger to be a member of the Peace Corps National Advisory Council

Advance text:
Address before a joint session of Congress on the cessation of the Persian Gulf conflict

Released March 7

Fact sheet:
New nonproliferation regulations

Announcement:
Presidential Medal of Freedom citation for former Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of the United Kingdom

Released March 8

Announcement:
Nomination of William Harold Albritton III to be U.S. District Judge for the Middle District of Alabama

Released March 11

Fact sheet:
Combating violent crime

Fact sheet:
The 400th daily Point of Light: Henderson Hall/Barcroft Elementary School Adopt-A-School program

Announcement:
Nomination of Weldon W. Case to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation.

Announcement:
Nomination of Marilyn L. Huff to be United States District Judge for the Southern District of California

Released March 13

Advance text:
Remarks at the air quality agreement signing ceremony in Ottawa, Canada

Fact sheet:
Canada-U.S. air quality agreement

Transcript:
Press briefing on the Canada-U.S. air quality agreement—by William K. Reilly, Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, and Roger B. Porter, Assistant to the President for Economic and Domestic Policy

Announcement:
Nomination of Janet A. Nuzum to be a member of the United States International Trade Commission

Administration of George Bush, 1991 / Appendix C

Released March 19

Fact sheet:
Extension of Fast Track authority

Announcement:
Nomination of Robert W. Naylor to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation

Announcement:
Nomination of Ann Brownell Sloane to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Inter-American Foundation

Announcement:
Nomination of Niara Sudarkasa to be a member of the Peace Corps National Advisory Council

Announcement:
Nomination of Lane Kirkland to be a member of the Board for International Broadcasting

Released March 20

Fact sheet:
United States assistance to Poland

Fact sheet:
The reduction of Poland's debt

Fact sheet:
American business and private sector development initiative for Central and Eastern Europe

Fact sheet:
Trade enhancement initiative for Central and Eastern Europe

Transcript:
Press briefing on the state visit of President Lech Walesa of Poland—by James Dobbins, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for European and Canadian Affairs, and Ambassador Robert Barry, State Department special adviser on Eastern European assistance

Released March 21

Announcement:
Nomination of Edward G. Bryant to be U.S. Attorney for the Western District of Tennessee

Announcement:
Nomination of Wm. Fremming Nielsen to be U.S. District Judge for the Eastern District of Washington

Announcement:
Nomination of J. William Roberts to be U.S. Attorney for the Central District of Illinois

Announcement:
Nomination of Frederick L. Van Sickle to be U.S. District Judge for the Eastern District of Washington

Released March 22

Announcement:
Nomination of Larry J. Joiner to be U.S. Marshal for the Western District of Missouri

Announcement:
Nomination of Jose R. Mariano to be U.S. Marshal for the District of Guam

Announcement:
Nomination of Willie Greason, Jr., to be U.S. Marshal for the Eastern District of Missouri

Released March 28

Announcement:
Nomination of Louis J. Freeh to be U.S. District Judge for the Southern District of New York

Announcement:
Nomination of Henry M. Herlong, Jr., to be U.S. District Judge for the District of South Carolina

Released March 29

Statement:
Death of Lee Atwater—by John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President

Released April 5

Announcement:
Medal of Honor presentation to the family of Cpl. Freddie Stowers, USA

Released April 8

Advance text:
Remarks at a meeting with Hispanic business leaders in Houston, TX

Released April 9

Advance text:
Remarks at a meeting of the American Business Conference

Fact sheet:
The President's economic growth agenda

Announcement:
Nomination of Sharon Lovelace Blackburn to be U.S. District Judge for the Northern District of Alabama

Appendix C / Administration of George Bush, 1991

Released April 10

Announcement:
Nomination of Emilio M. Garza to be U.S. Circuit Judge for the Fifth Circuit

Announcement:
Nomination of Richard T. Haik, Jr., to be U.S. District Judge for the Western District of Louisiana

Released April 11

Fact sheet:
Aid to Iraqi refugees

Released April 15

Fact sheet:
Points of Light National Celebration of Community Service

Announcement:
Nomination of Robert R. Guiney to be U.S. Marshal for the District of Massachusetts

Announcement:
Nomination of Michael Chertoff to be U.S. Attorney for the District of New Jersey

Announcement:
Nomination of Kay W. Riddle to be a member of the National Commission on Libraries and Information Science

Announcement:
Nomination of Louise M. McClure to be a member of the National Council on the Arts

Released April 16

Fact sheet:
Aid to Iraqi refugees

Announcement:
Nomination of Daphne Wood Murray to be a member of the National Museum Services Board

Released April 17

Transcript:
Press briefing on the state visit of President Violeta Chamorro of Nicaragua—by Bernard W. Aronson, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs

Fact sheet:
Executive order on Federal energy management

Released April 18

Advance text:
Address to the Nation on the national education strategy

Transcript:
Press briefing on education—by Secretary of Education Lamar Alexander; Paul O'Neill, Chairman of the President's Education Policy Advisory Committee; Gov. Roy Romer of Colorado; and Gov. Carroll Campbell of South Carolina

Released April 19

Announcement:
Camp David chapel dedication service

Announcement:
1991 President's Volunteer Action Award winners

Announcement:
Nomination of Donald R. Brookshier to be U.S. Marshal for the Southern District of Illinois

Announcement:
Nomination of John H. Robinson to be U.S. Marshal for the District of Nevada

Released April 22

Advance text:
Remarks at a White House ceremony for the observance of National Crime Victims' Rights Week

Announcement:
Nomination of Ivan Selin to be a member of the Nuclear Regulatory Commission

Announcement:
Nomination of John A. Hammerschmidt to be a member of the National Transportation Safety Board

Released April 23

Announcement:
Nomination of J. Michael Luttig to be U.S. Circuit Judge for the Fourth Circuit

Announcement:
Nomination of two Commissioners of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission

Announcement:
Nomination of Eugene Peters to be a member of the Board of Directors of the National Corporation for Housing Partnerships

Released April 24

Announcement:
Nomination of Sandra Brown Armstrong to be U.S. District Judge for the Northern District of California

Administration of George Bush, 1991 / Appendix C

Announcement:

Nomination of Timothy K. Lewis to be U.S. District Judge for the Western District of Pennsylvania

Announcement:

Nomination of W. Bruce Beaty to be U.S. Marshal for the Northern District of Texas

Released April 25

Announcement:

Nomination of William L. Osteen, Sr., to be U.S. District Judge for the Middle District of North Carolina

Released April 26

Fact sheet:

The "Point of Light" song

Released May 1

Advance text:

Remarks at a meeting of the Society of Business Editors and Writers

Fact sheet:

The administration's action plan: a response to issues raised in connection with the negotiation of a North American free trade agreement

Released May 3

Fact sheet:

Promoting jobs, homeownership, and opportunity

Released May 4

Advance text:

Remarks at the University of Michigan commencement ceremony in Ann Arbor, MI

Released May 6

Transcript:

Press briefing on the President's health—by Burton J. Lee III, Physician to the President; Bruce Lloyd, chief of cardiology at Bethesda Naval Hospital; and Allan Ross, chief of cardiology at the George Washington University

Released May 7

Transcript:

Press briefing on the visit of United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar de la Guerra—by James Dobbins, Acting Assistant Secretary of State for European and Canadian Affairs

Transcript:

Press briefing on the President's health—by Burton J. Lee III, Physician to the President; Bruce Lloyd, chief of cardiology at Bethesda Naval Hospital; Allan Ross, chief of cardiology at the George Washington University; and Kenneth Burman, head of endocrine and thyroid studies at Walter Reed Hospital

Released May 9

Transcript:

Press briefing on the visit of United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar de la Guerra—by John Bolton, Assistant Secretary of State for International Organization Affairs

Statement:

White House Counsel's review of Chief of Staff's travel records—by John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President

Transcript:

Press briefing on the President's health—by Burton J. Lee III, Physician to the President; Bruce Lloyd, chief of cardiology at Bethesda Naval Hospital; Allan Ross, chief of cardiology at the George Washington University; Kenneth Burman, head of endocrine and thyroid studies at Walter Reed Hospital; and Colum Gorman, chief of the division of endocrinology at the Mayo Clinic

Released May 13

Fact sheet:

Chemical weapons initiative

Fact sheet:

Improving health for infants and children

Released May 14

Announcement:

Nomination of Benson Everett Legg to be U.S. District Judge for the District of Maryland

Released May 15

Fact sheet:

Health care liability reform

Announcement:

Nomination of Harvey Bartle III to be U.S. District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania

Released May 16

Announcement:

Nomination of Dee V. Benson to be U.S. District Judge for the District of Utah

Appendix C / Administration of George Bush, 1991

Announcement: Nomination of Fernando J. Gaitan, Jr., to be U.S. District Judge for the Western District of Missouri	<i>Released May 27</i>
Announcement: Nomination of Jane R. Roth to be U.S. Circuit Judge for the Third Circuit	Advance text: Remarks at the Yale University commencement ceremony in New Haven, CT
<i>Released May 17</i>	<i>Released May 29</i>
Announcement: Nomination of Sterling Johnson, Jr., to be U.S. District Judge for the Eastern District of New York	Advance text: Remarks at the United States Air Force Academy commencement ceremony in Colorado Springs, CO
Announcement: Nomination of Warren Roger King to be an Associate Judge for the District of Columbia	<i>Released May 31</i>
<i>Released May 20</i>	Statement: Meeting with members of the President's agriculture mission to the Soviet Union—by Marlin Fitzwater, Press Secretary to the President
Fact sheet: RIAS Foundation	<i>Released June 3</i>
<i>Released May 21</i>	Advance text: Remarks to the National Education Goals Panel
Fact sheet: The President's Environment and Conservation Challenge Awards	<i>Released June 5</i>
<i>Released May 22</i>	Announcement: Presentation of the Presidential Citizen's Medal and the Special Award for Exceptional Service
Advance text: Remarks to students and faculty of the Saturn School of Tomorrow in St. Paul, MN	Announcement: Iraqi diversion of World Food Program food shipments
Fact sheet: AMERICA 2000 Excellence in Education Act	<i>Released June 6</i>
<i>Released May 23</i>	Advance text: Remarks at the annual Southern Baptist convention in Atlanta, GA
Fact sheet: United States assistance to Hungary	<i>Released June 7</i>
Announcement: Nomination of Andrew J. Kleinfeld to be U.S. Circuit Judge for the Ninth Circuit	Fact sheet: Supercomputer export controls
Announcement: Nomination of Harvey E. Schlesinger to be U.S. District Judge for the Middle District of Florida	<i>Released June 11</i>
Announcement: Nomination of Ralph W. Nimmons, Jr., to be U.S. District Judge for the Middle District of Florida	Announcement: Nomination of Alice M. Batchelder to be U.S. Circuit Judge for the Sixth Circuit
<i>Released May 24</i>	Advance text: Remarks at the James H. Groves Adult High School commencement ceremony in Seaford, DE
Fact sheet: Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls core list	<i>Released June 12</i>
	Announcement: Nomination of Clyde H. Hamilton to be U.S. Circuit Judge for the Fourth District

Administration of George Bush, 1991 / Appendix C

Advance text:
Remarks on the administration's domestic policy

Transcript:
Press briefing on the visit of President Alfredo Cristiani Buckard of El Salvador—by Bernard Aronson, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs

Released June 13

Announcement:
Nomination of William G. Bassler to be U.S. District Judge for the District of New Jersey

Announcement:
Nomination of Morton A. Brody to be U.S. District Judge for the District of Maine

Announcement:
Nomination of William H. Yohn, Jr., to be U.S. District Judge for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania

Transcript:
Press briefing on the administration's immunization initiative—by William L. Roper, Director of the Centers for Disease Control

Released June 14

Announcement:
Nomination of Donald L. Graham to be U.S. District Judge for the Southern District of Florida

Released June 16

Advance text:
Remarks to the Asian-Pacific community in Fountain Valley, CA

Advance text:
Remarks at the Simon Wiesenthal Center dinner in Los Angeles, CA

Fact sheet:
Trade with China

Released June 17

Advance text:
Remarks to community members in Grand Junction, CO

Released June 18

Announcement:
Nomination of Eugene E. Siler, Jr., to be U.S. Circuit Judge for the Sixth Circuit

Transcript:
Press briefing on the visit of President Fernando Collor de Mello of Brazil—by Bernard Aronson, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs

Released June 19

Announcement:
Nomination of Karen K. Caldwell to be U.S. Attorney for the Eastern District of Kentucky

Announcement:
Nomination of Thomas B. Heffelfinger to be U.S. Attorney for the District of Minnesota

Announcement:
Nomination of John F. Hoehner to be U.S. Attorney for the Northern District of Indiana

Announcement:
Nomination of Jorge A. Solis to be U.S. District Judge for the Northern District of Texas

Fact sheet:
Trade and investment agreement with Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, and Uruguay

Released June 20

Transcript:
Press briefing on the visits of former Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of the United Kingdom; Mangosuthu Gatscha Buthelezi, Chief Minister of South Africa's KwaZulu Homeland and leader of the Inkatha Freedom Party; Reverend Leon Sullivan, pastor emeritus of the Zion Baptist Church in Philadelphia, PA; and President Boris N. Yeltsin of the Republic of Russia—by Brent Scowcroft, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs

Released June 26

Announcement:
Nomination of James T. Trimble, Jr., to be U.S. District Judge for the Western District of Louisiana

Announcement:
Nomination of Rebecca F. Doherty to be U.S. District Judge for the Western District of Louisiana

Announcement:
Nomination of Michael R. Hogan to be U.S. District Judge for the District of Oregon

Released June 27

Announcement:
Nomination of Barbara A. Caulfield to be U.S. District Judge for the Northern District of California

Appendix C / Administration of George Bush, 1991

Announcement: Nomination of Harold R. DeMoss, Jr., to be U.S. Circuit Judge for the Fifth Circuit	Fact sheet: The reduction of Chile's debt
Announcement: Nomination of Shelby Highsmith to be U.S. District Judge for the Southern District of Florida	Fact sheet: Trade and investment agreement with Nicaragua and Panama
Announcement: Nomination of Denis R. Hurley to be U.S. District Judge for the Eastern District of New York	Advance text: Remarks commemorating the first anniversary of the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative
Announcement: Nomination of Paul R. Matia to be U.S. District Judge for the Northern District of Ohio	Transcript: Statement by John H. Sununu, Chief of Staff to the President
Fact sheet: Advancing the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative: a year of accomplishments	<i>Released June 28</i> Announcement: Presidential Medal of Freedom recipients

Appendix D—Acts Approved by the President

Approved January 14

H.J. Res. 77 / Public Law 102-1
Authorization for Use of Military Force Against Iraq Resolution

Approved January 30

H.R. 4 / Public Law 102-2
To extend the time for performing certain acts under the internal revenue laws for individuals performing services as part of the Desert Shield Operation

Approved February 6

H.R. 3 / Public Law 102-3
Veterans' Compensation Amendments of 1991

H.R. 556 / Public Law 102-4
Agent Orange Act of 1991

Approved February 15

H.J. Res. 30 / Public Law 102-5
To designate February 7, 1991, as "National Girls and Women in Sports Day"

Approved March 1

S.J. Res. 76 / Public Law 102-6
Commending the Peace Corps and the current and former Peace Corps volunteers on the thirtieth anniversary of the establishment of the Peace Corps

Approved March 5

S.J. Res. 51 / Public Law 102-7
To designate the week beginning March 4, 1991, as "Federal Employees Recognition Week"

Approved March 8

S.J. Res. 55 / Public Law 102-8
Commemorating the two hundredth anniversary of United States-Portuguese diplomatic relations

Approved March 11

S.J. Res. 58 / Public Law 102-9
To designate March 4, 1991, as "Vermont Bicentennial Day"

Approved March 12

S. 379 / Public Law 102-10
National and Community Service Technical Amendments Act of 1991

S.J. Res. 84 / Public Law 102-11
Disapproving the action of the District of Columbia Council in approving the Schedule of Heights Amendment Act of 1990

Approved March 18

H.R. 555 / Public Law 102-12
Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act Amendments of 1991

H.J. Res. 98 / Public Law 102-13
Designating March 4 through 10, 1991, as "National School Breakfast Week"

Approved March 20

H.J. Res. 104 / Public Law 102-14
To designate March 26, 1991, as "Education Day, U.S.A."

Approved March 21

H.J. Res. 133 / Public Law 102-15
Authorizing and requesting the President to designate the second full week in March 1991 as "National Employ the Older Worker Week"

Approved March 22

H.R. 180 / Public Law 102-16
To amend title 38, United States Code, with respect to veterans education and employment programs, and for other purposes

H.J. Res. 167 / Public Law 102-17
Designating June 14, 1991, and June 14, 1992, each as "Baltic Freedom Day"

Approved March 23

S. 419 / Public Law 102-18
Resolution Trust Corporation Funding Act of 1991

Appendix D / Administration of George Bush, 1991

Approved March 25

S.J. Res. 59 / Public Law 102-19
Designating March 25, 1991, as "Greek Independence Day: A National Day of Celebration of Greek and American Democracy"

Approved March 27

H.R. 1176 / Public Law 102-20
Foreign Relations Persian Gulf Conflict Emergency Supplemental Authorization Act, Fiscal Year, 1991

Approved March 28

H.R. 1284 / Public Law 102-21
Emergency Supplemental Assistance for Israel Act of 1991

H.R. 1316 / Public Law 102-22
Performance Management and Recognition System Amendments of 1991

S.J. Res. 53 / Public Law 102-23
To designate April 9, 1991 and April 9, 1992, as "National Former Prisoner of War Recognition Day"

S.J. Res. 83 / Public Law 102-24
Entitled "National Day of Prayer and Thanksgiving"

Approved April 6

S. 725 / Public Law 102-25
Persian Gulf Conflict Supplemental Authorization and Personnel Benefits Act of 1991

Approved April 9

H.R. 1285 / Public Law 102-26
Higher Education Technical Amendments of 1991

Approved April 10

H.R. 1281 / Public Law 102-27
Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Consequences of Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm, Food Stamps, Unemployment Compensation Administration, Veterans Compensation and Pensions, and Other Urgent Needs Act of 1991

H.R. 1282 / Public Law 102-28
Operation Desert Shield/Desert Storm Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1991

Approved April 18

H.J. Res. 222 / Public Law 102-29
To provide for a settlement of the railroad labor-management disputes between certain railroads

represented by the National Carriers' Conference Committee of the National Railway Labor Conference and certain of their employees

H.J. Res. 134 / Public Law 102-30
To designate the weeks of April 14 through 21, 1991, and May 3 through 10, 1992, as "Jewish Heritage Week"

H.J. Res. 197 / Public Law 102-31
To designate the week of April 15 through 21, 1991, as "National Education First Week"

Approved April 23

S. 534 / Public Law 102-32
To authorize the President to award a gold medal on behalf of the Congress to General H. Norman Schwarzkopf, and to provide for the production of bronze duplicates of such medal for sale to the public

S. 565 / Public Law 102-33
To authorize the President to award a gold medal on behalf of the Congress to General Colin L. Powell, and to provide for the production of bronze duplicates of such medal for sale to the public

S.J. Res. 119 / Public Law 102-34
To designate April 22, 1991, as "Earth Day" to promote the preservation of the global environment

Approved April 24

S.J. Res. 16 / Public Law 102-35
Designating the Week of April 21-27, 1991, as "National Crime Victims' Rights Week"

Approved April 26

H.J. Res. 218 / Public Law 102-36
To designate the week beginning April 21, 1991, and the week beginning April 19, 1992, each as "National Organ and Tissue Donor Awareness Week"

S.J. Res. 64 / Public Law 102-37
To authorize the President to proclaim the last Friday of April 1991, as "National Arbor Day"

Approved May 3

S.J. Res. 98 / Public Law 102-38
To express appreciation for the benefit brought to the Nation by Amtrak during its twenty years of existence

S.J. Res. 102 / Public Law 102-39
Designating the second week in May 1991 as "National Tourism Week"

Administration of George Bush, 1991 / Appendix D

Approved May 7

H.R. 598 / Public Law 102-40
Department of Veterans Affairs Health-Care Personnel Act of 1991

Approved May 8

H.J. Res. 214 / Public Law 102-41
Recognizing the Astronauts Memorial at the John F. Kennedy Space Center as the national memorial to astronauts who die in the line of duty

Approved May 14

H.J. Res. 173 / Public Law 102-42
To designate May 1991 and May 1992 as "Asian/Pacific American Heritage Month"

H.J. Res. 194 / Public Law 102-43
Designating May 12, 1991, as "Infant Mortality Awareness Day"

Approved May 15

H.J. Res. 109 / Public Law 102-44
Designating each of the weeks beginning May 12, 1991, and May 10, 1992, as "Emergency Medical Services Week"

Approved May 17

H.R. 2122 / Public Law 102-45
Emergency Supplemental Persian Gulf Refugee Assistance Act of 1991

S. 258 / Public Law 102-46
To correct an error in the Solar, Wind, Waste, and Geothermal Power Production Incentives Law of 1990

Approved May 20

H.J. Res. 154 / Public Law 102-47
Designating the month of May 1991, as "National Foster Care Month"

Approved May 21

S.J. Res. 134 / Public Law 102-48
Designating May 22, 1991, as "National Desert Storm Reservists Day"

Approved May 22

S.J. Res. 127 / Public Law 102-49
To designate the month of May 1991, as "National Huntington's Disease Awareness Month"

Approved May 24

S. 248 / Public Law 102-50
Niobrara Scenic River Designation Act of 1991

Approved May 29

H.J. Res. 141 / Public Law 102-51
Designating the week beginning May 13, 1991, as "National Senior Nutrition Week"

Approved June 6

H.R. 2127 / Public Law 102-52
Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1991

Approved June 10

H.R. 831 / Public Law 102-53
To designate the Owens Finance Station of the United States Postal Service in Cleveland, Ohio, as the "Jesse Owens Building of the United States Postal Service"

Approved June 13

H.R. 232 / Public Law 102-54
To amend title 38, United States Code, with respect to veterans programs for housing and memorial affairs, and for other purposes

H.R. 2251 / Public Law 102-55
Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations From Contributions of Foreign Governments And/Or Interest for Humanitarian Assistance to Refugees and Displaced Persons In and Around Iraq as a Result of the Recent Invasion of Kuwait and for Peacekeeping Activities and Other Urgent Needs Act of 1991

H.J. Res. 219 / Public Law 102-56
To designate the week beginning June 9, 1991, as "National Scleroderma Awareness Week"

Approved June 18

H.J. Res. 91 / Public Law 102-57
Designating June 10 through 16, 1991, as "Pediatric AIDS Awareness Week"

H.R. 971 / Public Law 102-58
To designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 630 East 105th Street, Cleveland, Ohio, as the "Luke Easter Post Office"

S. 483 / Public Law 102-59
Entitled the "Taconic Mountains Protection Act of 1991"

S.J. Res. 111 / Public Law 102-60
Marking the seventy-fifth anniversary of chartering by Act of Congress of the Boy Scouts of America

Appendix D / Administration of George Bush, 1991

Approved June 19

S. 292 / Public Law 102-61
Saguaro National Monument Expansion Act of
1991

Approved June 27

S. 64 / Public Law 102-62
Education Council Act of 1991

Approved June 28

S.J. Res. 159 / Public Law 102-63
To designate the month of June 1991, as "Na-
tional Forest System Month"

S. 909 / Public Law 102-64
Semiconductor International Protection Exten-
sion Act of 1991

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